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MR. ANTANAS SMETONA.

First and Present President of the Republic of Lithuania.





## PREFACE

ON February 16, 1918, at Vilna, the Lithuanian people, through their accredited representatives, declared their independence. The tenth anniversary of that moving event was enthusiastically celebrated on the corresponding day of the current year by Lithuanians at home and abroad. In connexion with the commemoration the idea was formed of publishing a work designed to make Lithuania and the Lithuanians better known than hitherto beyond the boundaries of the present-day Republic and to bring them into closer touch with the comity of civilized States. It was felt, indeed, that no more fitting or useful service than this could be rendered to the country. The medium of the English language has been deliberately chosen as best calculated to gain for the information contained within the pages of the present work the widest possible publicity.

"LITHUANIA 1928" cannot claim to be exhaustive. Adequate treatment of a theme so vast and varied would require far more time and space than were available in this case. Nevertheless, the editor feels entitled to say that for reference purposes "LITHUANIA 1928" offers the busy English reader immeasurably more comprehensive and up-to-date material than can be found in any other compilation heretofore attempted on the subject. It is hoped that the method of classification adopted will most effectively promote the object in view, and that both the historical student and man of affairs interested in Lithuania will be able to find what they seek in the present volume. The specialist desirous of extending the field of inquiry along given lines will particularly welcome the Lithuanian bibliography printed in the Reference Section, while reasonably detailed chronological tables and a list of Lithuanian Cabinets, in conjunction with the data carefully assembled in the earlier pages of the book, should enable the publicist to gain a useful insight into Lithuania's past and present, and the motives and causes underlying her foreign and domestic policy.



Realism justifies the attention paid to economic questions. Neither nations nor individuals can live on ideals alone. The demands of the flesh are insistent and imperative. Commerce and industry and, in the case of a land like Lithuania, agriculture constitute the basis of economic life, and it is the avowed aim of Lithuanian statesmanship to foster and encourage all such activities. In the special interests of foreign trade the editor of the present publication has included in the Reference Section a full English translation of the Lithuanian Customs Tariff, the value of which need hardly be emphasized. That is but one of the many practical features to be found in "LITHUANIA 1928."

The editor cannot let the occasion pass without thanking Lithuanian friends, both official and private, who have so willingly co-operated with him in the task of compilation and authorship; without their loyal help the present volume would never have seen the light. If, as the result of their joint efforts, external interest in, and sympathy with, the country and people are at all strengthened, he will be satisfied that the labour involved has not been wasted.

AUTHORS' CLUB, LONDON,  
*July 1928.*

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## PRONUNCIATION OF LITHUANIAN WORDS

THE following brief hints on the pronunciation of specially accented Lithuanian words in the text may be found useful. Thus "č" is pronounced much the same as "ch" in "church"; "š" as "sh" in "short"; "ž" as "z" in "azure"; while "ų," "ą," and "į" have a somewhat longer sound and more stress than the corresponding unaccented vowels, which possess almost the same phonetic values as in Italian or Spanish. The "é," so accented, is pronounced much the same as in French. The correct sound of the open "e" is more difficult to acquire, and can be satisfactorily learnt only from a Lithuanian. It varies according to circumstances. Often it resembles a very soft "ya," in, say, "yap." Thus "varpelis" ("little bell") is almost "varpyalis," but not quite. Other niceties of Lithuanian phonetics cannot be elaborated here, great as is the temptation to enlarge upon a congenial and fascinating theme.





## PART I



# I

## SUMMARY OF USEFUL FACTS ABOUT PRESENT-DAY LITHUANIA

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT.—The Lithuanian Republic formally proclaimed its independence on February 16, 1918. The Constitution adopted by the Constituent Assembly on August 1, 1922, and amended on May 15, 1928, declares that the State of Lithuania is an independent democratic Republic. The Diet (Seimas) is the exponent of the sovereign power of Lithuania, and makes laws, approves the State Budget, and superintends the execution of the laws. The executive power is vested in the President of the Republic and the Cabinet of Ministers. The President of the Republic is elected by the people for seven years, and he appoints the Minister President (Premier), and all other Ministers, as recommended by the Premier. The President also appoints the higher military and civil officials of the State. In case of the President's resignation or illness, his place is to be taken by the Premier. The Cabinet is responsible to the Diet and resigns on the latter's expression of lack of confidence. The members of the Diet, on entering the Cabinet, do not cease to be members of the Diet. The Diet itself is elected every five years by universal, equal, direct, and secret suffrage, according to the system of proportional representation, the electoral unit being one representative to every 50,000 inhabitants. A noteworthy feature of the Constitution is a special provision embodied in Articles 74 and 75 guaranteeing the rights of national minorities within the State. The more important constitutional changes are dealt with elsewhere in the section "Lithuania To-day." The Cabinet includes, in addition to the Premier, Ministers for Foreign Affairs, Justice, Agriculture, Education, Communications, Home Affairs, Finance, National Defence, and a State Comptroller.

On December 20, 1922, Lithuania received *de jure* recognition by the Great Powers. On September 21, 1921,

Lithuania was admitted to membership of the League of Nations.

EXECUTIVE.—*President of the Republic*: Mr. Antanas Smetona, Nationalist.

*President of the Council (Premier) and Minister for Foreign Affairs*: Professor Augustinas Voldemaras, Nationalist.

*Minister of Justice*: Mr. A. Žilinskas, Nationalist.

*Minister of Home Affairs*: Colonel J. Musteikis, Nationalist.

*Minister of National Defence*: Colonel T. Daukantas.

*Minister of Public Instruction*: Mr. K. Šakenis, Nationalist.

*Minister of Finance*: Mr. J. Tubelis, Nationalist.

*Minister of Agriculture*: Mr. J. Aleksa, Farmers' Party.

*Minister of Communications*: Mr. S. Čiurlionis, Non-party.

*State Comptroller*: Mr. Vincas Matulaitis, Nationalist.

PRINCIPAL POLITICAL PARTIES.—The principal political parties are, Right to Left: Farmers' Union, Christian Democrats, Federation of Labour, Nationalists, Farmers' Party, Populists, and Social Democrats.

BOUNDARIES AND AREA OF THE REPUBLIC OF LITHUANIA.—The free portion of Lithuania is situated between 53° 52' and 56° 26' North Latitude and 21° 3' and 26° 37' East Longitude. In a strictly juridical sense, the boundaries of present-day Lithuania are established under the Russo-Lithuanian Peace Treaty of July 12, 1920, whereby the country is bounded on the north by Latvia, on the south-west by Poland, on the east by Russia, and on the west by East Prussia and the Baltic Sea. Actually, however, the seizure of the Vilna region by Poland in October 1920 and the conclusion of the Russo-Polish Riga Treaty of 1921 have had the effect of cutting the free portion of Lithuania off from direct contact with Russia on the east. To-day, therefore, Lithuania's northern boundary with Latvia is 480 kilometres in length; her eastern and southern boundary is the demarcation line with Poland, 442 kilometres in length; her western boundary with Germany 245 kilometres in length; and there are 91 kilometres of Baltic sea-coast. Thus the total length of the boundaries of free Lithuania is 1,258 kilometres. Lithuania, of course, has refused to recognize the legality of the present Lithuanian-Polish frontiers, sanctioned by the Ambassadors' Conference on March 15, 1923, whereby Vilna and the Vilna region were formally attributed to Poland.

Lithuania is by no means the smallest among modern



European States, as will be seen from the following comparison with several other countries :

	Square kilometres
Lithuania . . . . .	55,658
Latvia . . . . .	65,791
Estonia . . . . .	48,000
Denmark . . . . .	43,000
Holland . . . . .	34,000
Belgium . . . . .	30,000

According to the latest statistics, the area of Lithuania includes 5,081,700 hectares of productive soil, or 91·3 per cent., and 488,200 hectares of unproductive soil, or 8·7 per cent. The productive soil is made up of :

2,781,000 hectares of arable land, farms and gardens, or about 49·6 per cent.

760,000 hectares of meadows, or 13·7 per cent.

655,000 hectares of pastures, or 11·8 per cent.

884,000 hectares of forests, or 16·9 per cent.

The balance represents roads, water, etc., unsuited for agriculture.

POPULATION.—On January 1, 1928, the population of Lithuania totalled 2,286,368.<sup>1</sup> According to the general census of 1923, this population, classified by occupations, was distributed as follows :

	Per cent.
Agriculture . . . . .	79
Industry and commerce . . . . .	9·5
Other occupations . . . . .	11·5

The distribution of the population according to nationality is as follows : Lithuanians, 80·14 per cent. ; Jews, 7·11 per cent. ; Poles, 3·02 per cent. ; Russians, 2·34 per cent. ; Germans, 4·08 per cent. ; other nationalities, 2·74 per cent. ; and foreigners, 0·57 per cent.

RELIGION.—The predominant religion is Roman Catholicism, professed by 80·5 per cent. of the inhabitants. The Jewish faith comes next with 7·3 per cent. The followers of the Lutheran doctrines, for the most part in the Klaipéda (Memel) Territory, constitute 8·8 per cent., while the balance is composed of Old Believers, Greek Orthodox (2·5 per cent.), and a few adherents of other creeds.

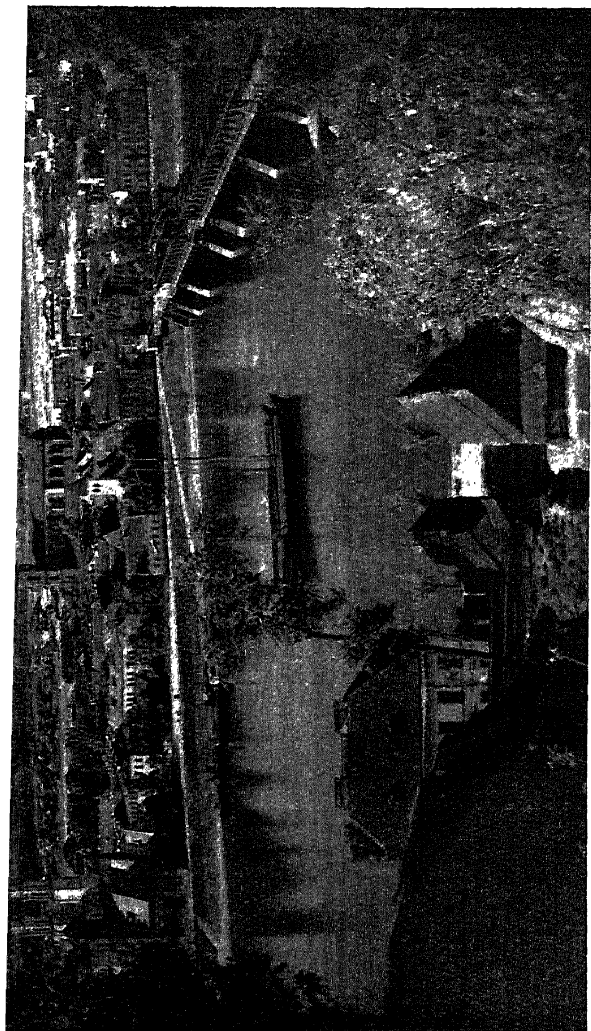
<sup>1</sup> These figures comprise 1,093,026 males and 1,193,342 females.

**PRINCIPAL TOWNS.**—The principal towns of free Lithuania are: Kaunas, the temporary capital, 94,904 inhabitants; Klaipéda (Memel), 32,589 inhabitants; Šiauliai, 22,111 inhabitants; Panevėžys, 19,834 inhabitants; and Ukmergė, 10,970 inhabitants.

**ECONOMIC DATA.**—As shown above, Lithuania is essentially an agricultural country, since nearly 80 per cent. of the inhabitants are engaged in some form of agricultural work. Stock-raising and dairy-farming are gradually superseding grain culture, while other branches of agriculture, such as market-gardening, poultry-farming, apiculture, etc., are being vigorously encouraged and developed. Lithuania also ranks third among the flax-producing countries of the world, and Lithuanian linseed is regarded as the best in the world.

**FOREIGN TRADE: EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.**—Lithuanian exports consist of agricultural products, grain, flax, linseed; dairy produce of all kinds, such as eggs, butter, cheese, bacon; livestock of various kinds, horses, cattle, poultry; fruit; preserved meat; raw and prepared timber; raw and dressed skins, bristles, horse-hair, rags, scrap-iron, amber, matches, cardboard, leather goods, etc. Lithuanian imports include chemical products, fertilizers, coal, cement, lime, glassware, haberdashery, lubricants, petroleum, woodware, stationery, textiles, beverages, tobacco, agricultural machinery, sugar, salt, herrings, woodware, etc. For 1927 Lithuanian exports totalled Lits 245,929,100 in value, and imports Lits 265,694,000. The exports for 1926 totalled Lits 253,300,000 in value, and the imports Lits 240,000,000.

**FINANCE AND CURRENCY.**—The national unit of currency is the litas, containing 0.150462 gramme of pure gold and equivalent to one-tenth of the American gold dollar. The right of issuing litas notes is vested in the Bank of Lithuania (Lietuvos Bankas) for twenty years, which term may be prolonged. The Bank of Lithuania was founded in August 1922 on a joint-stock basis, 50 per cent. of the shares being held by the State and the balance being available for private subscription. Foreigners may hold one-third of the capital stock. The bank's capital stock is Lits 12,000,000, consisting of 120,000 nominal shares. Bank-notes are accepted on a par with gold, and although under the law their issue calls for gold cover of only one-third, yet in practice there has always been at least a 100 per cent. cover of gold or stable foreign



GENERAL VIEW OF KAUNAS, THE TEMPORARY CAPITAL OF LITHUANIA,

currency backed by gold. Since the introduction of the litas, although the note circulation has increased ten times to meet economic requirements, the currency unit has not depreciated in value at home or abroad. The rate of the litas is quoted daily in "The Times" and other financial and economic newspapers and journals. Besides the functions of emission the Bank of Lithuania transacts all the usual business of a commercial bank, and also discharges the functions of State Treasury offices throughout the country. Copper-aluminium and silver coins are already in circulation and a gold coinage is projected.

STATE BUDGET.—The State Budget, as finally drafted for 1928, comprises estimated revenue of Lits 253,000,000, and estimated expenditure of the same amount. Details of the growth of the Budget will be found elsewhere.

STATE DEBTS.—By the Russo-Lithuanian Treaty of July 12, 1920, Russia took over, in place of an indemnity for the damage done by the Russian army, the whole of the old Russian debt devolving on Lithuania; in addition, it was agreed to hand over to Lithuania 3,000,000 gold roubles and to concede to Lithuania 100,000 hectares of forests. Of Lithuania's outstanding debts, the largest is owing to the United States, totalling \$6,105,000, payment of which has been funded over a period of sixty-two years, at the rate of  $3\frac{3}{8}$  per cent. annually. The "Liberty Loan" subscribed by American-Lithuanians totals \$1,846,350, and the debt to Great Britain for military supplies totals £150,000, payment of which is spread over five years.

DEFENCE.—Military service is compulsory, beginning with the age of twenty-one. Service in the active army is for two years. There is also a small but well-trained air force.

Successive Lithuanian Governments have from the first adhered to a policy of strict economy. When the German mark, which had been in circulation in Lithuania since the military occupation, began to collapse, Lithuania established her own currency, as described above. Since 1921 the Government has balanced its Budget. Expenditure has undergone a marked increase, but has always kept pace with revenue. In spite of the terrible depletion of her resources by long years of warfare, Lithuania has enjoyed a favourable trade balance, with the exception of the years 1923 and 1925, which had been preceded by exceptionally bad harvests.

Internal reorganization has proceeded apace; numerous schools and model farms have been established. Agrarian or land reform has led to the creation of thousands of new farms, intensively cultivated, where formerly there was only fallow or neglected land. Roads and bridges are being repaired or built; new railways are being planned and constructed. Klaipéda is being transformed from a small timber port into a port of international significance. The concerted efforts of the Government and nation have resulted in the steady cultural, economic, and financial progress of the country.

## II

# GEOGRAPHICAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL OUTLINE

**HISTORIC AND ETHNOGRAPHIC LITHUANIA.**—In any description of Lithuania we must distinguish carefully between the historic and ethnographic Lithuanias. What is called historic Lithuania, or the Grand Duchy of Lithuania, comprises the territories of the former Russian governments of Vilna, Kovno, Grodno, Suvalki, Kurland, Minsk, Mohilev, and Vitebsk. During several centuries they formed, under the style of Lithuania, a political unit. When, therefore, we speak of old Lithuania up to the end of the eighteenth century, we mean this group of governments which were not inhabited exclusively by Lithuanians but included various foreign ethnic elements that had been wholly absorbed in the vigorous expansion of the Lithuanian State and had passed under its dominion.

Ethnographic Lithuania, on the other hand, includes the old Russian governments of Vilna, Kovno, Suvalki, part of Grodno, and a small portion of the government of Minsk (Novogrodek). It embraces also the northern part of East Prussia, with the districts of Memel, Tilsit, Heydekrug, Niederung, Ragnit, Pilkallen, Labiau, certain parts of Insterberg, Gumbinnen, Stallupönen, and Goldapp. The former territory is called Lithuania Major and the German-owned territory Lithuania Minor.

Confining the present review to ethnographic Lithuania, which we take to include the Memel and Vilna districts, we find that this area forms a single indivisible organic whole, characterized by natural frontiers. With the neighbouring White Russia, Lithuania is connected by the upper portion of the basin of the Niemen and Nérís (Vilija) rivers.

**THE LAND CONTOUR.**—Geologically Lithuanian soil is in large measure the work of the glacial period. Glaciers from Scandinavia covered Lithuanian territory, and in their retreat left numerous moraines and blocks of stone which

they had brought in their course. Even to-day this plain traversed by hills affords ample proof of the diluvial formation of the country. The marshes, peat-bogs, and valleys have an alluvial origin. The deeper strata, chalk, for example, are products of the tertiary period.

The surface of Lithuania consists for the most part of a plain inclining to the west along the Niemen as far as Memel (Klaipėda) and in a northerly direction towards Mitau and Riga. Three groups of elevations are disposed between these two inclinations. The most spacious of these, the Ežerėnai-Švenčioniai elevation (averaging about 100 metres in height), harbours in its depths numerous lakes, and gives rise to the Niemen, Šventoji (Sventa), Žeimėna, Nevėžis, Disna, and Vilija. A less spacious but loftier group forms the so-called "Mazur" elevation which passes through Suvalki. This group averages about 160 metres, with peaks rising to 309 metres in height. The rivers Šešupė, Bobr, Akle, Inster, and others find their source here. The Žemaitija elevation forms a third hill group. Its average height is 100 metres, with peaks rising to 200 and 300 metres. It contains lakes of great depth, while the rivers of the Upper Dubysa, Jura, Venta, and numerous swift and shallow streams find their source in the same place.

**THE RIVER NIEMEN.**—The Niemen (Lithuanian: Nemunas) is the greatest Lithuanian river. Its course takes the shape of the letter Z. The lower horizontal stroke corresponds to the line east-west which it describes from its source to the town of Grodno; there the river turns abruptly towards the north, but when several kilometres from Kaunas it resumes its east-west direction, which it keeps till it enters the Baltic a little below Tilsit. The Niemen has cut for itself a deep bed, and in places its banks are very steep, of cliff-like formation, while in others they are flat. In its upper reaches the Niemen has been compared to the Rhine, but is less attractive in its lower reaches in Lithuania Minor (the Memel or Klaipėda Territory), where it flows idly through a plain. Then for the last time it returns to the hills, piercing the Prussian spurs of the Telšiai heights, and winds round Rambynas, the mythological mountain of the Lithuanians. The current of the Niemen is very swift, so much so indeed that the strongest swimmer can make no headway against it. Constant supervision is needed to prevent the navigable channel from silting

up with sand, and there are extensive stretches of extremely shallow water.

The Lithuanian watershed is formed chiefly by the Niemen and its numerous affluents. This river is 962 kilometres in length. Its source is situated 6 kilometres above the village of Zabolotje, Igumien district, Minsk government. Its upper reaches are in White Russia, about 782 kilometres from its mouth. From the mouth of the Maža Beržunė (Berezina) to the mouth of the Svisluotė (Swisloch), the Niemen forms the boundary between Lithuania and Poland. The lower reaches, over a stretch of 113 kilometres, form the boundary between East Prussia and the Klaipėda (Memel) Territory. It would be more strictly correct to regard as the head of the Niemen one of its tributaries, i.e. the Usa, when the total length of the river would be 1,060 kilometres.

The Niemen basin has an area of 97,490 square kilometres, of which 1,940 square kilometres are in the Klaipėda region, 3,340 square kilometres in East Prussia, and the remaining 92,210 square kilometres in Lithuania Major, Poland, and White Russia. The Niemen is deemed suitable for navigation over a stretch of 892 kilometres, beginning from the village of Naujas Svierženis (New Swershen) in the Minsk district; but only the bed of its lower reaches has been regulated. In other places navigation on the Niemen is hindered by reefs, rapids, and bends.

**THE NIEMEN TRIBUTARIES.**—The most important tributaries of the Niemen are, on the left bank, the Ščera, Svisluotė, Juodoji Ančia, Jesia, Šešupė, and Nemunynas; and on the right bank, the Mažoji Beržunė, Kotra, Merkys, Verknė, Strėva, Nėris (Vilija), Nevėžis, Dubysa, Mituva, Jura, and Minija. At the delta the Niemen, opposite Kalvėnai, divides into two arms, the right being known as the Rusnė, 47·6 kilometres in length, and the left, known as the Gilija, 42·6 kilometres in length, of which the first-named is the more important. This at its very mouth again splits up into four streams, the most important of which is the Atmata. These four streams flow into the Kurisches Haff. The length of the Niemen is reckoned from the mouth of the Atmata. All these tributaries are by no means uniform and monotonous rivers; each has its distinctive aspect and passes through charming scenery. The gilded waters of the Nėris (Vilija) inspired the Lithuanian poet Mickiewicz or Mickevičius.



The Dubysa, accounted one of the prettiest rivers in Lithuania, acquired a melancholy notoriety during the war, many desperate engagements having been fought on its banks.

As far back as the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries the task of regulating the bed of the Niemen was implemented. Between 1803 and 1805 Russian and Prussian engineers carried out minor investigations and levelled its bed from Kaunas to the mouth of the Lososna, below Grodno, a distance of 310 kilometres from its mouth. Again in 1857 and 1859 surveys were carried out, and in 1865 a report was drafted on regulation and conservancy work for the entire length of the stream, but the Russian Government would not consent to grant the large sum needed for this purpose, about three million roubles. In 1893-7, detailed investigations were carried out by an expedition under the engineer Holschchevnikov along the entire length of the river from the Prussian frontier to the village of Naujas Svierženis. In 1875 also the Niemen channel was provided with buoys and way-posts on the shores. From 1894 dredging operations were conducted with the help of a steam dredger.

The banks of the Niemen in its upper reaches are flat and swampy; somewhat lower down the river valley attains a breadth of 6 kilometres, while below Kaunas it is interspersed with hills. With the water at its normal level the width of the Niemen in its upper reaches is about 70 metres; in its middle reaches it has a breadth of between 180 and 300 metres, but above Grodno the river bed is narrowed by the rocky shores to a width of 100 metres. The average depth of the Niemen in its regulated portion is about 3 metres, and only in places attains a depth of 6 metres.

The swiftness of the current at normal water-level is estimated at 0.8 metre to the second; at a high water-level it reaches 1.5 to 1.6 and even 2 metres per second (opposite Grodno).

Among the Niemen tributaries already cited, the Dubysa, which flows into the Niemen from its right bank, is 147 kilometres long. It rises in Lake Rikyvas, Šiauliai district. The Dubysa is navigable for timber rafts. Its average width near the source is between 1.5 and 4 metres; and below Kražeta from 10 to 60 metres wide. The width of the river valley is between 50 and 400 metres. The river channel is sandy and tortuous. The average depth of the Dubysa

under normal conditions is 0.8 metre, and in spots as much as 3 metres. The swiftness of the current at low water fluctuates from 0.3 to 1 metre per second.

The Nevėžis enters the Niemen from its right bank 207 kilometres from the Niemen's mouth, and has a length of 241 kilometres. Its water area is 5,708 square kilometres. It is navigable for rafts over a stretch of 40 kilometres from the mouth, while in its lower reaches a stretch of 25 kilometres is navigable for steamers. During the eighteenth century the Nevėžis was navigable as far as Panevėžys. Its depth in the middle reaches is nearly 1 metre, and in the lower reaches between 1 and 2 metres. The average width of the Nevėžys in its middle reaches is between 20 and 30 metres; opposite Kėdainiai 40 metres; and at its mouth as much as 60 metres. The river flows through swampy country.

The so-called Vindava (Windau) Canal was designed to join the Dubysa with the Venta; it was dug between 1825 and 1831, but was never finished. It was projected from the Bubiai Mill on the Dubysa as far as Talučiai village on the Venta, 15 kilometres in length. Moreover, it was intended to dig a canal parallel to the Dubysa 23.5 kilometres in length. Fresh surveys for a canal were made in 1913.

The upper reaches of the Venta, 154 kilometres in length, are situated in Lithuanian territory. The entire water area of this river is 11,720 square kilometres. Its average depth is about 2 metres, and its breadth from 10 to 40 metres. The average swiftness of the current is 0.2-0.4 metre per second.

On the basis of a series of observations conducted from 1811 to 1922, it has been ascertained that the Niemen usually freezes about December 20 and breaks up about March 18, the earliest breaking-up hitherto recorded having occurred on February 2 (in 1884 and 1903); and the latest on April 16 (in 1824). The earliest freezing took place on November 11 in 1835, and the latest on February 8 in 1921. Upon an average, the earliest freezing is December 21 and the latest January 1; the earliest breaking-up March 7 and the latest March 30. The spring ice-flow, after the breaking up of the river, continues about a fortnight, and the river is usually clear of ice, on an average, by March 28. The earliest date recorded is February 25 (1903), and the latest the second half of April (1924). The Niemen is free from stationary ice on

an average 276 days in the year. The longest period was recorded in 1920, viz. 339 days, and the shortest in 1912 and 1824, viz. only 224 days. The river is wholly free from ice on an average 282 days in the year.

**LITHUANIAN LAKES.**—Four per cent. of the total area of Lithuania is water. Of this proportion something like 160,000 hectares (less than 2 per cent.) are lakes (in the area actually under the jurisdiction of the Lithuanian Republic to-day their area is about 100,000 hectares), while the remainder consists of rivers. These lakes greatly contribute



LAKE ŽASLIAI.

to the beauty of the Lithuanian scenery. They exceed two thousand in number. Corresponding to the two mountainous regions, they may be divided into two groups. The larger number are in the Lithuanian Hills, i.e. about 1,500. The eastern chain, on the right bank of the Niemen, is abundantly provided with them, notably Lakes Drukšė and Narutis (Narocz). On the left bank, in the region of the south-western chain, are Lakes Augustavas (Augustovo), Vigiiai, Dusė, and Trakai. One of the eleven isles of the last-named contains the poetic ruins of a castle belonging to the epoch of Keistutis. The second group of lakes borders the littoral of the Baltic Sea and numbers about six hundred.

The more important are Liepoja, Lukštas, Biršulas, and Plateliai.

**LITHUANIAN COAST-LINE.**—In addition, Lithuania, including the Memel (Klaipėda) region, possesses 91 kilometres of coast-line, i.e. 20 kilometres from Klaipėda (Memel), 50 kilometres at Cape Nehrung, and 21 kilometres of sea-coast in the region of Palanga and the mouth of the Šventoji (Sventa) river. There is, furthermore, the inland coast-line of the Kurisches Haff, giving an additional 65 kilometres. The salt content of the Baltic Sea is not very great, being less than 1 per cent. Thick ice occurs comparatively seldom and does not last for more than a few weeks. In Klaipėda (Memel), therefore, Lithuania possesses an ice-free port accessible to navigation all the year round.

**LITHUANIAN FORESTS.**—Forests cover about 19 per cent. of the entire territory of Lithuania. Eighteen or twenty years ago the forest area averaged 28 per cent., and fifty-six or sixty years ago 35 per cent., of the total territory. The most heavily timbered parts of Lithuania are the eastern and southern regions. Sixty-five per cent. of the forests is composed of the coniferous species, and 25 per cent. of foliate. Of the former, 55 per cent. consists of pine and 45 per cent. of spruce. In the unoccupied part of Lithuania there are at the present day about 800,000 hectares of forest, in round figures, constituting 16.9 per cent. of her territory. Lithuania has to thank the German occupation during the war of 1914-18 for the most serious depletion of her timber resources, to which reference is made elsewhere.

**FERTILE AND UNUSED LAND.**—The Niemen valley, especially in the Kaunas-Memel region, and the plain contiguous to this valley running from Kaunas to Mitau, are the cradle of Lithuanian agriculture and cattle-breeding. The soil in this valley is alluvial, with the frequent predominance of clay or sand. Black earth is also found in places. During the second half of the nineteenth century, with the clearing of the forests, the excellent alluvial meadows began to suffer from the inroads of sand in the process of "washing off" and so-called denudation (impoverishment). Such less fertile surfaces are for the most part situated in the Vilna, and to some extent in the Grodno, region. About 8 per cent. of Lithuanian territory is barren and consists of drifting sands, swamps, and other unutilized lands. Meadows and pastures

form more than 26 per cent. of the total area, while with the felling of the forests the proportion of pasturage has increased.

In the part of Lithuania actually under the jurisdiction of the Lithuanian Republic the proportion of barren and unused land, including water, is not less than about 8 per cent. (395,000 hectares); of meadows, 14 per cent. (692,000 hectares); pasturage, 12 per cent. (593,000 hectares); arable land, 46 per cent. (2,274,000 hectares); farm land, gardens, 3.1 per cent. (153,000 hectares). The total utilized land amounts to 83.1 per cent. (4,107,000 hectares), and in addition 16.9 per cent. (836,000 hectares) is under forest.

Although not a mineral-producing country in the fullest sense of the term, Lithuania is not wholly devoid of mineral resources. Extensive layers of brown coal have long been known to exist at Nigrandė, near the Venta, not far from the station of Mažeikiai. Brown coal is also present near the Dubysa not far from Tauragė. The natural science and mathematical faculty of the University of Lithuania, while recently carrying out geological investigations not far from Ukmergė (Vilkomir) in the direction of Švenčioniai, found indications that in the depths of the earth there might be coal strata. Preliminary investigations inclined the experts to believe that the mineral resembled the shale found in inexhaustible quantities some years ago in Estonia. If this valuable fuel should also be discovered in Lithuania, it would favourably affect the country's entire economic position. On the Venta considerable chalk formations are found. Further, between Biržiai and Podbiržiai there are seams of gypsum extending several miles. In the same region many sulphur springs are also found, while Druskeninikiai and Birštonas are famous for their medicinal saline springs rich in radium. Excellent clay is met with in many places contiguous to the Latvian frontier, and the country is also rich in lime and excellent sand suitable for glass manufacture. The peat resources of Lithuania are inexhaustible.

**THE CLIMATE.**—The climate of Lithuania varies according to the situation of the provinces. On the littoral it is influenced by the sea and becomes more and more continental as one advances into the interior. The mean annual temperature is 6.4–6.8 degrees Centigrade. The fluctuations between winter cold and summer heat are not so great as, for example, in Russia. The coldest month in Lithuania is

January, with an average temperature of 4 to 5·6 degrees below zero Centigrade. The hottest month is July, with an average temperature of 17 to 18·5 degrees Centigrade. As regards the degree of rainfall, Lithuania represents the central zone between the regions lying to the north of her and Western Europe. The average rainfall reaches 590–610 millimetres, July and August being the wettest months. Westerly winds predominate, but in summer they blow from the north-west, and in winter rather more from the south-west.

In the Vilna province (now under Polish occupation) the climate is fairly continental. The summer temperature is generally higher than in Lithuania Minor (in July, for example, 18·6 degrees, whereas at Königsberg it is only 17·5 degrees). In winter, on the other hand, it is lower, the thermometer during five months (from November to March) falling below zero. The rainfall reaches 605 millimetres annually. Cloudy weather is frequent. At Vilna, for example, there are on an average during the year only 63 bright, 133 cloudy, and 167 rainy days.

The climate of the Kaunas region is strongly influenced by the sea. In July the average temperature is 18 degrees, while in winter it fluctuates in the various districts between 3 degrees and 6 degrees. The atmospheric precipitation varies from 550 to 600 millimetres.

The province of Suvalki has a mean annual temperature of 6·2 degrees. In July the average is 17·7 degrees; from December to March it is below zero. Suvalki is not so rainy as the other provinces, the fall being from 500 to 550 millimetres. The weather is very variable, especially in spring. There are some seventy wet days in the year.

## LITHUANIA

(By P. KLIMAS, *Lithuanian Minister in Paris*)

THE FORMER INHERITANCE OF THE LITHUANIANS.—The present Lithuanian State was formed in 1918 upon only a part of the vast territory of the old Grand Duchy of Lithuania. This portion, which has always borne the name of Lithuania Propria, embraced the old palatinates of Samogitia, Trakai, and Vilna. Its inhabitants constituted the nucleus of the Lithuanian race, which is neither Slav nor German, and which has preserved until our own day its ancient language, the most closely allied to Sanscrit of any living tongue.

Certain peoples belonging to the same race—the old Prussians or Borussians—and inhabiting the territories situated between the Niemen and the Vistula, were subjugated in the thirteenth century by the Teutonic Order; the territories in question form the present East Prussia. A small strip only of this domain, occupying the mouth of the Niemen and styled the Memel Territory, has been restored to Lithuania by virtue of the Versailles Treaty and the Convention between the Great Powers and Lithuania, under date of May 8, 1924, after five hundred years of German domination.

A third branch of the same race, after having also endured the domination of the German Order of Sword Bearers in the thirteenth century and having several times changed its political status, forms at the mouth of the Dvina an independent State known as Lettland or Latvia.

FRONTIERS OF LITHUANIA.—The present frontiers of the Lithuanian State are as follows:

To the north, the frontier with Latvia, fixed in agreement with the latter, begins at 2 kilometres to the north of the mouth of the Šventoji river (Heilige Aa) in the Baltic Sea, and following this river runs almost in a straight line towards the east, with a more advanced projection to the north, in the curve of the Nemunėlis, a tributary of the Lielupė. From this point the frontier descends towards the south-east and reaches the Dvina near the village of Šafronovo.

To the east, the frontier follows, in conformity with the Russo-Lithuanian Treaty of July 12, 1920, a straight line from the Dvina to the knot of the Molodetchno railway, and thence pursues the length of the Berezina river as far as its junction with the Niemen.

To the south, the frontier follows the course of the Niemen as far as its confluence with the Svisloch, then skirts this river, winding round the town of Grodno to the south in a zone of 15 kilometres, as far as Štabin. The tracing of the frontier from that town to the German boundary cannot yet be carried out owing to the conflict which divides Lithuania and Poland on the subject of the Lithuanian capital, Vilna.

To the west, the frontier of Lithuania coincides with the old German boundary as far as the Niemen, and then skirts that river and its arm the Skirvitė, cutting the Kurisches Haff and the Kurisches-Nehrung near Nidden.

The sea-coast of Lithuania has a stretch of 91 kilometres.

AREA.—The territory of the Lithuanian State, within the limits described above, comprises about 83,000 square kilometres, of which only 55,658 are under the administration of independent Lithuania. The eastern and southern portion of the territory, with the old capital Vilna, is occupied by Poland. Hence the complete rupture of relations between the two States; which has continued until the present day. The provisional demarcation line passes by the railway from Dvinsk to Vilna and Grodno, at present administered by Poland. Lithuania has not recognized this demarcation line as the frontier between the two countries.

For the most part the Lithuanian territory forms a plain of which the most elevated points are to the west in Samogitia (235 metres) and to the east of Vilna (339 metres).

From a geological standpoint, the entire area of present-day Lithuania is regarded as a formation of the glacial periods. Nevertheless, older strata have been discovered, viz. Silurian to the north between Šiauliai and the Venta river; Devonian, with layers of gypsum to the north-east, above all in the neighbourhood of Biržai-Pasvalys. Jurassic formations proceeding from the two banks of the Venta are rich in ammonites, belemnites, etc. The region of the sources of the middle stream of the Niemen encloses beds of chalk. Oligocene sands appear in the neighbourhood of the Niemen, the Nevėžis, and the Neris (Vilija). The entire coast is rich in amber.

Owing to their glacial origin, the Lithuanian lands do not appear to contain either salt, petrol, oils, or minerals. Their principal resources are peat, lime, and clay of superior quality. Several mineral springs are worthy of mention; such are those of Birštonas (radio-active) and Pasvalys.



**RIVERS AND LAKES.**—The most important river artery is that of the Niemen, measuring 962 kilometres in length. The average fall is 0.186 metre per kilometre. The river is almost entirely navigable for timber rafts and for small vessels as far as Grodno. The delta of the Niemen in the Kurisches Haff is composed of several arms of which the principal are the Rusné (47.6 kilometres) and the Gilija (42.6 kilometres). The port of Memel is connected with the Niemen by the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal which, thanks to the tributary Minija, rejoins the mouth of the Dangé.

The principal tributaries of the Niemen are, from the right bank : The Berezina on the eastern frontier of Lithuania (190 kilometres), the Merkys (197 kilometres), the Nėris or Vilija (509 kilometres), with its principal tributary the Šventoji (257 kilometres), the Nevėžis (185 kilometres), the Dubysa (147 kilometres), the Mituva (98 kilometres), the Jura (167 kilometres), and the Minija (201 kilometres). The Šešupė (286 kilometres) is the most important of the tributaries of the left bank.

The other rivers, like the Venta, the Muža, and the Nemunėlis, traverse Lithuanian territory in the upper portion of their course, their lower stream being situated on Latvian territory. Lastly, two small rivers, the Šventoji (Heilige Aa) (53 kilometres) and the Akmene or Dangé (51 kilometres), fall into the Baltic Sea.

A twentieth part of Lithuanian territory is occupied by lakes, of which there are as many as 2,000, embracing 4,000 square kilometres. The largest, Lake Narocz, is situated in that part of Lithuanian territory at present occupied by Poland. The lakes are rich in fish. The most frequent species are the following : Pike, roach, bream, bass, barbel, tench, eel, dace, ruffe, lamprey, lote, and others. In the soft waters of Lithuania some forty-one species of fish can be enumerated. The waters of the Baltic Sea, less salt than those of the ocean, and those of the Kurisches Haff, which form rather a lake, are rich in brill, trout, whiting, smelt, sole, herring, etc.

**CLIMATE.**—The climate of Lithuania, governed by the Baltic and the Continent, belongs to the type that predominates in several European countries, i.e. the temperate climate. The neighbourhood of the Baltic exercises influence from the standpoint of humidity. The average quantity of

rainfall reaches, in the regions close to the sea, 631 millimetres, in the eastern regions 566 millimetres. The average frequency of rainfall is from 155 to 185 days in the year. The distribution of the rains is very irregular. The first half of the year receives one-third of them, and the second half two-thirds. Rain is most abundant in August, and least so in February. The first snow appears early in November, and the last falls about April 25. On an average the soil remains under snow and the river under ice 100 days in the year.

The average duration of the seasons is as follows: Winter, four months, from November 21 to March 24; spring, two and a quarter months, from March 25 to May 31, with a temperature of 0-15 degrees, on an average = 6; summer, three months, from June 1 to September 2, with a temperature above 15 degrees, on an average = 17.5; autumn, two and three-quarter months, from September 3 to November 20, with a temperature of 15-0 degrees, on an average = 6.5. The mean annual temperature is from 6 to 7 degrees. If we compare this with that of Paris, we find the average temperature of Lithuania lower in winter from 6 to 8 degrees, and summer from about 2 degrees. The cold period is the first fortnight of January; the warmest the second fortnight of July. The lowest winter temperature is about -27 degrees Centigrade.

FORESTS.—The war of 1914-18 destroyed in Lithuania vast timbered areas (about 42,000 hectares). The present-day forests occupy in the part administered by the Lithuanian Government some 887,290 hectares. Deducting arable lands, plains, swamps, etc., included in the foregoing figures, there remain for forests properly speaking 780,000 hectares, i.e. one-sixth, or 16 per cent., of the total area of the country. The average age of the forests is from fifty-five years, and the annual increase from 5.5 per cent.

The foliate species of trees (birch, aspen, alder, oak) represents one-third, and the conifers two-thirds, of the total forest area.

The Great War also brought about changes in the fauna of the Lithuanian forests. The large mammals, such as the elk, have entirely disappeared. The beaver has become very rare. On the other hand, the number of wolves and foxes has considerably increased. The larger birds of prey, also grouse, the black stork, etc., are equally extinct. The Lithuanian forests shelter 35 kinds of mammals, 227 kinds of birds, 12 kinds of amphibians, and 7 kinds of reptiles.

### III

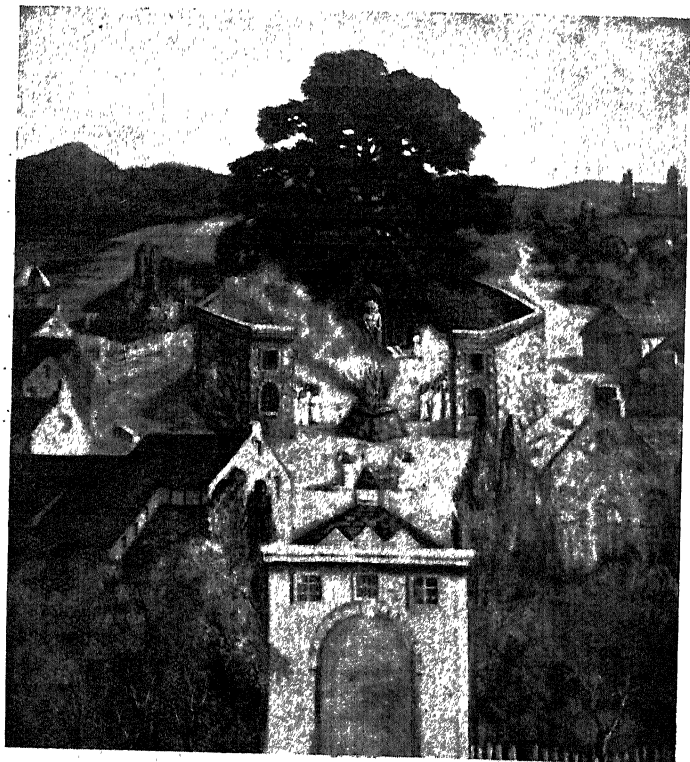
## HISTORICAL SKETCH

ORIGIN OF LITHUANIAN PEOPLE.—From the earliest times the Lithuanian people have inhabited the shores of the Baltic between the Dvina and the Vistula rivers. For many years it was generally believed in Western Europe that the Lithuanians were Slavs. A similarly erroneous belief was entertained in regard to the Estonians and Latvians. The union of Lithuania with Slavonic Poland, and later her dependence upon Slavonic Russia, have helped to foster this error. Actually the Lithuanians, together with the Latvians and Old Prussians or Borussians, form a family of *Æstians* or *Balts*, who for centuries have preserved their own language and customs. They are part of the great family of Aryan peoples to which the Germans and Slavs also belong. The dwelling-place of the Lithuanian people was isolated from the main route of the nations, from Asia into Europe, by the plains of Southern Russia, and intercepted by impassable swamps and forests. Until the eleventh century very little reliable information about the origin of the Lithuanians can be found in the writings of other peoples.

Nevertheless, one of the earliest actual references to the Lithuanians appears in Tacitus, who lived in the first century A.D. Even at that remote epoch their territory was famous for its wealth of amber, which was sought by merchants from distant Rome. Tacitus speaks about the inhabitants of the "land of amber" and calls them *Esti* or *Æstians*, mentioning too that they spoke a language distinct from German, that they used very little iron, and that they were better agriculturists than the Germans. In the sixth century Jordanes stated that the *Æstians* occupied an extensive area of the sea-coast beyond the Vistula; that they were a people of peaceful habit, wherein they differed from the Germans, who more frequently migrated from place to place and came into collision with other races in consequence. In the eleventh century Adam of Bremen speaks of the *Æstians*

as a separate race, Pruri or Sambi, and styles them a humane people. He praises their customs and censures them only for not being Christians.

EVIDENCE OF LANGUAGE.—The isolation thus provided by their forest fastnesses helped the Lithuanians to preserve in



ROMUVA, CHIEF SANCTUARY OF PAGAN LITHUANIA.  
(From an old print).

almost its pristine purity the glorious heritage of their language, which bears all the signs of extreme antiquity and hardly any indications of foreign admixture. Lithuanian enjoys the distinction of being one of the oldest, if not the

oldest, language extant in Europe to-day, very closely related to Sanscrit, and bearing many resemblances to both Latin and Greek. Intrinsically it is unquestionably a highly developed tongue, which lends itself admirably to all nuances of literary and colloquial expression. It has been warmly praised by authorities like *Élisée Reclus* in his "Universal Geography," *Immanuel Kant*, *Benjamin D. Dwight*, and other recognized philologists. In the opinion of expert investigators, indications may be found in Lithuanian of a primitive connexion between the Lithuanians and the Greeks. The cradle of the Indo-European races is generally located on the shores of the Caspian Sea ; and it is therefore considered not impossible that after the dispersion of the ancient Aryan family, these two peoples for some time pursued a common route towards the west. Subsequently their paths diverged. The Eolians, Dorians, Ionians, and Thracians, tribes of pure Hellenic race, drifted towards the south, whereas the *Æstians* or Balts travelled northward and established themselves on the shores of the Baltic. It is generally admitted that at the dawn of the Christian era, or perhaps a little earlier, the primitive idiom of the *Æstians* disappeared in giving birth to two new languages, Old Prussian (*Borussian*) and Letto-Lithuanian. The definite separation of Lettish or Latvian and Lithuanian was effected only towards the end of the eleventh century. In course of time the family of *Æstian* peoples was considerably reduced. It lost the Old Prussians, who fell under the sway of the Teutonic Knights and were Germanized. Already in the seventeenth century the Prussians had abandoned their ancient idiom and adopted German. To-day the ancient Balts are represented only by the Lithuanians and the Latvians or Letts. The two peoples, however, have developed along different lines. The Latvians passed under the dominion of the Teutonic Order and became Protestants, whereas the Lithuanians formed an independent state and are Roman Catholics. Their languages also have drifted farther and farther apart, and to-day are two distinct idioms which, nevertheless, reveal a common origin. All foreign scholars unanimously recognize the great beauty and richness of the Lithuanian language and its importance as an indispensable aid to the study of comparative philology. It is peculiarly adapted to poetic and musical expression. It may well be doubted whether any other

known language possesses so many diminutive and caressive forms as Lithuanian.

One other result of Lithuania's comparative aloofness from contact with the outer world for so long a period was her retention of pagan forms of worship until the fourteenth century, when the rest of Europe had adopted Christianity. The Lithuanians worshipped the forces of nature, with Per-kunas, the god of the sky and thunder, as chief deity. The word itself simply means thunder, and is still used in that sense to-day. The sacerdotal caste of ancient Lithuania was not without resemblance to that of the Hindu Brahmins or Gallic Druids. Its influence was great, not only in religious, but also in social, life. Among the Borussians the priests were styled "vaidilas" or "vaidilutis," and the vestal virgins, who tended the sacred fire, "vaidilutės." Even to-day one may encounter customs and popular superstitions in Lithuania which are generally regarded as survivals of the people's former paganism.

EARLY STRUGGLES.—The name Lithuania (Lietuva) appeared for the first time in the chronicles of the eleventh century on the occasion of armed expeditions against Russian tribes. The Russian chronicler, Nestor, a monk of Kiev, writes that the Russians, or rather the Ruthenes, victoriously fought the Lithuanians in the eleventh century, but that subsequent epochs showed the great military superiority of the Lithuanians over the Russians. Not infrequently the Lithuanian chieftains, unitedly or separately, taking advantage of Russian chaos, occupied Russian territory. At the beginning of the thirteenth century the extensive territories of Polock, Turov, and even of Smolensk, had fallen into the hands of the Lithuanian dukes. The Lithuanians saved the Russians in those territories from the Tartar yoke, often at the price of costly battles.

To the north the Lithuanians had as neighbours, even as to-day, the Letts or Latvians, who lived in much the same territory as they now occupy. From very ancient times the Dvina was the German traders' route to the East. Owing to frequent attacks by the Letts and Livonians, these traders travelled under the protection of German knights. About the year 1200 the Pope proclaimed here, as in the territory of the Old Prussians, a crusade against the pagans. The Crusaders at that time founded the city of Riga as a military

base, and in 1204 established the Order of the Warrior Brethren of Christ, later called Knights of the Sword. About the year 1235 the Order had conquered almost all of the Lettish territory, a considerable part of Estonia, and a narrow strip of Courland. Badly defeated near Sauliai (not far from the present-day Bauske) in a battle with the Letgallians and Lithuanian lowlanders, in which the Grand Master of the Knights of the Sword lost his life, the two German Orders (Knights of the Cross and Knights of the Sword) joined hands. The Knights of the Sword continued their campaigns in Courland until they were absolute masters there. They then attempted to establish direct communication with the lands of the Knights of the Cross through Memelburg (Klaipėda) and thus cut off the Lithuanian lowlanders (žemaičiai) from access to the sea.

Thus we see the central Lithuanians (highlanders and lowlanders) at the beginning of the thirteenth century attacked by the Germans from the west and north, and by the Russians and Poles from the south. This danger forced various Lithuanian chiefs to unite in a defensive organization. The opportunity was seized more especially by the energetic Grand Duke (Kunigaikštis) Mindaugas to assume the leadership of this organization. As the first chief to strive to unite the lands inhabited by the Lithuanians, he is generally regarded as the true founder of the Lithuanian State. Mindaugas was so deeply engrossed in this task that for a season he discontinued warring with the German Orders and endeavoured to ward off danger from that quarter by diplomatic means. Mindaugas left a strongly united country to his successors.

The newly formed Lithuanian State had, however, still to face long years of bitter warfare with the German Orders. Seeking a firm base in the east, the Lithuanian Grand Dukes occupied extensive Russian territories which, undermined by anarchy, themselves sought the aid and protection of the Lithuanians. One of the most notable Grand Dukes of this epoch was Gediminas, renowned in Lithuanian history as the first to establish his capital and residence at Vilna (Lithuanian: Vilnius). This enlightened ruler pursued a different policy from that of his predecessors and threw open the country to the influx of Occidental civilization, inviting Western artists and artisans, the Franciscan and Dominican friars to co-operate in the task of educating the people. It

was characteristic of the man that while actuated by motives of political expediency he saw fit to favour the extensions of both the Roman Catholic Church and the Orthodox Greek faith, he himself refused to accept baptism, and under his tolerant and eclectic sway pagan temples and Christian churches flourished side by side. Under Gediminas the boundaries of the country were extended as far as the Dnieper to the east and as far almost as the Black Sea to the south. He built a network of strong castles to safeguard his conquests, but failed to create a truly Lithuanian national culture. After his death civil troubles broke out afresh, until his two sons, Algirdas and Keistutis, agreed to govern the country jointly. Algirdas, the elder, took over the eastern section, residing sometimes at Vilna and sometimes at the castle of Mednikai. Keistutis ruled Western Lithuania. His wife, Biruté, the daughter of a Lithuanian noble, figures prominently in Lithuanian song and story. Tradition has it that before her marriage she was a vestal virgin who guarded the sacred fire on a hill near Palanga. Keistutis resided at Kaunas, and also at a castle on Lake Trakai which was erected by Gediminas. Keistutis won the respect and affection of his people to a far greater extent than Algirdas, and to-day holds a distinguished place in the pantheon of national heroes.

A FAMOUS GRAND DUKE.—Vytautas, the eldest son of Keistutis, gained entire control of the country after the marriage of Jogaila or Jagellon, the son of Algirdas, to the Polish Queen Hedwig. Under the influence of his Polish consort, Jagellon had already embraced Christianity and had ordered the destruction of all the old pagan sanctuaries and the extinction of all the sacred fires. Vytautas, styled the Great, was an enlightened ruler, a pupil of Hanno of Windenheim, and familiar with both Latin and German. He had travelled widely in the west and south of Europe and had studied Occidental civilization. He sought to raise the standard of Lithuanian culture, but was greatly hindered by political complications. Lithuania was alternately exposed to Russian, German, and Polish influences, until finally the latter took the ascendant. None the less, the rule of Vytautas synchronized with a notable extension of the power and prosperity of Lithuania. It was he that formed the project of expelling the Tartars from Europe,



and although he did not entirely succeed in this self-appointed task, his victories and his great prestige for many years



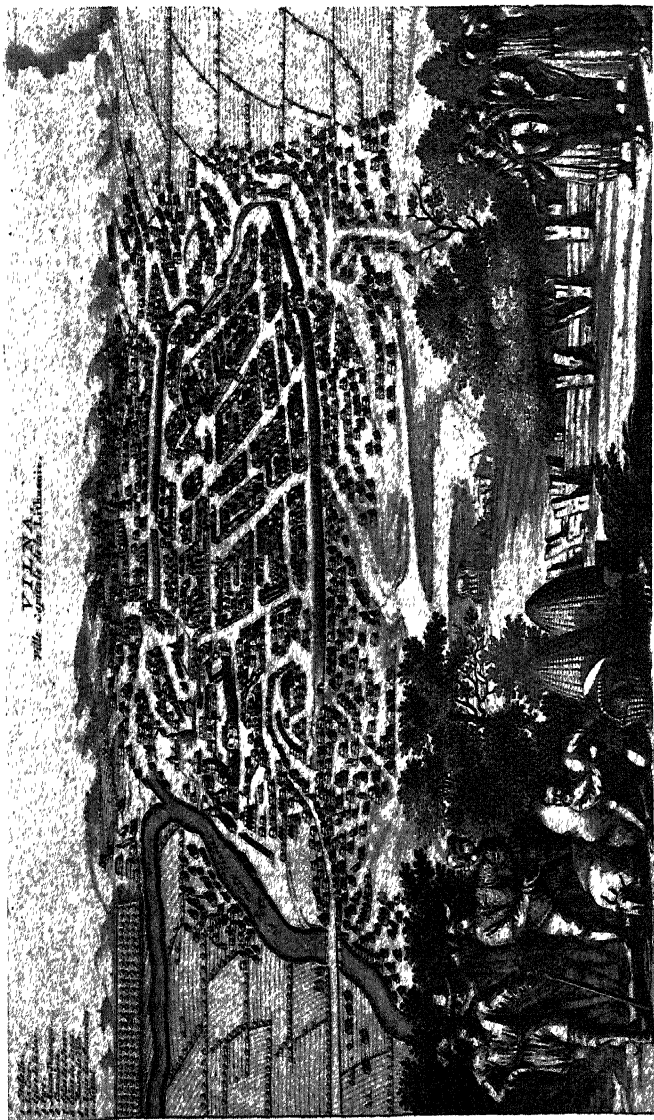
THE GRAND DUKE VYTAUTAS THE GREAT  
(1392-1430).

checked the Tartar incursions into Lithuania and Poland. Under Vytautas Lithuania's southernmost port was at Odessa

on the Black Sea and her northernmost at Palanga on the Baltic. Vytautas is further famous in European history for the crushing defeat he inflicted upon the Teutonic Order at Grünewald in 1410.

UNION WITH POLAND.—Unfortunately for Lithuania, Vytautas was not able to stem the tide of Polish influence, already greatly encouraged by Jogaila's marriage to the Polish Queen Hedwig, in 1385, generally spoken of in Lithuanian history as the "Personal Union" with Poland. Notwithstanding the powerful opposition which this event evoked among other Lithuanian dukes and nobles, the general political situation would not permit a complete severing of ties with Poland, and the union, in new forms, sometimes looser and sometimes closer, frequently revised, finally crystallized in the so-called Lublin Union of 1569. A joint republic was formed with a king chosen in common, who also bore the title of Grand Duke of Lithuania. There was a common senate and diet (*seimas*) and a common foreign policy; but Lithuania retained her own government, army, courts of justice, treasury, and administration. This union, however, brought about no real "brotherhood" or cordiality. The Lithuanian separation was obvious in all forms of state life. Only the minor nobility, attracted by the lure of class privileges, manifested pro-Polish tendencies. The election of the kings demoralized the electorate and constantly afforded opportunities for foreign interference. Recurrent wars between the Swedes and Peter the Great of Russia, into which the country was drawn, entirely disorganized both Lithuania and Poland. In proportion as Russia became stronger and stronger her interference in Lithuanian-Polish affairs assumed a more and more uncompromising form, until, in unholy alliance with Austria and Prussia, she finally succeeded, in 1795, in imposing the third partition upon her weaker neighbour. This event marked the end of the first period of both the Polish and Lithuanian States.

PERIOD OF DEPENDENCE.—Lithuania remained subject to Russia for 120 years, i.e. from 1795 till 1915, when the German armies occupied the country. This interval coincides with the darkest period in Lithuanian history. Even the name of Lithuania was effaced from the map of the world; in its stead Russia substituted the style "North-West Provinces," and administered the country



PICTURE PLAN OF VILNA.

From an old print in possession of Mr. V. K. Račkauskas.

exactly as in the case of all her other provinces or "governments." Two attempts at rebellion, in 1831 and 1863, in conjunction with the Poles, were suppressed with ruthless brutality, the latter by the notorious Russian, General Muraviev, under whose tyrannical sway an impetus was given to the policy of Russification. The Lithuanian schools were shut down, and finally, in 1864, the infamous edict prohibiting Lithuanian printing was put into force and lasted for forty years. Russian gendarmerie posted at church doors even seized Lithuanian prayer-books carried by the worshippers. Nevertheless, the worst of which this system of terrorism was capable proved powerless to suppress the Lithuanian language. Books, pamphlets, and papers, printed in Prussian Lithuania, were smuggled across the border and circulated in their thousands. An interesting phase of the national renaissance movement, universally known as "Aušra" ("Dawn"), takes its name from the publication so styled, for which the great Lithuanian patriot, the late Dr. Jonas Basanavičius, was chiefly responsible. More detailed reference to this chapter in the restoration of the Lithuanian State will be found elsewhere in a special article on the Lithuanian press.

The ardent nationalism, thus fostered and kept alive, was fanned afresh by the revolutionary movement which swept over Russia after her defeat by Japan in 1905. The spirit of revolt speedily spread to Lithuania. In the autumn of 1905 the Tsar proclaimed freedom of person, press, and assembly. Already in October of that year a number of Lithuanians had gathered at Vilna and drafted a memorandum addressed to the then Russian Premier, Count Witte, demanding far-reaching autonomy. Then on December 4 of the same year, thanks to the initiative of the redoubtable fighter for Lithuanian freedom, Dr. Basanavičius, a congress was convoked at Vilna, attended by two thousand delegates who reiterated the demand for an extensive autonomy, and the restoration of Lithuania within her ethnographic frontiers, and with her historic capital Vilna. The Russian administration assented to these demands, but with no honest intention of fulfilling its promises in this respect. Another Russian official reaction led to renewed assaults on the Lithuanian language, which was again proscribed. But the national movement, having gained so much headway, could no longer

be suppressed, and at last the war of 1914-18 furnished the Lithuanian leaders with an opportunity of which they were not slow to take advantage.

**THE GERMAN YOKE.**—On the Eastern Front Lithuanian territory bore the brunt of hostile attack, and in proportion to area and population no country has suffered more severely or made greater sacrifices than Lithuania. Places like Kaunas (Kovno) and Grodno, fortresses of the first rank, naturally served as targets for the enemy's sledge-hammer blows, and as centres for the concentration of the Russian defence. Lithuania suffered alike from so-called friends and avowed foes. "Strategical considerations" inspired the Russian commanders with the truly brilliant idea of destroying everything they could not carry away with them in their retreat before the advancing Germans, and also of evacuating all males of military age into the interior. What with the inevitable ravages of war and the wholesale removal of male labour, the countryside speedily assumed the aspect of a desert. So great was the destruction of houses that large numbers of the inhabitants had to seek refuge in abandoned trenches. The break-up of families rendered thousands of children homeless. On the other hand, the German military occupation cost Lithuania dear. It was the deliberate policy of the German conquerors to bleed the country white. The forests were felled wholesale and the timber conveyed to Germany. Requisitions, in other words direct plundering, impoverished the people. Recent official figures give some idea of the extent to which Lithuania suffered through the war. Of 214,000 farms, 92,000 were ruined; 63,000 hectares of forest were destroyed; 150,000 hectares were otherwise damaged. Various buildings numbering 42,000 were demolished; 90,000 horses, 140,000 head of cattle, 767,000 sheep and pigs were requisitioned, and more than 12 million poods (1 pood equals 36 lb. avoirdupois) of grain and fodder were seized. In all, at a very conservative estimate, the value of the destroyed and requisitioned material amounts to 4 milliards of lits. These losses, if anything, are under-estimated. A special German war administration (*Militärverwaltung*) was instituted everywhere. The liberty and initiative of the population were suppressed. A system of isolating the various districts and towns was enforced. The press was muzzled by a strict military censor-

ship, and all means of communication were under military control. The schools were converted into centres of Germanization; the administration in many cases was placed in the hands of German subjects of Polish origin from Posen; Vilna, from the very first days of the occupation, was proclaimed a "Polish city." The prisons were crowded with people accused of all manner of offences, such as spying, harbouring Russian prisoners, and so on. Young men, forcibly mobilized for work in the forests, were treated with great harshness and underfed. A system of serfdom was imposed upon the inhabitants within the neighbourhood of abandoned estates. The use of Lithuanian in correspondence was forbidden.

To combat this tyranny, the Lithuanian intellectuals in Vilna met in secret conclave towards the end of 1915, and designated a committee of five men, viz. A. Smetona (subsequently first President of the new Republic of Lithuania, and again President to-day); Dr. J. Šaulys, the Rev. Stankevičius, S. Kairys, and P. Klimas, to whom was confided the defence of the interests of Lithuania and her inhabitants against the German Occupation Government by all available means. This committee during 1916 submitted two special memoranda to the Occupation Government and also participated in the joint appeal of the League of Subject Nations of Russia to President Wilson. In the same year the committee sent three delegates to the League's Congress at Lausanne, during which it made a declaration demanding the full and unlimited independence of Lithuania. The conditions created by the German occupation, however, rendered it impossible to achieve these general aims. The committee therefore turned its attention to the existing situation of the country, and about the end of July 1916 a very comprehensive memorandum was submitted to the German Occupation Government. Lithuanian delegates, sent to Switzerland in order to get in touch with Lithuanians living abroad, on their return journey had an audience in the German Ministry for Foreign Affairs at Berlin regarding these questions. The result of all these efforts was that the central German Government began to consider the possibility of creating in Lithuania a special "Vertrauensrat," or Confidential Council, of local persons, who would be loyal to the Germans. About this time, however, the Polish question came up for dis-

cussion, and shortly afterwards the famous proclamation of November 5 was issued declaring the independence of Poland.

This proclamation had considerable influence on the morale of the Poles in Vilna. The efforts of the latter were bent upon drawing Lithuania into the Polish political orbit. The German militarists encouraged this action, hoping thereby to compensate the Poles for relinquishment of their pretensions in Posen and Silesia. The Polish group in Vilna manifested its political "credo" in a memorandum presented to the German Government in May 1917. In this document they demanded that Lithuania should form a single State with Poland, and should receive autonomy only as an integral part of such a State. The Lithuanian group replied with a counter-memorandum in which they exposed the inaccuracies and fallacies of the Polish memorandum and expounded the Lithuanian point of view. The German Occupation Government made use of the Polish orientation to force the Lithuanians to submit to the Germans. About this time, however, Lithuanian partisan attacks against the Germans broke out all over the country. The Germans therefore proposed to several distinguished Lithuanians, such as Bishop Karevičius in Kaunas and Dr. Basanavičius and Mr. A. Smetona in Vilna, that they should form a "Council of Trustworthy Men," which would work with the German Occupation Government. On June 2, 1917, this matter was officially discussed in the press. But neither Bishop Karevičius nor the Vilna group would agree to these proposals. The Lithuanians were of opinion that there should be a representative body elected by the people to voice the interests of the country, and they demanded that they be allowed to call a conference in the first place. After long negotiations the Occupation Government consented to allow a conference, but would not permit elections.

THE VILNA CONFERENCE.—The Vilna group of Lithuanians began the task of organizing the conference. Since it was entirely isolated in Vilna, it decided to call to its aid in convening the conference a certain number of well-known men from the provinces, form with them an Organizing Committee, and together decide on a programme. The sessions, which were not public, of the Organizing Committee were held from August 1 to 4, 1917; seventeen men from the provinces and

four from Vilna took part. The German Occupation Government exerted strong pressure and proposed a declaration of "Anschluss an Deutschland" (annexation to Germany) as a condition for allowing the conference to be called. A compromise was effected in the sense that the Organizing Committee agreed to declare that the future independent State of Lithuania, without detriment to its independent development, might enter into relations (yet to be defined) with Germany from the economic, cultural, and political points of view. It was solely because they wished to obtain an opportunity for further open development of the Lithuanian question that a majority of the Organizing Committee agreed to this compromise, in the hope of more favourable conditions in the near future. The Committee wished to summon a conference on elective principles, but as this course was forbidden by the German Occupation Government, the Committee had from three to five well-known persons designated from each district, on the strict understanding that all classes and parties should be represented at the conference. Out of 264 persons thus designated, as many as 214 actually attended the conference, which was held from September 18 to 22. Its sittings were not public and no representative of the German Occupation Government took part. The morale of the conference was exceptionally high and the strongest national feeling was evident. Class and party differences seemed to be wholly in abeyance at the moment. The most important work of this conference was the election of a National Council (Taryba), composed of twenty members, and the adoption of an historic resolution. The latter declared that the free development of Lithuania called for the creation of an independent Lithuanian State, formed on democratic principles within its ethnographic boundaries, with the necessary economic rectifications. The cultural rights of the national minorities were to be guaranteed. A Constituent Assembly was to be convened in Vilna to lay the foundations of the State and to determine its relations with other States. The second portion of this resolution read: "If Germany agrees to proclaim the independence of Lithuania even before the Peace Conference takes place, and to support Lithuanian interests at the Peace Conference itself, then the Lithuanian Conference, bearing in mind the fact that Lithuanian interests in times of peace lie not so much to the east and south as in



the west, recognizes that it is possible for the future State of Lithuania, without detriment to its own development, to enter into special relations, yet to be defined, with Germany."

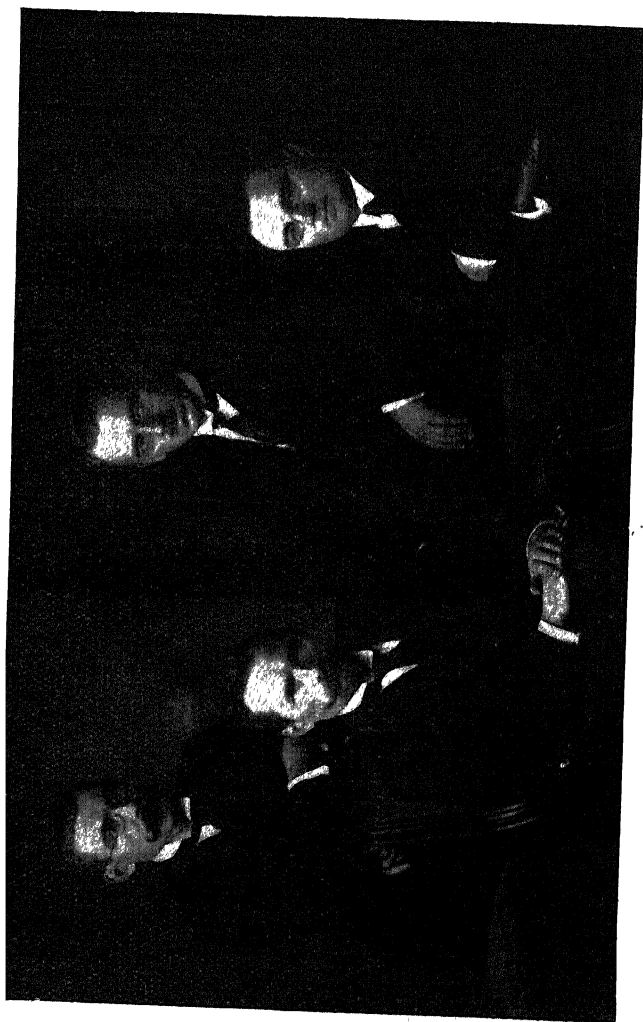
DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.—It was on February 16, 1918, that the Taryba proclaimed the independence of Lithuania in the following terms: "The Lithuanian Council, sole representative of the Lithuanian people, in conformity with the recognized right to national self-determination, and in accordance with the resolution of the Lithuanian Conference, held in Vilna from September 18 to 23, 1917, hereby proclaims the restitution of the independent State of Lithuania, founded on democratic principles, with Vilna as its capital, and declares the rupture of all ties which formerly bound this State to other nations." The proclamation also provided for the convocation of a Constituent Assembly which should determine the final form of the Lithuanian State and fix its foreign relations. On March 23, 1918, the Kaiser signed an act recognizing the independence of Lithuania. But there was still a weary struggle ahead, especially against the Pan-German annexionist plans, before the Taryba was able to adopt a provisional Constitution on October 18, 1918. The first Cabinet of Ministers, with Professor A. Voldemaras as Premier, entered upon its duties on November 11. On April 4, 1919, in place of the "Presiding Committee of Three," the Taryba elected Antanas Smetona as Provisional President of Lithuania, and itself took up the duties of a temporary parliament, pending the convocation of the Constituent Assembly.

When the Prime Minister, Professor Voldemaras, who also acted as Minister for Foreign Affairs, and National Defence, left for Paris to attend the Peace Conference, Mr. Sleževičius became Premier, and upon him devolved the arduous task of organizing the defence of the country. He was able to raise a German loan of 100,000,000 marks, with which to purchase the most necessary arms. During this critical period the youthful Lithuanian State was confronted by no fewer than three foes—the Bolsheviks, the Poles, and the Bermond-Avalov adventurers. These latter were bands of Russians and Germans organized by the German General von der Goltz, which attacked Lithuania during October 1919, coming from Germany by way of the Tilsit-Šiauliai road. They proclaimed themselves an independent Russian



army on its way to fight the Bolsheviks and to aid General Yudenitch, but it soon became clear that the movement was nothing but a German plan to reoccupy Latvia and to restore the rule of the German barons, using Lithuania as a base of operations. But before this, in April 1919, the Lithuanian forces had been successful in driving back the Bolsheviks along the entire front and were about to occupy Vilna when the Poles, advancing rapidly from Lyda, forestalled them and entered Vilna on April 20. It was in order to avoid bloodshed that the Allies established the first demarcation-line, which the Poles promptly violated. A second line farther west fared no better, and yet a third line lasted until July 1920. On the other hand, the Bermond-Avalov affair was liquidated by the intervention of the Allies in December 1919. According to the decision of General Niessel's commission, Germany was required to hand over to Lithuania a certain number of engines, cars, and war material.

PEACE TREATY WITH SOVIET RUSSIA.—After the Polish occupation of Vilna, the Russian Bolshevik front in Lithuania narrowed down to a small strip along the Dvina river in the neighbourhood of Dvinsk. At the beginning of 1920 the Russian Soviet Government, which had already begun negotiations with Estonia for a treaty of peace, proposed similar negotiations to the Latvians and then to Lithuania. No objection being offered by the Entente, the peace conference opened in Moscow at the beginning of May 1920, and on July 12 of that year the peace treaty was signed. Under this treaty Russia recognizes the full sovereignty and independence of Lithuania. Within the boundaries established by this treaty, the whole of the former government of Kovno (Kaunas) is included, as well as the government of Vilna, excluding the districts of Disna and Vileika (the boundary cuts in two the Molodetchno railway) and a portion of the Grodno government up to the Niemen, including the city itself and a small strip of between 12 and 20 kilometres to the south between the Svisloch and Grodnianka rivers. The boundary of Lithuania in the government of Suwalki was left to be adjusted by a separate agreement with Poland, as also was the boundary with Latvia. In this manner the area of Lithuania consists of about 80,000 square kilometres with over 4,000,000 inhabitants, not including Lithuania Minor (the Klaipéda or Memel region). The treaty further



FIRST EXECUTIVE OF THE STATE COUNCIL (IARYBA).  
From left to right: J. Šernas, A. Smetona, Dr. J. Šaulys, and J. Staugaitis.

provided for a payment of 3,000,000 gold roubles as compensation for the losses inflicted upon Lithuania by the Russians, and a concession of 100,000 hectares of timber lands. The Soviet Government also pledged itself to restore



MR. ALEKSANDRAS STULGINSKIS.  
Second President of the Republic of Lithuania.

Lithuanian property carried off by the Russians during the war. The treaty was duly ratified and put into effect.

**THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY.**—Meanwhile the Constituent Assembly, elected by universal, equal, direct, and secret ballot, according to the system of proportional representa-

tion, on May 15, 1920, superseded the Taryba. This Assembly ratified the proclamation of Lithuanian independence, recognized and approved the acts of the Provisional Government, announced that the republican form of government had been adopted, and appointed a fully authorized executive, with Aleksandras Stulginskis, President of the Assembly, as head of the State. The fundamental principles of the new State Constitution were elaborated, and the Constitution itself was formally promulgated on August 1, 1922. A measure of agrarian reform, described in detail elsewhere, was further accepted. The Assembly then gave way to a regular Parliament, or Seimas, which was elected in the autumn of 1922.

THE VILNA PROBLEM.—After seizing Vilna in April 1919 the Poles remained in possession until the summer of 1920, when under pressure from the Soviet forces, with whom the Poles were at war, they were obliged hurriedly to evacuate it. But before this happened, the Polish High Command actually sent a representative to Kaunas to invite the Lithuanian army to occupy the city before the Red troops could take possession. The Lithuanian General Staff accepted this invitation, but none the less, when the Lithuanian units began to move in the direction of Vilna, they were attacked by the Poles near Vievis, and held up for a whole day, a circumstance that enabled the Bolsheviks to occupy Vilna a few hours earlier. The Lithuanian Government, basing its claims on the Russo-Lithuanian Peace Treaty of July 12, 1920, demanded the immediate withdrawal of the Russian troops from the territory assigned to Lithuania. The Russians therefore evacuated Vilna at the end of August, and left the Lithuanians in sole possession. The Lithuanian Government had declared strict neutrality in the Russo-Polish conflict and proposed to the Poles that a temporary demarcation-line should be drawn through Grayevo, Augustovo, and Štabin in the Suvalki government, where the Lithuanian frontier had not been fixed by the peace treaty with Russia. The Poles, on their part, not content with Lithuanian neutrality, and regardless of the Russo-Lithuanian peace treaty, proposed joint military action against Russia, to which naturally Lithuania could not agree. Then on September 5 the Polish Ministry for Foreign Affairs addressed an appeal to the League of Nations in which it accused

Lithuania of breaches of neutrality and of co-operation with the Bolsheviks against Poland. Direct negotiations between Lithuania and Poland at Kalvarija led to no result. The Lithuanian Government, having accepted the mediation of the League of Nations, attended a session of the Council in Paris, where its delegates answered the unfounded Polish charges. On September 20 the Council of the League established the so-called Curzon line as a temporary demarcation-line between the Lithuanian and Polish armies, and urged the Poles to respect the neutrality of the territory under Lithuanian control. Again, however, Poland was casuistically able to reconcile acceptance of this arrangement with resumption of hostilities and a further advance well beyond the Curzon line. At length the Poles proposed more direct negotiations, this time at Suvalki, where the delegates met on September 29, 1920.

THE SUVALKI AGREEMENT AND ITS VIOLATION.—On October 7, 1920, in the presence of the Military Control Commission of the League of Nations, an agreement between the two countries was signed, whereby a demarcation-line was fixed up to Bastunai, which was to be extended farther eastward after the Bolsheviks had withdrawn. This line left Vilna and the Vilna region in the hands of the Lithuanians. Yet again, however, in incorrigible disregard of their plighted word, the Poles, under General Zeligowski, suddenly attacked Vilna, and on October 9, only two days after signing the Suvalki Agreement, re-entered the city, where they have ever since remained. The barefaced staging of this coup as an insurrectionary move by General Zeligowski can deceive nobody familiar with the facts. For that matter, Marshal Pilsudski himself later admitted that General Zeligowski acted under his orders in pursuance of a deliberate plan. The late M. Léon Bourgeois, then President of the Council of the League of Nations, which dealt with the question at the end of October, denounced the Polish action as a violation of the pledges which Poland had given to the League. It would be wearisome to trace in detail the course of subsequent efforts on the part of the League to compose the Lithuanian-Polish conflict. The famous Hymans project was vitiated from the start by its provision for a military convention between Lithuania and Poland and for the co-ordination of the foreign policies of the two countries. The Lithuanian

representatives, throughout these long-drawn-out discussions, tried hard to induce the League Council to accept certain reasoned amendments, but to no purpose. The object of these amendments was to protect Lithuania against any form of federation with Poland, which the entire nation condemned. Seeing that the League refused to give consideration to these representations, Lithuania was obliged to reject the Hymans project. Thus the intervention of the League, which formally began in September 1920, formally terminated in January 1922, after an entire series of futile conferences at Brussels and Geneva.

"LEGALIZATION" OF AN INTERNATIONAL SCANDAL.—In January 1922 the League gave notice of the withdrawal of the Military Control Commission, and at the same time proposed the acceptance of another demarcation-line—the fifth of the ill-starred sequence—to take the place of the neutral zone which, in November 1920, had been established between the Lithuanian and Polish belligerents. This proposal was strenuously resisted by Lithuania. Nevertheless, the League Council, sitting at Paris on February 3, 1923, adopted a recommendation, based upon the so-called Saura Report, dividing between Lithuania and Poland the administration of the neutral zone established under the Convention of November 1920, and on the strength of this recommendation, which had from the first been rejected by Lithuania, the Conference of Ambassadors in its decision of March 15, 1923, assigned Vilna and the Vilna region to Poland. In this manner did the then highest international body in Europe sanction an infringement of international law without parallel in modern times.

It goes without saying that Lithuania has never recognized this iniquitous decision, which pretends to give legality to a situation created by armed force without a shadow of moral or juridical justification. According to elementary principles of international law, the only party with authority to dispose of the Vilna territory was Russia, who, under her treaty of July 12, 1920, with Lithuania, solemnly assigned it to the latter. The Russo-Lithuanian Treaty of 1926 confirms integrally the treaty of 1920, so that if respect for international law were universal, the Lithuanian frontiers established under the last-named treaty would be obligatory for both Lithuania and Poland. The Government of the U.S.S.R.



(Soviet Russia) has indeed made its position perfectly clear on this point. In order to deprive the Poles of an opportunity of placing their own interpretation upon the territorial provisions of the Riga Treaty, which have often been cited as setting aside the terms of the Russo-Lithuanian Treaty of July 12, 1920, the U.S.S.R. in a separate note took the trouble to explain that "the actual violation of the frontiers of Lithuania, which was done against the will of the Lithuanian nation, has not altered its attitude to the territorial sovereignty of Lithuania established by Article 2 and annexed to the Peace Treaty of Lithuania with Russia, of July 12, 1920." By this note the U.S.S.R. publicly declared that it does not and will not recognize the predatory act of General Zeligowski. It is necessary to emphasize the point that however widely Lithuanian political parties may differ on questions of internal policy, they are entirely united on the question of Vilna. No Government that agreed to give up Vilna, the historic capital of Lithuania and the home of her national culture, could hope to endure for a day.

THE MEMEL (KLAIPÉDA) QUESTION.—The detachment of the Klaipéda Territory from the rest of Germany was accomplished by the Allied and Associated Powers in accordance with the stipulations of Article 99 of the Versailles Peace Treaty, which reads: "Germany renounces in favour of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers all rights and title over the territories included between the Baltic, the north-eastern frontier of East Prussia, as defined in Article 28 of Part II (Boundaries of Germany) of the present Treaty, and the former frontiers between Germany and Russia. Germany undertakes to accept the settlement made by the Principal Allied and Associated Powers in regard to these territories, particularly in so far as concerns the nationality of the inhabitants." Pending definite establishment of the status of the Lithuanian territories, actual administration of the Klaipéda region was transferred to the Allied and Associated Powers, represented by a French High Commissioner. Nevertheless, although the status of Lithuania had never been in any doubt since 1919, and the Allies themselves granted *de jure* recognition to Lithuania on December 20, 1922, no attempt whatever was made to implement their engagement contained in the Versailles Treaty and the Allies' reply of June 16, 1919, to the German delegation at

Versailles, in which the essentially Lithuanian character of the Klaipėda region is emphasized. The result of this delay was that in January 1923 the inhabitants of the Klaipėda region revolted and overthrew the German directorate which had anomalously continued to function under the French High Commissioner, M. Petisné, who from the first had obviously been doing all in his power to prevent transference of the territory to Lithuania. Inspired statements had even appeared in the French and Polish press to the effect that the Allies were in favour of the formation of a Free State with guarantees for the rights of the Poles. In other words, the territory was threatened with the danger of falling into the hands of a group of German profiteers or under the protection of the Poles—an intolerable prospect that would irrevocably have damaged the economic interests of the majority of the inhabitants, organically bound to Lithuania. Three years of the maladministration of M. Petisné had shown clearly to what manner of financial and economic debacle such plans were leading. It was in view of this grave peril that at the beginning of January 1923 the Lithuanians rose in revolt, and after short, sharp fighting took the rule of the country into their own hands. The so-called Committee for the Salvation of Lithuania Minor, consisting of representatives of the whole region, formed a new directorate with Mr. Simonaitis at its head.

The Allied Powers sent an ultimatum to the Lithuanian Government in which the latter was accused of organizing and supporting the insurrection. They demanded that the insurgents should be withdrawn within seven days and the former situation restored. The Lithuanian Government denied all responsibility for these events and called the attention of the Allied Powers to their true causes. Nevertheless, it was willing to use all its moral influence to induce the insurgents to respect the authority of the Allies and await their decision. It further ordered all volunteers who had joined the insurgents from the Lithuanian side of the line to return. The rising thus came to an end and a new directorate was formed with Mr. Gailius at its head. On February 17, 1923, the Ambassadors' Conference finally decided to hand over sovereignty in the Klaipėda Territory to the Lithuanian State.

Attempts were made to conclude a convention embodying

conditions of transference, but without success, and the dispute was then transferred to the League of Nations, which appointed a special commission under the chairmanship of an American jurist, Under-Secretary of State, Mr. Norman Davis, to pursue negotiations with the Lithuanian representatives on the subject. This move met with better success, and on May 8, 1924, a Klaipėda Convention was signed at Paris, and subsequently ratified by all parties concerned. According to this Convention the Klaipėda Territory constitutes a unit under the sovereignty of Lithuania. The President of the Lithuanian Republic appoints the Governor of Klaipėda Territory. The election of deputies from the Klaipėda Territory to the Lithuanian Seimas takes place in conformity with the Lithuanian electoral law. A large measure of local autonomy is granted to the territorial authorities, executive functions being vested in a Directorate of not more than five members, which must enjoy the confidence of the territorial Chamber of Representatives (Seimelis). Both the Lithuanian and German languages are recognized as official. The port itself is regarded as one of international concern. The port and waterways are maintained by the Lithuanian Government, but, subject to agreement, the Klaipėda Territory may also assume a portion of this upkeep.

Administration of the port is vested in a Harbour Board consisting of three members, viz. one representative of the Lithuanian Government, one representative of the Klaipėda Territory, and one representative appointed by the President of the Advisory and Technical Committee for Communications and Transit of the League of Nations.

NIEMEN TRANSIT.—Under Article 3, Lithuania ensures freedom of transit by sea, water, and rail via Klaipėda Territory, in conformity with the Barcelona Convention of April 14 and 20, 1921. In pursuance of this pledge the Lithuanian Government on January 27, 1926, promulgated regulations for the floating of timber in transit on the Niemen. In proclaiming these regulations, the Lithuanian Government afforded the most conclusive proof that all rumours about obstacles placed by Lithuania in the way of the floating of timber were wholly devoid of foundation. These regulations have been carefully examined by British timber experts and pronounced quite satisfactory. Poland's refusal to take advantage of them for the purpose of floating timber from

the Vilna region to Klaipéda is, of course, her own political concern for which Lithuania cannot be held responsible.

The truth is that Poland from the first has never really been interested in timber-floating or transit through the demarcation-line. Why, indeed, should Poland favour transit through Lithuania to the detriment of transit by the Vistula? The contracting of economic relations with Lithuania is for Poland merely a cloak to hide political aims. That is plain from her demands as regards timber-floating on the Niemen. The Poles are not content that their interests should be represented at Klaipéda by the consulate of some other country; they have all along demanded the right to establish their own consulates. Why? The answer should be easy. Several rafts would be demonstratively floated down the Niemen, but later it would appear that there was no more timber for rafting. Nevertheless, the established Polish consulate would remain. On the other hand, it would be loudly proclaimed to the world that a fresh step had been taken to regulate Lithuanian-Polish relations, and it would be made to appear from this that the Vilna conflict was over, that there was no longer a Lithuanian-Polish dispute or an international problem of any kind, but merely a small local misunderstanding between two "fraternal" peoples.

**MOST RECENT PHASES OF LITHUANIAN-POLISH DISPUTE.**—The so-called "state of war" obtaining between Lithuania and Poland approximately since 1919 has never, from the Lithuanian standpoint, implied overt hostilities on the part of Lithuania against Poland, but rather the non-existence of normal relations between the two countries. Indeed, the Lithuanian Government from the very first has expressly disavowed any intention of having recourse to aught save peaceful means for the assertion of Lithuania's just claims.

But although war has never been formally declared by either Government, the Poles have rendered the establishment of normal relations extremely difficult by their policy of studied aggression, exemplified in infringements of successive demarcation lines, and, most of all, by their violation of the Suvalki Agreement of October 7, 1920, under which they had freely recognized Lithuania's provisional occupation of Vilna and the Vilna region. It is now a matter of history that, two days after signing this agreement, they took forcible possession

of the Lithuanian capital and compelled the Lithuanians to retire to Kaunas.

Nevertheless, despite this infringement of the Suvalki Agreement, the Lithuanian Government continues to regard that instrument as still operative. In diplomatic notes to the Powers, Professor A. Voldemaras, the Lithuanian Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs, has even pointed out that an essential step towards a solution of the Lithuanian-Polish conflict would be the adaptation of the Suvalki Agreement to the present situation, through the inclusion of all questions pending between the two countries and provisions for their settlement. It goes without saying that the Lithuanian Government is willing to negotiate any other agreement which, while taking into consideration the legitimate interests of Lithuania, would arrive at an equitable arrangement.

Unfortunately, so far from giving evidence of any sincere desire to ameliorate the situation, the Polish Government, through its agents in the Vilna region, has all along pursued a policy of provocation and persecution of the Lithuanian elements, with the object of finding a convenient pretext for further incursions into Lithuanian territory. Matters in this respect came to a head towards the end of 1927, when in the guise of "reprisals" for alleged discrimination against Polish teachers in Lithuania, which had no existence outside Polish propaganda, the Polish authorities in the Vilna region closed down Lithuanian schools and arrested Lithuanian teachers, clergymen, and other public workers. One of the most objectionable expedients to which the Polish authorities had recourse in order to stir up anti-Lithuanian feeling among the Polish population was the publication of a so-called "despairing appeal" from Polish teachers said to be interned in the Varniai concentration camp. The Lithuanian Government immediately proved that this letter was a forgery and that there were no Polish teachers in the Varniai camp.

Another disquieting event was the congress of Lithuanian political *émigrés* held at Riga in November 1927, during which it was revealed by a prominent Social Democrat named Vikonis that he had been approached by the Polish Minister in Riga, M. Lukaszewicz, who had assured him that if the congress recognized the territorial *status quo* in the Vilna region, Poland would furnish the revolutionaries with practical aid in their struggle against the Lithuanian Government.

The deputy Mayor of Vilna and another member of Pilsudski's entourage were also present at the congress.

It was in view of these facts that the Lithuanian Government, in an appeal to the League of Nations, invoked Article 11



PROFESSOR AUGUSTINAS VOLDEMARAS.

Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Lithuania.

of the Covenant. This appeal came before the Council of the League early in December 1927, on which historic occasion the Lithuanian Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs, Professor A. Voldemaras, and Marshal Pilsudski confronted each other across the Council table. As a result

of these proceedings the League of Nations subsequently placed on record the solemn declaration of the Lithuanian representative that Lithuania does not consider herself in a state of war with Poland, and that peace therefore exists between the two countries; and the solemn declaration of the Polish representative that the Polish Republic recognizes and entirely respects the political independence and territorial integrity of the Lithuanian Republic. In a special resolution the Council recommended the two Governments to enter as soon as possible into direct negotiations in order to arrive at the establishment of "relations of a character to assure between the two neighbouring States the good understanding on which peace depends." The Council further expressly declared that the resolution did not in any way affect questions on which the two Governments held divergent views. This reservation implies, and it is stated in the recommendation, that the Vilna question, among others, remains open, and may be raised again by Lithuania at any future time. In pursuance of the Council's recommendations, direct negotiations between Lithuania and Poland were opened on March 30, 1928, at Königsberg.

RELATIONS WITH OTHER STATES.—Various treaties and conventions have established normal political and trade relations between Lithuania and the different countries of the world, with the single exception of Poland. Lithuania fully realizes, as do all the Baltic States, that safety lies in close co-operation, and Lithuania sincerely desires this. But although her relations with the other Baltic States—Finland, Estonia, and Latvia—are very cordial, a closer alliance has hitherto been prevented by the fact that Poland desires to play the principal rôle in such an alliance, thus rendering it impossible for Lithuania to participate so long as the Vilna question remains unsettled.

Among the more notable diplomatic successes of the new Government must be reckoned the conclusion of treaties of arbitration and commerce with Italy on September 19, 1927, the last-named instrument being drafted in accordance with the most-favoured-nation principle. For Lithuania the treaties were signed by the Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs, Professor Voldemaras, who paid a special visit to Italy for the purpose. This visit was made the occasion for an interchange of special courtesies between the

representatives of the two countries. At a luncheon given in honour of Professor Voldemaras, Signor Mussolini emphasized the ties of sympathy uniting their two States. In his reply Professor Voldemaras called attention to the analogies observable in the destinies of both Italy and Lithuania. Thus in the not distant past, when Lithuania found herself confronted by problems that have already been happily solved by Italy, the problems of national resurrection, national unity, and national independence, she took the Italian people as a model. The King of Italy despatched a telegram to President A. Smetona thanking him for the presentation of the Lithuanian Order which he had received at the hands of Professor Voldemaras, and in his turn conferred upon President Smetona the highest Italian Order, that of San Maurizio and Lazzaro. Further, a concordat has been concluded between Lithuania and the Vatican, a new Papal Internuncio appointed to Lithuania, and a Lithuanian Minister appointed to the Vatican in the person of Dr. J. Šaulys. Still more recently a treaty of conciliation and arbitration was signed with Germany.



## IV

### LITHUANIA TO-DAY

#### DOMESTIC ISSUES

THE NEW REGIME.—The existing Government, headed by Professor Augustinas Voldemaras as Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs, is the outcome of the *coup d'état* effected on December 17, 1926, which overthrew the Populist-Social Democratic administration under Mr. M. Sleževičius. Concurrently with the downfall of the latter's Cabinet, Dr. K. Grinius, the third President of the Republic, resigned, and in his place the Seimas elected Mr. Antanas Smetona, one of the founders of the new Lithuanian State, and its first President. The Voldemaras Cabinet originally bore a coalition character, inasmuch as the portfolios were almost equally distributed among Nationalists, Christian Democrats, and members of the Farmers' Union and Farmers' Party. President Smetona and Professor Voldemaras are themselves both members of the Nationalist Party. The new Government also enjoyed the support of the Lithuanian Federation of Labour. The original composition of the Ministry was as under :

*Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs* : Professor A. Voldemaras, Nationalist.

*Minister of Justice* : St. Šilingas, Farmers' Union.

*Minister of Home Affairs* : Colonel J. Musteikis, Nationalist.

*Minister of National Defence* : Major A. Merkys, Nationalist.

*Minister of Public Instruction* : Dr. L. Bistras, Christian Democrat.

*Minister of Finance* : Dr. P. Karvelis, Christian Democrat.

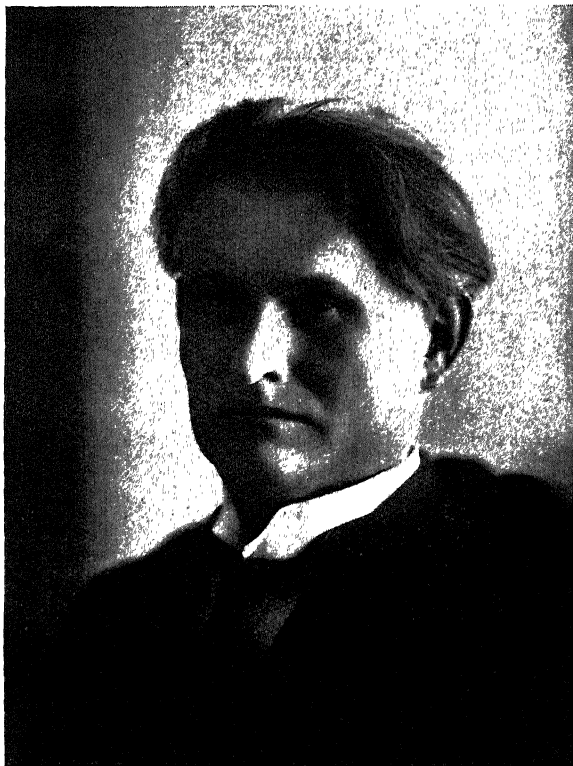
*Minister of Agriculture* : J. Aleksa, Farmers' Party.

*Minister of Communications* : J. Jankevičius, Farmers' Party.

*State Comptroller* : Dr. A. Milčius, Federation of Labour.

It was not long, however, before friction arose between the Nationalist and Christian Democratic elements of the

Cabinet over the question of certain constitutional amendments advocated by the former, with a view to ensuring greater continuity in the conduct and management of State affairs and avoiding the political unrest and economic dis-



DR. KAZYS GRINIUS.

Third President of the Republic of Lithuania and a former Prime Minister.

turbance caused by triennial elections of the Seimas and State President. The nature of these proposed amendments is considered more in detail later. In consequence of this disagreement, Dr. Bistras, Minister of Public Instruction, Dr. Karvelis, Minister of Finance, and Mr. Jankevičius,

Minister of Communications, resigned, and their places were taken respectively by Mr. K. Šakenis, Mr. J. Tubelis, and Mr. S. Čiurlionis, whose appointments strengthened the Nationalist complexion of the administration. Then on Major Merkys' appointment as Governor of Klaipėda Territory, Colonel Daukantas succeeded him as Minister of National Defence. In February 1928 Mr. Šilingas resigned and his place as Minister of Justice was taken by Mr. A. Žilinskas.

THE POLICY OF THE NEW REGIME.—On February 25, 1927, the Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs, Professor Voldemaras, read the Cabinet's Declaration to the Seimas. The far-reaching importance of this pronouncement of policy necessitates a comprehensive summary of its contents, more particularly in the domain of foreign affairs. Professor Voldemaras affirmed that to-day all Lithuanian political parties, from the extreme Right to the extreme Left, identically understood the fundamental demands of the country's foreign policy to be: (1) Lithuania must be independent, with Vilna as her capital; (2) Lithuania cannot enter into special or closer ties with any single neighbouring great State. The Germans, Poles, and Russians from of old have been the factors in Lithuanian history with which the country has had much contact, both hostile and friendly. To-day, however, an additional factor obtrudes itself in the shape of Western Europe, which has supported the Baltic States in their struggle for freedom, at first hardly believing that they would remain independent, yet wishing to utilize them in the war with Bolshevism. It was hoped in the West that Bolshevism would be overthrown, that in Russia there would prevail a democratic regime, and that then the Border States would return to Russia with a broader or narrower autonomy. In such circumstances it would have been natural for all the Baltic States to unite more closely. But here an insuperable obstacle appeared in the form of Lithuania's dispute with the Poles, in whom the Lithuanians saw a more dangerous opponent of their independence than even the Bolsheviks, whereas the Latvians and Estonians then regarded the Bolsheviks and the Germans as their chief adversaries against whom their natural allies were the Poles. This factor hindered, and to this day hinders, an alignment of the Baltic countries. On the other hand, the great Powers saw that even the anti-Bolshevik front was not uniform,

in view of Lithuania's unsettled dispute with the Poles and the outbreak of actual hostilities in 1919 and 1920. In the West, too, the only settlement visualized was a union between Lithuania and Poland by special political ties. After reviewing the course of events leading up to the Polish seizure of Vilna, subsequent efforts of the League of Nations to effect a settlement, and still more recently sinister rumours about a proposal to compensate Poland at the expense of Lithuania for relinquishment of Silesia, Professor Voldemaras answered the question: Shall Lithuanian policy be Russophil, Germanophil, Anglophil, or otherwise? with an emphatic statement that Lithuanian policy could be only Lithuanian. Among foreign Powers the friendliest will be those that help her to realize her programme of an independent Lithuania with Vilna as her capital. He emphasized that Lithuania seeks only a peaceful method of realizing it. "The present Government, from the first day it assumed office, set itself the most sacred duty of maintaining peace and of not provoking war in Europe for which Lithuania could be held responsible. While, however, conducting a quiet and pacific policy, the Government will diligently see to it that all our people are thoroughly well armed. When in the press and unofficial gossip it is conjectured that in fulfilling the eastern principles of the Locarno Treaty Lithuania must be partitioned, the Government's first duty is to arm itself to the last man so that all should see that Lithuanians would rather die than submit to bondage, no matter whence it comes, from the East, the West, or the South."

AN EASTERN LOCARNO AND NEUTRALIZATION OF LITHUANIA.—The Declaration goes on to speak about the possibility of an Eastern Locarno designed to effect a peaceful settlement of the Vilna and other questions, a Locarno in which all the interested small and large States should participate. Such negotiations would be more difficult in the East than in the West, because a fundamental matter, which the Western Locarno has not obviated, would be to eliminate the compensation question, which must always result to the detriment of somebody or other, and in which somebody must be a victim. It is clear that this can be achieved only by a thorough revision of all the state relations of Eastern Europe, but it is not possible to-day to draw into such a scheme all the interested larger States. Being unable at once to estab-

lish a new order, one must have a working programme and try to fulfil it by degrees. What, then, should be the political programme of the Lithuanian people acceptable to the neighbouring States? If Lithuania does not wish to cling more closely to any one of the great Powers, only one path remains open to her, which is to be on good terms with all her neighbours; in other words, she must be neutral. Her neutrality must be internationally guaranteed and recognized. The Lithuanians have so understood their political position from the very beginning. In the Moscow Treaty of 1920 it is laid down that if the great Powers should permanently recognize and guarantee Lithuania's neutrality, Russia will recognize it beforehand and will pledge herself to participate in the guarantee (Article 5). The reminder in the new non-aggression treaty (concluded by the Sleževičius Government) that the entire former treaty remains in force shows that in 1926 also the Lithuanians had not altered their attitude on this matter.

It is true that the idea of permanently neutralized States in 1919 and later did not have supporters; but with the lapse of time the idea has become clearer and closer. What is a non-aggression pact if not a temporary neutralization made by two or more States, with or without guarantees? Such a non-aggression treaty without guarantees the Russians have made with the Germans and the Turks, and with the Lithuanians, while negotiations thereon are proceeding with the Latvians, the Estonians, and the Finns. Under the Locarno Treaty such neutrality is fixed for an indefinite period, with guarantees. Would it, therefore, not be better to make such a treaty for an indefinite period and with guarantees also in the east, i.e. revert to the neutralization idea? The idea of permanent neutralization, which germinated first in Lithuania, has now begun to take root in the other Baltic States. In realizing it, it would be possible to recognize as permanently neutralized States Finland, Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania, and to provide an international guarantee for this neutrality. In that event, what would be the position of Russian and Polish interests? The Russian front from the Baltic States would be shortened by about 1,500 kilometres. With a special international regime established for this front, the danger of war would be wholly removed. The Poles would have to restore Vilna and Grodno to Lithuania

without any compensation, but they would lose nothing on this account. Those two cities, it is said, are essential to the Poles primarily as strategic points which, if not defended, as appeared in 1920, would leave Warsaw in great peril, whereas if they were neutralized with serious international guarantees, this danger would be removed or at least mitigated. Materially the Poles would only gain thereby, because they could then appreciably reduce their military outlays, which to-day oppress them. All other considerations dictate the recognition of Vilna with Grodno for Lithuania. Historically these have been Lithuanian territories from of old. The same must be said about their nationality. The Poles would say that in those regions there was and will be a minority. Lithuania admits that the Poles, in addition to strategical, possess there also fairly important national interests, albeit less than, let us say, the Swedes in Finland, but those interests can be protected in various other ways.

Such are the basic outlines of Lithuania's foreign policy. They emanate, on the one hand, from the desire and resolve of the Lithuanian people to live in one independent State ; on the other, from the historical and political circumstances in which the Lithuanians have to dwell. It goes without saying that such big programmes cannot be suddenly implemented. It would therefore be a grave error to demand all at once and take nothing, if that demand is not conceded. Even the great Powers do not act in that way—Italy, for example, when achieving her national unity. If this task required several decades for her, what shall be said about Lithuania? What Austria was to Italy, such to-day is Poland to Lithuania. Lithuania's "Risorgimento" began several decades ago and may take a long time yet before national unity is accomplished. Lithuanians, however, firmly believe that the occupied parts of their country will return to independent Lithuania and that a time will come when the standard of independent Lithuania will float from the ancient castle of Gediminas at Vilna.

"In preparing this day of deliverance," concludes the Declaration, "we shall not shun a single expedient that may bring us nearer to our ultimate object. If, therefore, it should be necessary, we shall not even shun negotiations with Poland, if only those negotiations concern questions that affect the realization of our programme. As to whether

that task is concretely possible will depend not upon us but upon Poland."

Referring to the freedom of person, opinion, speech, the press, assembly, etc., guaranteed under the Constitution, the Prime Minister said that unrestricted and unorganized freedom degenerated into anarchy, and since anarchy threatened the State and social life generally, every Cabinet enjoyed the right under the Constitution to suspend free action by introducing martial law. The Government recognized the undesirability of converting exceptional expedients into a chronic phenomenon of Lithuanian life, and for that reason it had firmly decided to restore the country in this respect to a normal position. For that purpose it would draft laws for the protection of freedom of the press, person, and assembly; and it would revise the laws which at present fixed the penalties for abuse of this freedom. Such abuse manifested itself in propaganda against the State, public order, and the Government. The Government further proposed to amend the penal laws in order to facilitate the struggle with crime. Martial law helped it the more easily to defend itself against criminal activities. It would therefore be necessary to extend the discretionary powers of the appropriate organs in the struggle with criminal offences before martial law could be abolished. When all these matters had been regulated, it would be possible to revert to normal methods of administration.

**PROPOSED AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION.**—The political rock upon which the Cabinet split finally occurred, leading to the resignations of the Christian Democratic Ministers, was the Premier's determination, in which he enjoyed the support of the Nationalist group as a whole, to amend the existing Constitution so as to ensure greater stability of the Government of the day. In this context it is pointed out that since her declaration of independence on February 16, 1918, Lithuania has already had fourteen Cabinets, while during the past six years there have been four general elections for the Seimas. On an average, therefore, a Cabinet has lasted about eight months, and a Seimas about one and a half years. The Nationalists also contend that the existing Election Law places far too much power in the hands of the various political parties, to the detriment of the true interests of the nation as a whole. It is considered

necessary that the Government should be established not upon the fortuitous moods of the parties, but upon the basis of the vote and confidence of the people. Thus the present Government, in order for ever to break away from the influence of, and dependence upon, parties, has resolved to proceed with the formation and strengthening of such popular authority, for which purpose it is indispensable to amend several articles of the Constitution. The more important of the proposed changes are as follows: (1) The number of members of Parliament (Seimas) shall be reduced from 85, as at present, to 40, which means that instead of a single deputy being returned by 25,000 inhabitants, the ratio will be raised to one deputy per every 50,000 inhabitants. (2) The qualifying age for possession of the franchise by electors is to be raised from twenty-one to twenty-four, and that of the candidate from twenty-four to thirty. (3) The term of the Seimas is to be extended from three years, as under the existing Constitution, to five years. (4) The parliamentary sessions are to be definitely fixed, viz. twice a year for three months each. (5) The time of preparation for elections will be lengthened, i.e. new elections must be held not later than within six months. (6) Seimas deputies will be forbidden to engage in outside occupations and to participate in any kind of company having economic objects. (7) The President of the Republic shall be elected by the entire nation, not as at present by the vote of the Seimas. (8) The President of the Republic shall also be elected for seven years, instead of three, as at present. (9) The President of the Republic shall appoint and dismiss Ministers, officers, and officials of all ranks, and ratify treaties. (10) The Seimas may declare non-confidence in the Cabinet only by a three-fifths vote. (11) The President of the Republic shall be empowered, when the Seimas is not in session, to issue decrees. (12) The Premier shall deputize for the President of the Republic. (13) There shall be established a State Council for the regulation and drafting of laws. (14) Article 5 declares that Vilna is the capital of Lithuania. The Election Law will be so amended that citizens can vote not for party lists, as hitherto, but for individuals. The candidate receiving the largest number of votes will be returned to the Seimas. In this manner the citizen will know for whom he is voting, while the parties will try to put forward their best known men.



It is the Government's intention to submit these various points to a popular vote through the medium of a referendum.\*

POLITICAL PARTIES.—In the last Seimas, elected in May 1926, but since dissolved, the party groupings were as under :

*Christian Democratic Bloc :*

Christian Democrats	.	.	.	14
Farmers' Union	.	.	.	11
Labour Federation	.	.	.	5

*Liberal Groups :*

Populists	.	.	.	22
Nationalists	.	.	.	3
Farmers' Party	.	.	.	2
Social Democrats	.	.	.	15

*Minorities :*

Jews	.	.	.	3
Poles	.	.	.	4
Germans	.	.	.	1
Klaipéda (Memel) Territory	.	.	.	5

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The first-named group no longer exists, and to-day each of the parties formerly composing it functions separately with its own leaders and party organ. Thus the leaders of the Christian Democrats are the Rev. M. Krupavičius and Dr. P. Karvelis, and the party organ is the daily paper "Rytas" ("Morning"). Both these leaders are ex-Ministers. The Rev. M. Krupavičius held office for a considerable period and with no little success as Minister of Agriculture, and Dr. Karvelis was formerly Minister of Finance. The leaders of the Farmers' Party (Ukininkų Sąjunga) are Messrs. A. Stulginskis and F. Mikšys, and the party organ is the weekly "Ukininkas" ("The Farmer"). Mr. Stulginskis served two terms (six years) as President of the Republic. The leaders of the Labour Federation (Darbo Federacija) are Dr. K. Ambrozaitis and Dr. A. Milčius, and its organ is the weekly "Darbininkas" ("Worker"). Dr. Ambrozaitis was formerly Rapporteur in the Seimas (Parliament) on Agrarian Reform and Vice-President of the Seimas. While some sort of connexion may

\* The amended Constitution was proclaimed on May 25, 1928.

still survive between the Christian Democrats and Farmers' Union, the Labour Federation has entirely fallen away from them ; it acts quite independently, and supports the present Government. The most widely known leaders of the



MR. B. K. BALUTIS, SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE MINISTRY  
FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.\*

Nationalists are Mr. Antanas Smetona and Professor Volde-  
maras. The former was first President of the Republic  
after its recovery of independence in 1918, and in addition  
to his political and patriotic activities is also highly

\* Mr. Balutis was recently appointed Lithuanian Minister to Washington.

esteemed as a writer and publicist. He is again President of the Republic at the present time. Professor Voldemaras was first Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs when a Cabinet was formed in November 1918, and was again Minister for Foreign Affairs in the Cabinet formed by Mr. M. Sleževičius, and in the next three administrations. He is a distinguished scholar and writer with an intimate knowledge of fifteen languages. The Nationalist party organ is the daily "Lietuvos Aidas" ("Lithuanian Echo"). The numerically small Farmers' Party, with only two seats in the last Seimas, was formerly headed by the late Mr. T. Norus-Naruševičius, also an ex-Cabinet Minister and for several years Lithuanian Diplomatic Representative in London, and later Chairman of the Klaipėda Harbour Board. He was justly regarded as one of Lithuania's most loyal and devoted sons, whose untimely death in 1927 was universally mourned. The party organ is the weekly "Ukininko Balsas" ("The Farmer's Voice"). The Populists were the strongest single party in the last Seimas, with twenty-two seats. Their leader, Mr. M. Sleževičius, has been twice Prime Minister; he is well known as a successful lawyer and publicist, for many years closely connected with the Lithuanian liberation movement. The party organ is the daily "Lietuvos Žinios" ("Lithuanian News"). The Social Democrats, with fifteen seats, were the next strongest single party in the last Seimas. Their leader is S. Kairys, Minister for Supplies in the Sleževičius Ministry formed in April 1919. One of the most prominent members of the party is Professor Čepinskis, who enjoys a high reputation as a scholar. Professor Čepinskis was Minister of Education in the last Sleževičius administration. The party organ is the weekly "Socialdemokratas." When in opposition under previous governments the Social Democrats represented the Left, and the Populists the Left Centre, in the Seimas. After the 1926 elections, the two parties effected a coalition with the Farmers' Party and the Nationalists to form a government, under Mr. Sleževičius.

It is, however, the avowed and settled policy of the present Lithuanian administration under Professor Voldemaras to dissociate itself from the sectional limitations of a party system and instead to identify itself with a fundamentally national spirit, in which the well-being of the Lithuanian people as a whole shall take precedence of all other considera-

tions. In that spirit all workers, irrespective of party, that have the welfare of the country at heart are invited to co-operate.

### THE COURTS AND JUDICIARY

With the substitution of a genuinely native regime for what before the war of 1914-18 was a purely Russian administration, in the confines of the present Lithuanian State, and German domination during the period of military occupation, the new leaders of the nation had to face the herculean task of effecting transition from one language to the other in every branch of public and official life. It was one thing, and a comparatively simple thing at that, to replace Russian with Lithuanian in the colloquial intercourse of all departments and those having dealings with them; it was another, and an immeasurably more difficult thing, to dispense with the heritage of Russian practice embodied in written laws and regulations applicable to every conceivable official contingency. Indeed, it would have been physically impossible, even if it had been desirable, to do this immediately. The new Lithuanian leaders therefore preferred to take over Russian law at the outset, but to inaugurate without delay the work of translating the same into Lithuanian, of adapting it to changed conditions, rejecting parts of it no longer in harmony with the principles of a democratic State, and gradually codifying it to satisfy the requirements of a thoroughly scientific system. The setting up of courts for the dispensation of justice has been attended with numerous difficulties. Owing to the consistent Russian policy of suppressing the Lithuanian language in speech and writing, it has not always been easy to find sufficient trained jurists with perfect knowledge of both tongues, in the absence of whom the task of codifying the laws in Lithuanian cannot be satisfactorily accomplished.

Under the Law of January 16, 1919, special delegates from the Lithuanian Ministry of Justice took over from the German courts (*Friedensgericht*, *Bezirksgericht*, *Obergericht*, and *Kriegsgericht*) all cases, documents, and money. This law provides that in the organization of courts, legal proceedings, preliminary hearings, and sentences in criminal and civil cases, the laws formerly in operation during the Russian

administration must be applied in so far as they do not contradict the Lithuanian Constitution and the changes contemplated by the law in question. Court proceedings must be conducted in the Lithuanian language; protocols, judgments, and sentences are also written in that tongue. Judges must be able to express themselves in other local languages, such as Polish and White Russian, where the percentage of non-Lithuanian-speaking citizens renders this necessary. When litigants do not understand Lithuanian, interpreters are supplied.

The existing laws are applied by a Supreme Court, consisting of a President, eight members, and one secretary; District Courts, and Justices of the Peace. A Justice of the Peace is assigned to every district and township with more than 20,000 inhabitants. A State Attorney or Procurator is attached to the Supreme Court and District Court. At least three persons must attend a sitting, including the President. Justices of the Peace and Assistant Procurators are appointed and dismissed by the Minister of Justice, while Presidents of the Supreme and District Courts, members of the same, and the State Procurator are appointed and dismissed by the Cabinet acting on the advice of the Minister of Justice.

**MILITARY COURTS.**—According to the Military Court Statutes promulgated on March 27, 1919, and subsequent amendments thereto, a military court is formed in order speedily to deal with serious offenders whose guilt is already quite clear and does not call for prolonged investigation. The object of a military court is to punish the offender as quickly as possible and thereby put a stop to the further spread of similar offences. A military court is formed in places where the army is actively combating the enemy or where a state of war has been declared. The Commander-in-Chief authorizes a military court to be formed, and in his absence the Minister of National Defence. In special cases, the aforesaid persons may delegate the formation of a military court to lower commanders. A military court is composed of an officer president, two members from among officers, and two from among the men able to read and write. Officers appointed to a military court must have served not less than two years in the regular army, and of the men one must be

a non-commissioned officer. The commander who has been delegated to form a military court brings before it all soldiers under his command charged with offences. Accused officers are brought before a military court by their direct commander with rank not below that of head of a division. A military court decides cases by a majority of the votes of its members. One member of the military court appointed by the President reports on the offence and another writes the minutes of the proceedings. The minutes must include all depositions of the witnesses for the defence and prosecution. The decisions of a military court are final, but acquire validity and are carried out only on being confirmed by the commander by whose decree the military court was formed. If the decision remains unconfirmed then the entire case is sent to the Commander-in-Chief, or in his absence to the Minister of National Defence, who may either ratify the military court's decision, reduce the penalty, or transfer the case to the Army Court Advocate (Defender), to proceed in accordance with the laws. A court, the confirmation of sentence, and its fulfilment (only where the death penalty is awarded) must last not longer than two days. The condemned person within those two days may appeal to the central Government for pardon. Civilians may be brought before a military court for espionage, if they are caught on the spot and their guilt is perfectly clear. For robbery and murder, if the offender is caught on the spot or not far away, the death penalty may be awarded instead of penal servitude. For Bolshevism, anti-State agitation, and agitation in favour of the enemy, among the troops, inciting to the active non-fulfilment of State laws, or opposition to the Government, overt action against State order, rising against the Government, formation of Bolshevistic organizations or other organizations hostile to the Government, if the offender is caught *in flagrante delicto*, whether he is a soldier or civilian, the punishment may include imprisonment of two years or more, up to the death penalty. Furthermore, the Commander-in-Chief or the Minister of National Defence has the right to bring before a military court and punish according to the laws in force during war time persons accused of other offences, if such should be deemed of sufficient gravity, or to protect the interests of the army, or for the sake of public order and tranquillity of the State.

Under the Law of July 7, 1919, and amendments thereto, a so-called Army Court is established for the entire army. The Court is composed of two permanent members, a President and member of the Court, and ten temporary members, appointed for one year from the army units (five officers and five men), in accordance with a special approved list. A court sitting is constituted by the Court President and four temporary members, i.e. two officers and two men. The temporary members participating in the sittings are appointed for six months. Every three months two members from among the temporary members retire in rotation, viz. an officer and a private, and in their places are appointed the two members next on the approved list. A sitting is deemed lawful if not fewer than two temporary members—one officer and one private—take part. The President and permanent member of the Army Court are appointed by a decree of the central Government, on the recommendation of the Minister of National Defence, from among experienced officers who have passed in law. Attached to the Army Court are a Military State Advocate (Defender) and his assistant. The former is appointed by the central Government on the recommendation of the Minister of National Defence, and the latter by the Minister of National Defence. For examination, the military examiners attached to the Army Court are unchangeable, and are appointed by the Minister of National Defence from among jurists, on the recommendation of the Military State Advocate (Defender). Their numbers and posts are fixed by the Minister of National Defence on the submission of the State Advocate (Defender). Defence in the Army Court is allowed in accordance with the general laws. When the defendant does not voluntarily select a defender, the court appoints one, in the case of general criminal offences, from among sworn advocates, in agreement with the President of the local District Court, and, in the case of military offences, an officer from the nearest unit, in agreement with the commander of the unit. Civilians are dealt with by the Army Court in places where a state of war exists, in cases specified by the Special Statutes on State Defence (Article 14). Decisions of the Army Court are both final and otherwise. Appeal against the decision of the Army Court may be lodged with the Lithuanian Supreme Court, within fourteen days from the final announcement of decision.

**PRISONS.**—Lithuanian prisons are under the jurisdiction of the Prisons Department in the Ministry of Justice. The Minister of Justice is the highest official of all prisons, while immediate supervision is vested in the hands of the chief of the Prison Department, who acts in the various districts through the senior court functionary, as, for example, the President of the District Courts, Justice of the Peace, etc. It is the duty of the State Procurator and the Judges to see that no prisoner is detained in custody for more than forty-eight hours after arrest without being charged and without a decision by the properly constituted authorities, and longer than two weeks without the knowledge of the State Procurator or Justice of the Peace. The State Procurator has the right at any time to inspect the prisons. The senior local law officer must supervise the prison organization and the fulfilment of all regulations. The prisons are directly administered by a governor or superintendent who, in the larger prisons, is provided with assistance. It is noteworthy that prisoners are allowed to wear their own clothing, and in certain specified prisons may receive food from their visitors.

A minor who is not yet ten years old cannot be convicted of crime. A minor from ten to seventeen years of age unable to realize the significance of his act or control his conduct also cannot be convicted. Such minors may be committed to the care of parents or guardians or other trustworthy persons willing to receive them; if they have committed a grave offence, they may also be placed in reformatory institutions. Minors from fourteen to seventeen years of age, who have committed a grave offence, are transferred in the first place to reformatory institutions, or if this is not possible, to the special quarters provided for minors attached to prisons or police stations. Minors of the female sex, if it is impossible to transfer them to the care of reformatory institutions, may be delivered to convents of their religion, if the rules of those establishments do not forbid it. Minors who have been delivered to reformatory institutions or to the special quarters attached to prisons or police stations, or to convents, may not be kept there when they have attained the age of twenty-one. The death penalty is never inflicted upon minors.

In general, it may be said that the internal administration of the Lithuanian prisons, which were of course taken over



from the Russians, is upon West European lines, the principle of training the inmates in some useful manual occupation being everywhere adopted.

### THE LITHUANIAN ARMY

The Lithuanian army had its inception in Russia, when, after the revolution of 1917, Lithuanian officers and soldiers began to form national companies for the purpose of taking an active part in the struggle for the independence of Lithuania.

After peace was declared between Russia and Germany, Lithuanian soldiers and refugees began to return to Lithuania from all parts of Russia in the spring of 1918. The German authorities of the occupation naturally would not allow organized Lithuanian military formations to return in a body, and the soldiers therefore returned singly or in small groups.

Lithuania declared her independence on February 16, 1918, but the entire country was still under German occupation and terrorized by the German military police. As described elsewhere, military requisitions imposed an intolerable burden upon the land. It was only after the Allies had defeated Germany that conditions in Lithuania underwent a slight change for the better and the Lithuanians were at last able to realize their desire to form an army. But numerous difficulties still stood in the way. At the wish of the Allies the Germans remained in Lithuania almost a year after the armistice, and did everything possible to prevent the formation not only of the army but of the State itself. Thus at the outset the organization of the army was conducted semi-secretly, and it was not before the end of 1918, when the Lithuanian Provisional Government had been formed, that a decree was promulgated calling for volunteers. The first Lithuanian regiment was formed at Vilna.

The Provisional Government had little money, so that the question of providing barracks, uniforms, food, and arms was a difficult one.

The lion's share of the task of organization fell upon the shoulders of the Lithuanians who had been officers in the Russian army. The majority of these young men, however, were only students promoted to the rank of officer during the war. There were very few line or general staff officers

among them, because under the Russian regime only a small percentage of Lithuanians were permitted to enter the military schools, and none were allowed to enter the highest military institutions. Nevertheless, these young men threw themselves into the work with the utmost enthusiasm and soon thousands of volunteers from all parts of Lithuania were in training. Many Lithuanians who had been non-commissioned officers in the old Russian army rendered active aid. At the beginning of 1919, this young, inadequately trained, poorly clad and equipped force of volunteers was called upon to face the Bolshevik invaders who followed on the heels of the retiring Germans. None the less this volunteer army strengthened the position of the Provisional Government, helped to maintain order, and rendered possible the organization of various branches of the machinery of State. The first call for recruits under the Compulsory Military Service Act was published on February 13, 1919. From that time the work of the formation of the Lithuanian army entered upon a new phase. The central administration of the army, the Ministry of National Defence with the General Staff, was formed, and the task of organization entered on a normal course.

The success of this young army against the Bolsheviks raised the morale of the entire nation and steeled it for the task of opposing not only the Russian Bolsheviks but, at the end of 1919, the horde of Russo-German monarchists led by Bermond-Avalov. Moreover, about the same time arose the trouble with the Poles, later developing into a real war for the possession of the Lithuanian capital, Vilna. It will thus be seen that the Lithuanian army had to be organized almost entirely under war conditions. An interesting chapter in the history of the Lithuanian army was the engagement towards the end of 1919 of a number of British officers as instructors in various branches, including artillery, infantry, and aviation. The senior officer of this group was Brigadier-General Crozier, since retired, and another young officer, appropriately engaged as aviation instructor, was the then Major, now R.A.F. Flight-Lieutenant, Carr, who has since won deserved distinction through his splendid, though unsuccessful, effort to accomplish a non-stop flight to India. Owing to ignorance of the Lithuanian language, many difficulties were experienced in making the fullest

practical use of the services of these British officers, and after a few months, the contract was cancelled by mutual consent.

The conclusion of peace with the Russians in July 1920, and the armistice with the Poles, which the latter broke on October 9, 1920, when they seized Vilna, enabled the army to develop under more normal conditions. A Military School was founded at the beginning of 1919 for the purpose of educating officers for the various branches of the service. It is the practice to send abroad annually from ten to fifteen young officers of exceptional ability to study at the military schools of France, Belgium, and Czechoslovakia. In order to afford the older officers an opportunity to extend their military knowledge, there are also functioning special courses, a school of war technics, aviation courses, etc. The Lithuanian army is also a sort of elementary school for the soldiers, many of whom gain their first knowledge of letters in its ranks.

A highly experienced British officer, Major F. G. Beaumont-Nesbitt, of the General Staff, who visited Lithuania during July 1927, and made a special inspection of the Lithuanian army, subsequently expressed a very high opinion of all he had seen. He pronounced the Lithuanian army to be highly disciplined and intensively trained. The men intelligently and conscientiously carried out the orders of their superiors. In their manner the Lithuanian soldiers reminded him of the English ; the men of both countries had the same leisurely air, but none the less they carried out all the orders of their superiors with zeal, even if they were sent to their death. Training was conducted in accordance with the new military doctrine, making use of the experience of the war of 1914-18. Officers and N.C.O.'s were evidently well acquainted with their duties. While he was with the Ninth Infantry Regiment, one company executed a manoeuvre which had greatly impressed him as being performed by recruits who had been only three months with the colours. The men were very well looked after. Everywhere he found exemplary order and cleanliness. The Third Artillery Regiment also made a favourable impression upon him. The horses were very well kept ; and the same remark applied to the guns and other equipment. The interior of the barracks was clean and orderly. As regards sport and physical training, so far

as he had observed, the men were also satisfactorily instructed. Morally, in his opinion, the army was conscientiously trained, because in the barracks hung portraits of the warriors and heroes of Lithuania's glorious past. Besides the army units, Major Beaumont-Nesbitt visited the higher courses for officers. Concerning this military institution he said that it was established after the pattern of similar schools in Western Europe. Apparently tuition was conducted methodically and intensively. He ascribed great importance to the fact that while in Lithuania he, though a foreign officer, had always been saluted by soldiers whom he chanced to encounter, which had not always been his experience in other countries. With regard to discipline, order, and upkeep of barracks, the army did not differ from the British. Major Beaumont-Nesbitt concluded his impressions of the Lithuanian army with the words: "With such a disciplined and well-trained army, you Lithuanians will overcome your enemies. While technically weaker, you will surpass them morally."

Colonel Daukantas, Minister of National Defence, in a press interview, has stated that the organization of the training of youth prior to calling up is successfully progressing in two directions, firstly through the Lithuanian Union of Riflemen (*Šauliai*), and, secondly, through the schools. Courses of military gymnastics for the teachers are held at the Military School during the summer months. Teachers passing these courses are thus qualified to give instruction in their schools. After the war, in all the newly organized armies could be observed a tendency towards the complete nationalization of those armies in order that the national element might more vividly manifest itself and apply its forces. The suspension of this wholly normal process elicits friction; in Lithuania, therefore, the military authorities are following the example of the Finnish army, partly also of the armies of Czechoslovakia and other countries, where an opportunity for the expression of those forces has been given. During the years of State reconstruction a matter of the first importance is the union of all national energies and their co-ordinated activity for the development of a healthy patriotism.

Military service in Lithuania is compulsory, beginning with the age of twenty-one. Service in the active army is from one to two years, according to the branch of service.

As noted by Colonel Daukantas, the strength of the regular army is appreciably supplemented by the powerful voluntary military organization known as the "Šauliai"—Riflemen or Sharpshooters—which in any national emergency is ever ready to take an active share in the defence of the country against external or internal foes.

On June 5, 1927, General Sylvestras Žukauskas, for many years Commander-in-Chief of the Lithuanian army, and now retired, celebrated the fortieth anniversary of his attainment of officer's rank. He has played a very prominent and distinguished rôle in the work of creating the new Lithuanian army. Until 1918 he served with distinction in the Russian army, and in 1917 received command of the First Infantry Division, and for bravery in action was awarded an entire series of high orders and decorations.

By presidential decree dated August 9, 1927, Colonel Theodore Daukantas, previously Chief of the General Staff, was appointed Minister of National Defence. The new minister has a distinguished record. Born in 1884, he began his professional career in the Russian Navy, and from 1906 to 1911 served in foreign waters in command of the fourth company of the line warship *Slava*, and the third company of the battleship *Imperator Pavel I*. He was promoted to the rank of naval lieutenant, and on his return from this foreign cruise in 1911 entered the Naval Academy of the General Staff, where he graduated on April 30, 1914. On leaving the Academy he served on the staff of the Commander of the Baltic Fleet, occupying the post of Chief of the operating section of the Staff. In 1915 he was promoted to the rank of senior naval lieutenant. For the successful organization of the transport of Russian troops to the French front, he was awarded the order of the Legion of Honour. On July 31, 1916, he was promoted to the rank of naval captain. In 1918 he was taken prisoner by the Turks. On his release he came to independent Lithuania and served in the military scientific section and as lecturer of the Higher Officers' Courses dedicated to the Grand Duke Vytautas.

By presidential decree dated August 26, 1927, Colonel Povilas Plechavičius was appointed Chief of the Lithuanian General Staff in succession to Colonel Daukantas, who had been appointed Minister of National Defence. This young and energetic officer played a very active and important

part in the struggle for Lithuanian independence from September 1918, and in the Žemaitija region organized Lithuanian partisans or guerillas against the Bolsheviks, Germans, Bermondtese, and Poles in turn. He was everywhere spoken of as the "Žemaitija Hetman," on whose head a high price was set by his enemies. He graduated from the Czechoslovakian Military Academy in the autumn of 1926.

The head of Lithuania's small but highly trained and efficient Air Force is Lieutenant-Colonel Pundzevičius, who succeeded Lieutenant-General Kraucevičius on the latter's resignation.

An Aero Club has been established with a view to popularizing and in every way supporting the art of flying in Lithuania, providing the public with opportunities of engaging in aeronautics, and regulating private flying in Lithuanian territory. The Lithuanian Air Force possesses a fine aerodrome at Kaunas, equipped with numerous hangars and a vast Zeppelin shed left behind by the Germans. It also controls several aerodromes in the provinces.

In June 1926 the Lithuanian Air Force sustained a serious loss in the untimely death by accident of the talented military aviator and engineer, Jurgis Dobkevičius, as the result of terrible injuries sustained while testing a machine of his own construction. Born in Petrograd of Lithuanian-Russian parentage (his father being Lithuanian and his mother Russian), he was educated at the Petrograd Politechnicum, and in 1918 graduated as an aviation mechanic at Baku. From that day he devoted himself almost exclusively to aviation, and his labours in that sphere won recognition not only in Lithuania but abroad. In August 1919 he entered the Lithuanian military aviation school as a volunteer, and speedily outdistanced his colleagues who had joined the school many months earlier. His extensive knowledge of aviation and generally his energy and high character won universal esteem. In December 1919 he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant. During the war with the Poles he distinguished himself greatly by his daring and enterprise, and for gallantry in action was awarded the first and second degrees of the first class of the Knight's Cross. When the war against the Poles ended he specialized in aeroplane construction and produced his own types, known as the Dobi Numbers 1, 2, and 3, which broke all local records

for speed in their own class. Later he left the army and studied at his own expense at the Paris Higher Aviation School, where he graduated in 1925 with the degree of aviation engineer. Returning to Lithuania he worked independently in his profession, improving machines of his own construction and projecting fresh inventions. It is stated that on the eve of his last fatal flight he had accepted a lucrative appointment with one of the biggest aviation concerns in France, viz. Breguet, which had been favourably impressed by his conspicuous abilities as a designer and constructor.

A LITHUANIAN NAVY.—Although it is still somewhat early in the day to speak about the creation of a Lithuanian navy, a small beginning in that direction has been made with the purchase of a German gunboat of 500 tons displacement, which has been christened the *President Smetona*, and is stationed at Klaipėda, where its principal duty will be to keep a watchful eye upon smuggling. Rules of administration are being drafted, and the Cabinet has also approved the design for a Lithuanian naval ensign proposed by the Lithuanian Union of Seamen. The flag is marked out into three equal strips, one above the other. The uppermost strip is yellow, the middle green, and the lower red. In the centre of the flag is a red shield, and in the middle of the latter an eight-pointed cross.

LITHUANIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY.—In connexion with military matters mention should not be omitted of the Lithuanian Red Cross Society, which was established in 1919, for the purpose of extending help to the wounded in time of war, and for looking after invalids and others visited by misfortune. The Lithuanian Red Cross Society is, of course, affiliated to the International Red Cross Union. It maintains the following institutions: A hospital with 100 beds for female diseases and child-birth and for the blind; a home for invalids with an orthopædic workshop; courses for sisters of mercy; a Red Cross dispensary; the Birštonas health resort, and a children's summer colony in the neighbourhood of Kaunas. Since 1924 there has been attached to the Lithuanian Red Cross Society the Lithuanian Red Cross of Youth, which looks after the education of the young in the spirit of mutual help. This organization issues a monthly organ called "*Žiburelis*." Heretofore the Lithuanian Red Cross has worked without proper by-laws; now, however, these are

being drafted, while in general it is intended to reorganize the activities of the Society.

**THE LITHUANIAN WAR MUSEUM.**—The Lithuanian War Museum at Kaunas was founded at the beginning of 1921 and formally inaugurated the same year on the third anniversary of the Lithuanian proclamation of independence, February 16, to commemorate the struggle for freedom. Its founder was General Nagevičius, who was assisted in his task by many other Lithuanians, archæologists, historians, and art lovers.

The Museum is divided into two sections—the introductory and the general section. The first is perhaps the more impressive. Here the visitor finds many Lithuanian historic paintings, busts, statues, and an entire gallery of the Grand Dukes who ruled Lithuania from the beginning of the thirteenth century to the time of the Lublin Union with Poland. There are also the latter-day heroes of Lithuania who, during the Russian oppression, when the Lithuanian press was forbidden, went to East Prussia, and there through the medium of the journal “Aušra” (“The Dawn”) and later “Varpas” (“The Bell”) reawakened the dormant national spirit.

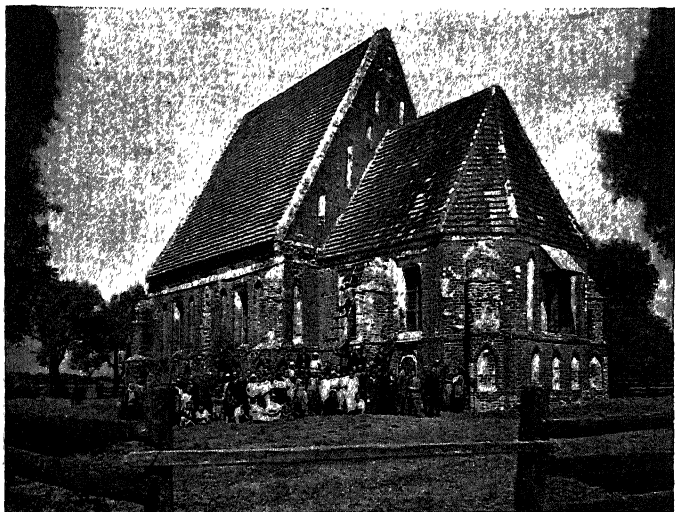
The second section shows the struggles of the Lithuanian nation for liberty after the war of 1914–18, the development of the Lithuanian army, field operations, the history of the equipment of the Lithuanian army, and kindred subjects. Each division of the army has its own little section in which the most important events in the history of the division are shown, also the photographs of specially distinguished soldiers, living or dead. The place of honour is given to the first officer and the first two soldiers who gave their lives for their country. Among such souvenirs we find the first cannon balls fired at the enemies of Lithuania. In the centre of the Museum is the impressive statue of “Liberty,” showing Lithuania freed from slavery.

In the Museum tower, which is built in the form of similar structures of historic Lithuanian castles, there is a clock which strikes the hours with a bell weighing 4,400 kilograms. The clock is set by radio to the time given by the Eiffel Tower and fixes the standard time for all Lithuania. This tower contains the famous “Liberty Bell” presented to the nation by the Lithuanians of the United States. It is an exact model of the famous American Liberty Bell and bears



the inscription : " Oh ring through the ages to the children of Lithuania that he who does not defend her is unworthy of Liberty ! " The Liberty Bell is rung only on very solemn occasions and on national holidays, and then only by war invalids or veterans. The tower also has a carillon which at sunrise and sunset plays an old Lithuanian hymn to the Virgin, and on solemn occasions the National Anthem, to the accompaniment of a military orchestra and the Liberty Bell.

The Museum is surrounded by a rose garden tastefully



OLDEST CHURCH IN LITHUANIA, AT ZAPIŠKY (1402-1406).

laid out and cared for by invalid soldiers. At one end of the garden is a fountain with a statue of the old Lithuanian god of Prosperity, Kaukalis. Near the fountain stands the statue of the Lithuanian patriarch, Dr. Jonas Basanavičius, now unhappily no more. The bust is made of cartridge shells which had been fired at the enemies of Lithuania. The pedestal is made of the stone which for a long time marked the boundary between Lithuania Major and Lithuania Minor. Facing the Museum are also statues of the famous Lithuanian patriot and writer, Dr. Vincas Kudirka, author

and composer of the Lithuanian National Anthem, and of the great Lithuanian historian, Simonas Daukantas.

At the opposite end of the garden there is a simple stone monument built in the form of a cairn, in honour of the soldiers who perished in the defence of the freedom of Lithuania. The front of this monument bears a bronze tablet with a relief of a woman mourning. The monument is surmounted by a typical Lithuanian cross. On both sides of the monument are other ancient Lithuanian crosses which intensify the sense of mourning and impart to this part of the garden the character of a national Valhalla. In front



VIEW OF LAKE GAUSTAS.

of the monument stands a stone altar made in the fashion of the old Lithuanian pagan altars, and bearing the legend *Redde quod debes* ("Render what thou owest"). During the sunset ceremony for the dead soldiers a fire is lit on this altar. In this manner the Museum and its garden reflect all the inspiring traditions of Lithuanian national life, including the strange mixture of paganism and Christianity, so typical of Lithuania. At this hallowed spot begin and end all Lithuanian national festivals, parades, and ceremonies of national purport. Here, too, all foreign guests, whom the nation wishes signally to honour, are received.

Every evening crowds assemble in the neighbourhood of the Museum to witness the simple yet extraordinarily impressive and touching ceremony of the lowering of the national flag. Punctually at sunset a trumpeter appears on the tower of the Museum and sounds a call. Far away music is heard, becoming gradually clearer, until the main doors of the Museum slowly open, giving egress to four invalided soldiers who are playing a solemn march on brass instruments. They are followed by a guard of honour of ten invalided soldiers, in uniform, carrying lances and leaning upon canes. These men march slowly to the cenotaph and stand to attention on either side of it. Their leader gives the command: "Present arms!" and afterwards the flag is lowered. The orchestra plays a march specially composed for the occasion, and then, slowly, solemnly, and simultaneously, the three flags—the State flag, the National flag, and the flag of the Order of the Lithuanian Knight—are lowered. In obedience to the command, "Pray for those that died for the liberty of Lithuania," the invalids remove their steel helmets and bend their heads in silent prayer. The orchestra plays the prayer.

Save for the sacred melody, which grips the hearts of all beholders, absolute silence reigns. On the stone altar a fire gleams in the twilight, recalling the old pagan sacred, never-dying fire, once found in every Lithuanian household, and here symbolizing the nation's eternal lament for its dead heroes. The prayer ended, the fire is extinguished. The National Anthem is then played. The invalids, preceded by their orchestra, slowly return to the Museum; the heavy doors close upon them; the music becomes softer and softer and then dies away, while the trumpeter on the tower sounds the retreat.

## LITHUANIAN SETTLERS ABROAD

## EMIGRATION TO GREAT BRITAIN AND HER DOMINIONS

By K. GINEITIS, *Lithuanian Consul-General in London*

OWING largely to Russian tyranny and misrule, during many decades the younger generation of Lithuanians have eagerly availed themselves of every opportunity to seek their fortunes in foreign lands. This tendency in past years has seriously reduced the population and absorbed its natural increase. The most regrettable aspect of the phenomenon has been that very often the most desirable elements, industrious, healthy, and enterprising, have thus abandoned their native land which, since its recovery of independence, can ill afford to lose them. On the other hand, it is at least gratifying to reflect that the majority of these emigrants have proved successful settlers in their adopted countries. The tide of Lithuanian emigration has largely flowed in the direction of North America, and to-day the Lithuanian population of the United States cannot fall far short of a million.

In Great Britain and her dominions there are perhaps about 80,000 emigrants from Lithuania. The first Lithuanians came to England probably as prisoners of war at the time of the Crimean War (1853-6), when many Lithuanians were serving in the Russian army at Sevastopol and neighbourhood. At the close of the war some of these Lithuanian prisoners did not wish to return to Lithuania and to live there again under the Russian yoke. They therefore settled in England and later invited their relatives and friends to join them. One of such prisoners was a certain Marcinkevičius. Many more Lithuanians seem to have begun to migrate to Great Britain after 1880. When the Lithuanian exodus to America began, some of the emigrants ran short of funds on the way, and so stopped off at British ports, whence they drifted to the larger industrial centres. Most of these Lithuanians proceeded to Scotland, where they obtained employment in the coal mines. Employers, who found the newcomers physically strong, reliable, and industrious, commissioned agents to bring larger parties over to Scotland. Lithuanian settlers often boast that when an employer meets a Lithuanian, he at once offers him a job. It is therefore

interesting to note that most of the alien population in Scotland is of Lithuanian origin.

In England proper there are probably about 4,000 Lithuanians settled in London and other English towns. There are also many Jews from Lithuania among such immigrants. In England for the most part remained various skilled handicraftsmen, whereas in Scotland Lithuanian settlers sought employment in the mines, iron and steel foundries, and other factories.

About two-thirds of the Lithuanians in England are from Suvalki. In London and its outskirts (Silvertown, Woolwich, etc.) there are some 1,700 Lithuanians. The first Lithuanian association was organized in London in 1896, under the style of the "Vienybė-Lietuvių Rymo Katalikų" (Unity of Lithuanian-Roman Catholics), by the Rev. Tomas Banaitis. This association lasted until 1917, when owing to the war and the consequent return of many Lithuanians to Russia for military service, its activities ceased. This society has, however, since been resuscitated, and there are several other mutual-aid and cultural Lithuanian organizations in London. It is a noteworthy fact that even in the United Kingdom Polish settlers in the past did their utmost to prevent the Lithuanians from forming separate parishes, and, in 1900, the London Lithuanians sent a long telegram to the Pope craving permission to establish their own parishes. Pope Leo XIII at once consented, and in 1901 Lithuanian parishes came into being.

Since 1905, the Lithuanian priest in London has been the Rev. K. Matulaitis. As the result of his efforts, the Lithuanians in London in 1910 built a brick church at 21, The Oval, Hackney Road, which is beautifully decorated inside with the Lithuanian national flower, the rue. Not far from the church is a Lithuanian club where often Lithuanian plays, concerts of national music, and other entertainments are given.

There are other Lithuanian colonies several hundreds strong in Manchester, Liverpool, Widnes, Bradford, St. Helens, Leicester, Middlesbrough, Southbank, Earlestone, Haydock, Northampton, Nottingham, Coventry, Derby, and elsewhere. Apart from employment in the mines and factories, Lithuanians often work independently as cabinet-makers, shoe-makers, tailors, bakers, and tanners.

There are over 8,000 Lithuanians in Scotland. At least 4,000 of this number are settled at Bellshill and Glasgow and its suburbs. Most of the Lithuanians in Scotland, as stated, are coal-miners, workers in iron and steel, and factory hands. In Dundee about a hundred Lithuanian women are making a living by spinning and weaving flax. Owing to unemployment, many Lithuanians are returning to Lithuania, while others are going to America.

A Lithuanian Catholic parish was organized in Scotland in 1898. About the same time the Rev. J. Varnagiris with Mr. J. Montvila started to publish a monthly paper called "Vaidelytė," the first Lithuanian newspaper to appear in Great Britain. It did not last long, however, and was succeeded in 1904 by "Laikas," whose editors were Benjaminis Audra and J. Gegužis. The Lithuanian priest at present (1928) in charge of his co-nationals in Scotland is the Rev. J. Petrauskas. The Scottish-Lithuanian Catholics, however, do not to-day possess a church or a parish of their own, but are regarded as members of the parishes in which they reside, the Lithuanian priest being considered vicar of every parish where there are Lithuanians. He is maintained by the Lithuanian Roman Catholic Parish Society of St. Casimir.

There are several Lithuanian societies in Scotland, and the most important of these, the Scottish-Lithuanian Catholic Workers' Association of St. Joseph (with nine branches) possesses its own printing establishment and for eight years has published a weekly styled "Išėivių Draugas" ("The Emigrants' Friend"). Before the war there were three Lithuanian newspapers published in Glasgow, one of them being a humorous and satirical magazine.

During the war the Lithuanians fought in the armies of Canada, Australia, and other Dominions, and there were more than a thousand in British regiments. Under the terms of the Russo-British Military Convention, over 1,500 Lithuanians left Great Britain for Archangel in order to join the Russian army. Thence they were transported to Siberia (mostly to Omsk) and South Russia. Just at this time the Bolshevik revolution broke out and these Lithuanians found themselves in great distress. Some of them returned to Archangel and Murmansk, where they joined the British forces, and later some found their way back to Great Britain.

Others went to Lithuania or fled to China and Japan, sometimes even reaching the United States. One of such emigrants travelled on foot for seven days over the frozen Gulf of Bothnia from Abo to Sweden. There were also cases of Scottish Lithuanians trying to reach Lithuania on foot from Archangel. Many of these doubtless lost their lives in Russia during those troublous times.

The British provided well for the families of British citizens in Russia, who, if they wished, were transported to Great Britain at Government expense. The Russian Government, however, seemingly allotted not a kopek for a similar purpose, and the British even had to take upon themselves the transport of men going to join the Russian forces. At that time there were almost no Russian immigrants in England and Scotland, and the majority of so-called "Russians" were really Lithuanians. Moreover, Lithuania at this time was occupied by German troops, and even if funds had been available, it would have been impossible in most cases to transport the families of Lithuanian citizens to their native land. The plight of the women, who in many instances had large families, was indeed pathetic. At first they were helped from private funds, and later the British Government itself took up the matter, granting a weekly allowance to wives and children. Later this allowance was increased. Many of these women, whose husbands have not returned, have been repatriated to Lithuania at the expense of the British Government. Up to the present day, however, many women do not know the fate of their husbands, who left for Russia so long ago.

**LITHUANIAN EMIGRANTS TO THE DOMINIONS AND ELSEWHERE.**—There is no reliable information about the number of Lithuanians in the Union of South Africa, but the figures cannot be small. There may be about 50,000 to 60,000 settlers from Lithuania. Many Jews, more particularly, have migrated from Lithuania to South Africa. In 1904, at Johannesburg, a Lithuanian Roman Catholic parish was organized, of which the officiating priest was the Rev. Father Vaitys. Many emigrants from Lithuania were among the pioneers in the development of local industries, trade, etc. Prominent in this list is Senator Samuel Marks of the Louis & Marks group, with their large interests in diamond, gold, and iron mines; Senator Marks originally came from Naumiestis in Lithuania.

There are also several thousand Lithuanians in Canada. Many of them are to be found in Montreal, Winnipeg, and Toronto. In Montreal there is a Lithuanian church.

Several hundred Lithuanians are also settled in Australia, New Zealand, and Tasmania. The first Lithuanians emigrated to Australia about thirty-five years ago via Hamburg. At Port Adelaide was organized a Lithuanian society, which has since ceased to exist.

Very few Lithuanians emigrated to Ireland, although there are some families of Lithuanian Jews living there.

The bulk of Lithuanian emigration to-day proceeds to the American continent, and almost 80 per cent. of the total to South America—Brazil and the Argentine. Emigration to South America has, in fact, more than doubled since 1926. After America, the majority of Lithuanian emigrants to-day go to South Africa. Lithuanian Jews have been emigrating to Palestine, but latterly their numbers have appreciably declined; thus in 1925 the total was 1,701; in 1926, 283; but in 1927 only 57. To control Lithuanian emigration and check the unscrupulous exploitation of inexperienced persons by emigration companies, the Lithuanian Ministry of Home Affairs has established an Emigration Bureau with wide powers. Thanks to adverse reports latterly received from Lithuanians abroad, as also in consequence of the improved economic position within Lithuania itself, the tide of emigration has already begun to ebb considerably.



## LITHUANIANS IN AMERICA

By V. K. RAČKAUSKAS, *Chargé d'Affaires in London*

It is difficult precisely to determine the date of the commencement of Lithuanian emigration. That Lithuanians travelled to America long ago is shown by Simonas Daukantas' history, in which the author states that in 1688 many Lithuanians from Kurland went to America and settled on the island of Guadeloupe. This new colony was, however, a little later dispersed by the British, and the Lithuanians removed to New York, then a small town. In 1888 many Lithuanian-Americans assembled at Shenandoah to celebrate the bicentenary of this interesting historical event. After the partition of Poland, more than one Lithuanian nobleman went to America. Here may be recalled the famous Thaddeus Kosciuszko (Tadas Kasciuška), who emigrated to America in 1777 and participated in the American Revolution. His name is honoured in America as a Polish patriot, although he was actually a Lithuanian by birth. The Americans call him "Kasiasko" and "Kaskiasko," among other mutilations of his real name.

Thereafter accurate information about Lithuanians is lacking until 1850. That year was one of famine in Lithuania, and many Lithuanians sought refuge in the New World. The first emigrant was an ex-cleric, Petras Svotelis, from Žardeliai village, Pustelnikai commune, Mariampolė district. There is also no information on how many Lithuanians migrated to America before the second Polish-Lithuanian insurrection, i.e. before 1863, but after that year the exodus became more marked. In 1864 Botyrius from Liudvinavas commune; in 1865 Vincas Gustaitis from Viputiškė village, Griškabudis commune, Naumiestis district, and Jonas Staniulis from Barzdai commune, left for America. About the same time, Petras Chmieliauskas from Grinkiškė village, Kalvarija district, settled in the outskirts of Boston. In 1866 migrated the first Lithuanian priest in the person of the Mariavite Andrius Strupinskas from the Mariampolė monastery. During the Polish insurrection he had been a chaplain in the Polish army, and to escape Russian persecution fled to Germany and thence went on to America, where he settled in a monastery

at Chester, New York State. The years 1867 and 1868 were again famine years in Lithuania, during which the bolder and more energetic spirits among the younger generation fled first to Prussia, to escape conscription in the Russian



THE GRAND DUKE GEDIMINAS, FOUNDER OF VILNA (1316-1341).

army, and thence via Hamburg continued their wanderings to America. The first stream of emigration was from the southern parts of Lithuania, near Liudvinavas, Mariampolė, Vištytis, Simnas, and Liubavas.

NUMBER OF LITHUANIANS IN AMERICA.—It is not easy to

say how many Lithuanians there are settled in America, owing to the absence of entirely reliable sources of information. Heretofore the Lithuanians themselves have not established any central organ that could collect statistics on this head, while, too, American official figures in the same connexion are quite untrustworthy, for many reasons. The two official sources are the annual reports of the Immigration Section of the Department of Labour at Washington, and the census compiled every ten years ; but we have no guarantee that the data in either are correct. The immigration officers, when examining immigrants, very frequently were registering them without reference to their nationality, so that not a few of our people appear in such statistics as Poles, Russians, and Germans. The census lists are often made by temporarily appointed and inexperienced persons, who are themselves ignorant of logical classification of immigrants according to nationality, and receive no proper instructions in this regard. Until 1910, there was no separate column for Lithuanians in the census lists. Thereafter, although a Lithuanian column was introduced, registration according to nationality largely depended upon the national consciousness of the Lithuanians themselves. It must be admitted that in the past, prior to the Great War, many Lithuanians were misled by the fact of their Russian citizenship into entering themselves as Russians, while others, declaring themselves Roman Catholics, were registered in the Polish column. Thus it is impossible to accept either the census returns or the reports of the Immigration Section of the Department of Labour as safe guides in this connexion.

The Lithuanian-Americans themselves estimate that there are at least 800,000, if not more, of their race in the United States. How erroneous is American official information on this point is shown by the fact that, according to statistics, in New York State there are supposed to be 12,121, and in New York City 10,240, or in all, 22,361 Lithuanians. In Brooklyn the official figures give only 4,985 Lithuanians, despite the fact that Brooklyn contains four populous Lithuanian parishes. Seeing also that numerous Lithuanians do not belong to the parishes, it will be obvious that the number of Lithuanians must be at least twice as large as indicated. Otherwise they could not possibly support four churches, with schools, halls, six priests, etc. Furthermore, in the

State itself are big colonies such as Amsterdam, Rochester, Utica, Schenectady, Albany, Binghamton, Niagara Falls, Herkimer, and others. In almost all of these colonies are also populous Lithuanian parishes and associations. A very conservative estimate would give us in New York State and New York City at least 50,000 Lithuanians.

American figures for 1920 give only 135,068 Lithuanians in the country. The absurdity of such an estimate will appear from the fact that Lithuanians in America possess at least 115 parishes and several thousand associations of various kinds, distributed among some 300 colonies. The Department of Labour itself, in its immigration reports, contradicts the census returns. Thus, the former reckons 257,027 as the number of Lithuanian immigrants arriving between 1899 and 1920. According to the information which I collected for the work of reference "America," about 10 per cent. of Lithuanians return to their native land. Deducting from the foregoing figures this 10 per cent., or 25,702, we get a balance of 231,325. To this must be added 4 per cent. for natural increase. It must also be borne in mind that many Lithuanians did not register as such on entering America. On this basis, we are justified in arriving at an approximate estimate of 800,000 Lithuanians in America to-day.

**ECONOMIC POSITION OF LITHUANIAN-AMERICANS.**—In an economic sense Lithuanian-Americans represent the most affluent section of the race. Although the majority of Lithuanian immigrants have been drawn from the indigent classes of the community, they have been able to take advantage of conditions in the New World to save money, establish themselves in business, and acquire property. Their many racial characteristics, such as industry, frugality, and physical strength, all favour success in life. Comparing the Lithuanian immigrants with Hungarians, Poles, Italians, and Greeks, we are at once struck by the fact that the Lithuanians are in the van. They have better employment, and stand higher in public esteem as hard-working, honest, moral, and reliable citizens.

Although the majority of Lithuanian settlers are from the farm, in America they do not as a rule take so kindly to agricultural labour as do, for example, Swedes, Dutch, Germans, etc. There are not many Lithuanian farmers in America; one finds a few in the States of Maine, New Hamp-

shire, Connecticut, New York, Michigan, and Indiana ; but the majority of Lithuanians have concentrated in the larger centres like Chicago, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Detroit, and in the smaller industrial towns. Many Lithuanians are employed in the collieries of Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Illinois.

It is noteworthy that many Lithuanians in the smaller towns possess their own tasteful dwellings. In the bigger cities, owing to the high cost of land, it is more difficult to acquire property, but here also there are not a few wealthy Lithuanians, especially in Chicago, Brooklyn, Waterbury, Boston. In Chicago alone there are over 3,000 Lithuanians with their own motor-cars. The Lithuanians have for the most part prospered in business. On the whole there are not many big Lithuanian companies and corporations in America, with the exception of some banks, i.e. in Chicago, the Universal State Bank and the Metropolitan State Bank, and in some other cities. On the other hand, there are numerous smaller concerns such as shops, restaurants, tailoring establishments, and building and loan associations.

It should be noted that Lithuanian-Americans have many charitable and mutual-aid organizations. While exact statistics are not available, a conservative estimate would place their number at over 2,000. There are two so-called national organizations possessing many branches and members, viz. the Amerikos Lietuvių Susivienijimas (Lithuanian Alliance of America) and the Amerikos Lietuvių Rymo-Katalikų Susivienijimas (Lithuanian Roman Catholic Alliance in America). Both have more than 300 branches, each numbering at least 20,000 or 22,000 members, while their joint capital will be not far short of \$2,000,000.

**LITHUANIAN-AMERICANS' CULTURAL POSITION.**—The position of Lithuanian-Americans in a cultural sense is wholly distinct from that of Lithuanians in the homeland. Since Lithuanian culture at home has been influenced to a certain extent by the neighbouring nations, it might be expected that America would have influenced the culture of Lithuanians in America. Actually, however, such is not entirely the case. Owing to differences of language and living, as also to deep-rooted patriotic sentiment, Lithuanian-Americans did not speedily assimilate Anglo-Saxon culture, but were inclined to form their own cultural nuclei. There are many

Lithuanians who have lived upwards of twenty years in America but are still unable to speak or read English. At home they speak Lithuanian, it is true at times with a liberal admixture of English words, mostly for objects whose Lithuanian equivalents they do not know or have forgotten, such as "jardas" for "yard"; "strytas" for "street"; "oranžis" for "orange"; "amé" for "ham"; "auzas" for "house"; "dortas" for "dirt," etc. It is worthy of note that the Lithuanians are quick to adopt new words from English, by merely giving them a Lithuanian termination.

On the other hand, the American school is proving a potent factor in the process of Americanizing the younger generation of Lithuanians, especially boys, who readily merge into American society. Girls, being more susceptible to home influences, are less tractable in this respect; they retain longer their national consciousness, and associate more with Lithuanian immigrants.

Lithuanian-American cultural organizations, their newspapers, and their so-called national associations show great interest in Lithuanian affairs. Perhaps this is one reason why they are apt to overlook the question of their future as immigrants and to pay insufficient heed to the protection of the rising generation against assimilation with the American masses.

Theatricals, choirs, concerts, and social gatherings of all kinds play an important rôle in the lives of Lithuanian-Americans. Some kind of cultural association will be found in almost every town. It would be difficult to find any settlement of Lithuanians without readers of some Lithuanian newspaper, or without branches of some big organization which keeps alive the fire of national culture.

**LITHUANIAN-AMERICAN PRESS.**—Lithuanian-Americans support their own newspapers, of which there are many. The principal ones issued to-day are the following :

1. "Amerikos Lietuvis" (weekly); non-party. Worcester, Mass.
2. "Darbininkas" (twice weekly); Christian Democrat. Boston, Mass.
3. "Dirva" (weekly); non-party. Cleveland, Ohio.
4. "Draugas" (daily); Christian Democrat. Chicago, Ill.

5. "Garsas" (weekly); Christian Democrat. Brooklyn, N.Y.
6. "Keleivis" (weekly); Social Democrat. Boston, Mass.
7. "Laisvé" (daily); Communist. Brooklyn, N.Y.
8. "Naujienos" (daily); Social Democrat. Chicago, Ill.
9. "Sandara" (weekly). Boston, Mass.
10. "Saulė" (twice weekly); non-party. Mahanoy City, Pa.
11. "Tėvynė" (weekly); non-party. New York, N.Y.
12. "Vienybė" (twice weekly); non-party. Brooklyn, N.Y.



## V

### CULTURAL PROGRESS

#### EDUCATION IN LITHUANIA

UP to the fifteenth century there was no organized public instruction in Lithuania; her upper classes obtained their elementary education at home and their higher education abroad. A special impetus was given to the educational movement by the marriage of the Lithuanian Grand Duke Zigmantas with the Italian Princess Bona Sforza, who brought in her train not only merchants and artisans, but also many artists and scholars. The humanist ideas introduced into Lithuania by the Grand Duchess Bona and the members of her suite were of the highest value in the spread of education and helped to bring about conditions which enabled even many of the lesser nobles to acquire a higher education and to become distinguished scholars and men of letters. Bona, a typical product of the Italian Renaissance, was the true friend of such Lithuanian scholars as Rapagelionis and Kulvietis, and remained their protectress even when they became the first preachers of Protestantism in the land.

Rivalry between Catholics and Protestants also greatly promoted education in Lithuania. The missionaries of Protestantism were the first to make use of schools as a means of proselytizing. Alarmed by their success, the Catholic clergy also began to establish schools, so that by the middle of the sixteenth century there was a network of parochial schools all over Lithuania. Finally, unable to stem the tide of Protestantism through their own efforts, the Catholic clergy called in the Jesuits to help them. The latter not only developed the parochial school system, but founded many secondary schools. Other teaching orders followed the Jesuits and established various types of schools in connexion with their convents. Thus by the end of the sixteenth century, public instruction in Lithuania was little inferior to that of the countries of Western Europe.



The centre of the cultural as well as the national life of the country was naturally Vilna, whose Academy, at first only a school of Lithuanian and Roman law, gradually developed into a fully fledged university, with four faculties—theology, physical sciences, law, and medicine. It was not, however, until the eighteenth century that the status of a university was formally conferred upon the Academy. Vilna also had a famous observatory, with which astronomers of European reputation were connected, such as Žebrauskas, Nakcianavičius, and others.

The many misfortunes that overtook the country during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, such as war, famine, pestilence, and fire, exercised an adverse influence upon the development of education. Nevertheless the work of public instruction went steadily forward until it received an overwhelming blow with the loss of the country's independence through the final partition of Lithuania and Poland in 1795. It was not long before the Russian tyranny extended to the intellectual and spiritual life of the people, for it was hoped the more easily to wean the Lithuanians, ever eager for education, from their national allegiance by compelling them to go to Russian sources for their mental pabulum.

After the first rebellion the University of Vilna was closed down and its precious possessions were scattered among Kiev, St. Petersburg, and Moscow. With the University fell also the higher schools. Eighteen institutions directed by the Jesuits, the Basilians, and others were suppressed. There were left in Lithuania only three large seminaries, at Vilna, Varniai, and Seinai, two teachers' training colleges, a few incomplete gymnasia or *lycées* at Vilna, Kaunas, and Suvalki, while in these schools the Orthodox Russian reigned as master.

The suppression of the monasteries and the substitution of the Russian State religion for Roman Catholicism menaced the existence of the national schools, which were directed by the monasteries and Catholic parishes. Private schools were strictly prohibited. On the other hand, a school was founded for every district with a population of from 15,000 to 20,000 inhabitants. Happy the district that possessed two or three of these schools. The well-to-do peasants and the landed proprietors sometimes engaged instructors who went from place to place to teach the children, but the school

organization was notoriously inadequate. In bad weather many children could not travel the distance separating their homes from the schools, and the task of educating the children fell, as before, upon the family.

The Russian schools, moreover, could not replace national instruction, since the families and the clergy secretly opposed their influence. For that matter, the Russian teacher was not an educator, but simply the representative of a foreign bureaucracy, speaking a tongue scarcely comprehensible to the children and evoking no echo in their hearts. In order to prevent the diffusion of intellectual culture, in 1824 the peasant children were forbidden to attend the gymnasia. This prohibition was renewed in 1882 with a view to suppressing the Socialist danger. The only schools worthy of the name were the parochial schools in which the Lithuanian clergy taught the children their mother-tongue in a manner suited to the national sentiment. But even these schools were shut down in 1832, and thereafter the people had to make shift as best they could with books smuggled in from Lithuania Minor. The family, the hearth of Lithuanian life, had to replace the schools. In many cases the clergy took advantage of religious instruction to cultivate patriotic feeling among the children, but whenever the Russian authorities got wind of this form of propaganda the offending clergy were subjected to a pitiless persecution.

The most ruthless blow to Lithuanian intellectual life was dealt by the infamous Manifesto of 1863 which, as mentioned earlier in this volume, banished the native language from the schools altogether. The speech which every Lithuanian had learnt at his mother's knee was branded as a crime and the Lithuanian child was forced to learn an alien tongue. From that moment the national schools were deserted. Only those seeking to curry favour and advancement attended them. The well-known Lithuanian sculptor, Petras Rimša, in a group entitled "*Lietuvos Mokykla*" ("The Lithuanian School") has touchingly symbolized this sad period in Lithuanian history. It represents a mother teaching her child to read while seated at her spinning-wheel.

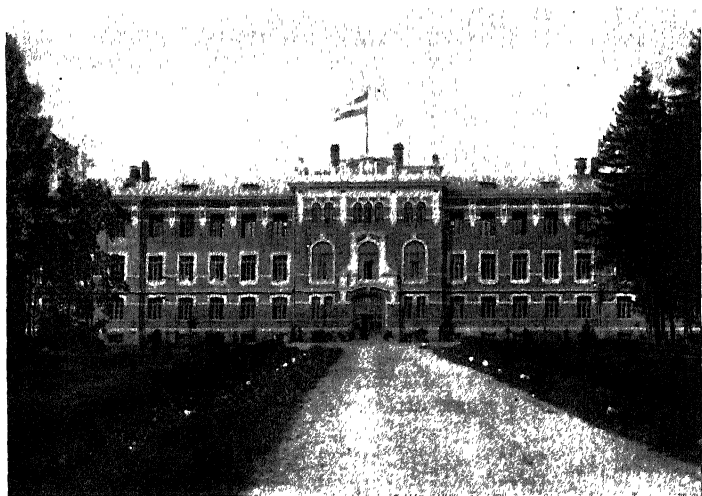
With the removal in 1904 of the ban on Lithuanian printing, a fresh impetus was given to education. True, instruction was still wholly in Russian, but Lithuanian teachers contrived to obtain places in the schools and secretly taught their pupils

Lithuanian grammar and history. At last, permission was obtained to teach Lithuanian as a separate branch in secondary schools. Then, too, various cultural societies, such as "Saulė" ("The Sun"), "Žiburyš" ("The Torch"), "Rytas" ("Morning"), and others, established secondary and special schools, wherein, although the teaching was still in Russian, the teachers were able to infuse their own national spirit into the curriculum. So great was the enthusiasm inspiring this movement that by 1914 there were proportionately more schools in Lithuania than in any other part of the then Russian Empire, the other Baltic provinces excepted.

Again, the war of 1914-18 came to disrupt the educational system of Lithuania, established at the cost of so many sacrifices. The young Republic, during the earlier years of its existence, had to bend all its energies to the defence of its newly regained independence, and could therefore devote relatively little effort to the cultural needs of the country. In 1921, however, when a measure of security had been reached, the systematic and intensive reorganization of public instruction began. As the result of a careful study of the school systems of various countries of Western Europe and America, the Lithuanian educational authorities have evolved a system of their own which they regard as the best suited to the practical needs of Lithuania. It will, of course, take many years to perfect this system, but a start has been made which warrants the belief that the system is infinitely more satisfactory than former Russian methods.

Notwithstanding the many difficulties in the way, due chiefly to lack of schoolrooms and teaching personnel, there were by the end of 1921 1,321 elementary schools in unoccupied Lithuania, with 1,696 teachers and 93,788 pupils. By January 1, 1927, these figures had grown to 2,320 schools, 3,281 teachers, and 128,750 pupils. As soon as there are sufficient teachers elementary education will be made compulsory. This branch of education extends over four years instead of the Russian three years. Lithuania being primarily an agricultural country, efforts are being made to spread agricultural knowledge as widely as possible. One of the expedients adopted is to establish agricultural classes alongside the elementary schools, the teachers of which have studied at the special summer training courses established by the Ministry of Agriculture. Thanks to these classes,

the children of even the poorest small farmers are able to obtain some knowledge of modern agricultural methods. For children that can continue their agricultural education, there are seven State and six private lower agricultural schools and two State higher agricultural schools and one private one. The highest agricultural institution is the Agricultural Academy at Dotnava, which has two departments, agriculture and forestry. These agricultural schools



DOTNAVA ACADEMY OF AGRICULTURE.

have 111 teachers and over 2,000 students. Thanks to these schools and the special courses for farmers organized by the State district agricultural experts, the standard of agriculture is steadily rising. Under the old Russian regime Lithuania had two teachers' training colleges. To-day she has ten with a teaching staff of 145 and 1,440 students. There are also seventeen teachers' training courses with 2,149 students.

Elementary schools are founded and supported by the

Ministry of Public Instruction, the local governments, various organizations, and individual citizens.

Consistent efforts are being made to encourage adult education. For this purpose special courses are attached to the elementary schools. During 1925 the teachers gave their services gratis. During 1927 each elementary school inspector was granted from 3,000 to 5,000 lits for the needs of adult education. In the 1927 estimate Lits 120,000 were allocated for this purpose; the same amount is asked for in 1928. Courses begin to operate as soon as twenty applicants are forthcoming. On January 1, 1927, 497 such courses with 30,000 students were operating, and 30,000 lessons were given during the first half of the year.

Besides courses for adults, in connexion with the elementary schools, the work of adult education is pursued by the people's universities, which are a continuation of the adult courses, and to that end give more extensive knowledge to those that are learning to read and write. For the first half of 1927 there were 32 of the Bishop Valančius people's universities with 294 lecturers. There is a Paul Višinskis people's university at Šiauliai. At Panevėžys is operating a people's university of the 319th company of Šauliai (Riflemen). The staffs of these universities also give their services. The Ministry of Public Instruction allows only for the payment of special instructors and the acquisition of educational equipment.

In 1921, Lithuania had 77 secondary schools (*lycées* or *gymnasias*) with 986 teachers and 13,172 pupils. In 1927 there were 120 such schools with 1,342 teachers and 22,194 pupils. These schools have much the same curriculum as schools of similar type in Western Europe. The majority are maintained by the State, but some are supported by cultural associations and by national minorities; the latter also maintain elementary schools. The last two types are also under the supervision of the Ministry of Public Instruction and are subsidized by the State.

In the domain of special schools, Lithuania had four commercial schools and a special course for co-operative work; six technical or trade schools, one art school, two conservatoires of music (at Kaunas and Klaipėda), and one military school. These schools have 170 teachers and about 2,100 students. The co-educational system is generally adopted

in Lithuania, except in some of the secondary normal and special schools.

RATIONALIZATION OF EDUCATION.—As from the commencement of 1927, special attention has been devoted to the rationalization of the higher schools. It is proposed so to reorganize the middle schools as to turn out students adapted to the practical needs of everyday life ; in other words, to produce men and women intelligently trained for work in the spheres of trade, industry, and agriculture. With this object in view, it is intended to introduce the teaching of special commercial, crafts, and agricultural subjects. The first attempt in this direction has been made in the Giedraičiai middle school, where from the beginning of 1927 art wood-working has been taught to boys, the instructor being the well-known artist Jaroševičius ; also art embroidery and sewing for girls. During 1928 it is proposed similarly to reorganize five more middle schools. If these experiments give good results a similar rationalization of all middle schools will be undertaken, improvements being effected in the light of the knowledge gained from these first attempts.

Concurrently with the rationalization of the higher schools now in progress will be established more purely practical crafts schools. In the near future it is intended to open two carpentry and joinery schools at Telšiai and Utena, or elsewhere, where suitable quarters for such schools can be found. It is further proposed to open metal-work schools at Kaunas and Šiauliai, and at first one each of schools for stove-makers, dyers, and tailors, in certain of the larger centres. For such schools the personnel will be provisionally recruited from among the abler and more intelligent of Lithuanian master craftsmen, and in the future partly trained at home and abroad. During 1927 seventy-five recipients of scholarships were studying abroad. In order to ensure that their handiwork shall bear a more national character, and generally that this personnel may be trained in the national spirit, it is intended that they shall be transferred to a special course connected with the Art School at Kaunas, where a suitable workshop is being established for the purpose. Pupils of the Art School who show special aptitude, and with the necessary qualifications for artistic work, will be transferred to this workshop so as to acquire sufficient practical and technical knowledge to graduate

later as master-teachers in the technical schools. The Art School is now accepting persons that have finished the gymnasia or *lycées* and have passed special competitive drawing examinations. It is thus hoped that teachers from this source will prove competent. In the first place a keramic and wood-working workshop will be opened in connexion with the Art School.

At the end of 1927 it was estimated that out of a population of over 2,000,000 in Lithuania, 1,333,821 (549,793 males and 584,028 females) were able to read and write, i.e. 55.9 per cent. of the total. There were 421,329 (132,147 males and 289,245 females) able only to read, or 20.8 per cent. of the population. Thus there were 35.1 per cent. unable either to read or write. If, however, children under ten years old are eliminated, the percentage of literacy is as high as 67.4%.

THE UNIVERSITY OF LITHUANIA.—Lithuania's highest institution of learning is the University of Lithuania, founded at Kaunas in 1922. To-day it comprises seven faculties: Theological and Philosophical; Evangelical; Liberal Arts; Law; Mathematics and Natural Sciences; Medicine; and Engineering. There are in all twenty departments. Each faculty is autonomous, having its own dean and board. The Senior Staff elects the Rector, Pro-Rector, and Secretary each year, and these together with the deans of the various faculties constitute the Senate of the University. In 1927 the Senior Staff numbered 134, there being 33 professors, 33 associate professors, 58 assistant professors, and 10 *Privat-docents*. The Junior Staff numbered 91, there being 11 lecturers, 28 assistants, 26 junior assistants, 2 prosectors, and 24 laboratory assistants. The technical staff numbered 44, the non-technical 56, so that there was a total of 325 persons. The members of the staff are chosen by the Faculty Boards.

In 1927 there were 3,064 students, 298 of whom were special students. According to faculties they were distributed as follows: Theology and Philosophy, 294; Evangelical Theological, 10; Liberal Arts, 534; Law, 948; Mathematics and Natural Sciences, 362; Medicine, 562; Engineering, 354. According to nationality the distribution of students was as follows: Lithuanians, 68.5 per cent.; Jews, 27.1 per cent.; Poles, 2.1 per cent.; Russians, 1 per cent.; others, 1.3 per cent. In 1927 there were 73.7 per cent. of men and 26.3 per cent. of women in the student body. Up to February

16, 1927, 217 had graduated from the University, there being 183 men and 34 women. The distribution of graduates according to faculty was as follows: Theological and Philosophical, 58; Liberal Arts, 7; Law, 100; Mathematics and Natural Sciences, 7; Medicine, 47; Engineering, 3. The University receives its funds from the State Treasury in accordance with the Budget. Up to 1927 the University had received \$1,600,000 from the State, and had returned \$100,000 into the State Treasury. The University possesses a library of 70,000 volumes.

The University has sent its representatives to many important scientific celebrations, commemorations of higher institutions of learning, and international scientific congresses; it has frequently sent many members of its staff abroad for further specialization, and invited foreign scientists to give addresses in Kaunas; has arranged numerous convocations in honour of scientists both dead and alive, and has been active in extension work throughout the country. The staff of the University carries on an exchange of correspondence and publications with scientists the world over, thus coming in contact with the world's cultural and scientific centres. Three junior members of the staff have received scholarships from the Education Board for the purpose of studying in foreign countries.

The State continually assigns more funds for educational purposes. Thus, whereas in 1923 the Budget for the Ministry of Public Instruction totalled only Lits 12,350,997, in 1927 the corresponding figures were Lits 32,981,975.

Besides the schools and universities, much is being done to advance the culture of the country by various educational, musical, dramatic, temperance, and young people's associations, such as "The Lithuanian Art Society," "The Lithuanian Improvement Association," "The Lithuanian Temperance Union," the young people's organization "Pavasaris" ("Spring"), "Varpas" ("The Bell"), etc., which are founding libraries and organizing lectures, choral festivals, and exhibitions of popular art.

For more detailed educational statistics the reader is referred to the Reference Section of this publication.

**WIRELESS IN LITHUANIA.**—Kaunas possesses a powerful wireless station built by a firm of French contractors. It was finally organized for work in May 1926, and on June 3



an official four-hours' continuous test took place, with satisfactory results. The wireless telephone began to operate on June 12 of the same year. On July 10, the station, on a wave-length of 2,000 metres, transmitted its first radio concert. A trio composed of piano and two violins rendered the programme, which lasted an hour. Since then development has been rapid. Before the end of 1927 as many as 20,000 receiving sets had been registered throughout the country. The great cultural possibilities of wireless in a sparsely populated country like Lithuania are generally recognized. Entire villages will assemble for a wireless evening, and well-to-do farmers have begun to interest themselves in the improvement of their sets. It is noteworthy that the power of the Kaunas station, originally designed for transmission to a distance of 1,500 kilometres, is considerably greater than was supposed, and the station has been clearly heard at a distance of 2,400 kilometres, and as far afield as California. There is an interdepartmental wireless council working in liaison with the Ministry of Public Instruction for the constant improvement of wireless programmes. For use of wireless receiving sets installed in private dwellings, State institutions, municipalities, cultural and charitable organizations, newspaper offices, schools, hospitals, etc., if special taxes are also being levied, the monthly payment in towns and hamlets is Lits 2 for a detector contact, and Lits 5 for a lamp receiver, while in villages and other localities the corresponding fees are Lit 1 and Lits 3. For use of wireless receiving sets installed in restaurants, clubs, cafés, tea-shops, confectioners, kinemas, and other public places, the monthly payment in Kaunas and Klaipéda is Lits 50; in district towns Lits 30; and in other places Lits 10. Banks, joint-stock companies, and other financial institutions, having permission to receive financial information from abroad, pay monthly Lits 75 for receiving sets. For a temporarily installed receiving set with the object of making money the daily fee is Lits 5. For amateur wireless sending apparatus up to 100 watts power and working on short waves, the monthly fee is Lits 3. For purposes of national defence and the regulation of wireless connexions, the Posts, Telegraphs, and Telephones Board has the right to suspend the activity of private radio sending and receiving stations. The same Board is authorized

through the appropriate organs to control private wireless sets and also to inspect the establishments of producers and merchants. Quite recently a special radio studio was established in the centre of Kaunas, where during the performance of concerts for wireless transmission access is allowed to the general public for a small payment. The Radio Council conducts a weekly wireless journal entitled "Radio Patarėjas" ("Radio Adviser"), which is very popular.

### LITHUANIAN LITERATURE

EARLY RELICS.—Perhaps the most ancient literary relic of Lithuania is the historic chant dating from 1282, which celebrates the glory of Prince Daumantas of Pskov. A later chant describes the sad end of 300 heroes who in 1362 defended the fortress of Kaunas against the attacks of Winrich of Kniprode, and preferred to perish in the flames rather than fall into the hands of their enemies.

It is surmised that the first Lithuanian book actually printed was a Protestant catechism, published by the pastor Mažvydis in 1547. Generally speaking, Lithuanian writers in Lithuania Minor were to a certain extent affected by Germanic influences, and those in Lithuania Major by Slavonic influences. Moreover, during these earlier periods much of the output of Lithuanian authors was written in Latin. The Jesuits, who entered the country in 1569, were an intellectual force of no small magnitude. In the colleges which they founded they encouraged theatrical representations by their pupils. These plays, too, were performed in Latin, but for the benefit of the audience, few of whom were familiar with that tongue, scenarios were printed in Lithuanian. These performances attracted thousands of spectators of all classes, and covered a vast range of subjects, both sacred and secular.

Most of the Lithuanian books published during the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries were of a religious character. Secular works were mostly grammars, dictionaries, and other educational publications. The majority were of a utilitarian type, being intended to benefit the common people.

THE "DAINOS."—Before dealing with *belles-lettres* proper, which date from the seventeenth century in Prussian Lithuania, it will be well to say something about the popular poetry of the country, which since the second half of the eighteenth

century had begun to attract the favourable attention of eminent German writers. Philippe Ruhig inaugurated the movement by reproducing in his essay on the language, entitled "Betrachtungen der Litauischen Sprache" (Königsberg, 1745), three Lithuanian popular songs with flattering comment. This work evoked in Germany powerful interest in Lithuanian popular poetry. The moment, too, was opportune, because a reaction against pseudo-classicism had just set in, headed by Lessing and Herder, who were the first to appreciate the distinction of Lithuanian poetry, which, in many respects, satisfied the æsthetic exigencies of the time. In his "Literaturbriefe" of 1759, Lessing has expressed his enthusiasm for the Lithuanian songs (in Lithuanian, *dainos*). After Lessing, Herder supported the vogue of Lithuanian poesy. In his "Stimmen der Völker in Liedern," he reproduced a tasteful translation of eight Lithuanian songs. One of these so pleased Goethe that he introduced it in his "Singspiel" under the title of "Die Fischerin."

Lithuanian songs may be classified into three main divisions, viz. religious hymns or *giesmes*; funeral dirges or songs of farewell, *raudos*; and general songs, *dainos*. These latter, in the words of Šalkauskis, "constitute the richest efflorescence of Lithuanian lyricism." They are remarkable in many respects, and perhaps in none more so than in their purity of tone, and the entire absence of grossness in dealing with the theme of love, in which regard they offer a striking contrast to the popular poesy of some neighbouring countries. Questions of love and purity are presented in an allegorical form which must date back to a remote antiquity. As Vidunas says, "The interest of the Lithuanian songs and stories rests not only in the profound and tender sentiments which they express; one also recovers therein the last rays of a sun that has long since set, and the trace of ancient events in the history of these people." In all these songs the green rue, with its freshness and bright colour, symbolizes virginity, and it is upon this plant that the young girl bestows her greatest care. "The Lithuanian song," says a Lithuanian commentator, "does but confirm that which legend and tradition teach us as to the purity of morals of ancient Lietuva, happily conserved in modern Lithuania, despite the solvent influence of the dynastic union with Poland and its result, the degrading Muscovite domination."

DUONELAITIS.—The pioneer of Lithuanian *belles-lettres* is undoubtedly Kristijonas Duonelaitis, or Christian Donalitus, who was born in Lithuanian Minor in 1714, and educated at Königsberg. He became a pastor and lived in the little Prussian-Lithuanian town of Tolminkiemiai until his death in 1780. Less with a view to achieving a literary reputation than to instructing his flock, he wrote a series of fables and a long poem entitled "The Four Seasons: the Joys of Spring, the Labour of Summer, the Wealth of Autumn, and the Cares of Winter." Composed in classical hexameters, this poem is in essence a brilliant study of nature and of Lithuanian peasant life.

In Europe Duonelaitis was the pioneer of the trend in literature which later came to be known as positive realism. He was, however, too true an artist to be hampered by this original utilitarian purpose. His work abounds in local and ethnographic colour; it shows a sane view of reality; ironically (sometimes sarcastically) denounces the man-made evils of life and evidences a profound love of nature. Duonelaitis is a conscious, consistent democrat, an interpreter of the peasant ideology. His beloved peasantry suffer because the nobles oppress and exploit them; therefore all his wit and irony are directed against the latter in defence of the former. The talent of Duonelaitis was strong enough to overcome even the great drawbacks of the classic form, and his poem is as vivid and interesting to-day as it was when he wrote it. It was first published in 1818, and was reprinted many times during the last century. German men of letters rated it so highly that they translated it three times into their own language, in 1818, 1869, and 1895.

ADAM MICKIEWICZ.—Concurrently with publication in the Lithuanian language, Polonized Lithuanian scholars and men of letters applied themselves to the study of Lithuania's historical past, and in the exploits of personages like Gediminas, Algirdas, Keistutis, Vytautas, etc., or in the battles of the fourteenth century against the Russians, the Poles, and the Teutonic Knights, discovered an inexhaustible storehouse of literary material. Perhaps the best known name abroad is that of Adam Mickiewicz (1798-1845), a professor in the Academy of Lausanne, where the hall in which he lectured still bears his name. In 1840 he became a professor in the Collège de France. It is true that Mickiewicz wrote

in Polish, but the inspiration and subject-matter of his verse are almost exclusively Lithuanian. Among his masterpieces are "Sonnets of the Crimea," "Konrad Wallenrod," "Pan Tadeusz,"<sup>1</sup> "Grażyna," "Dziady," and others. It is conceded by experts that Mickiewicz ranks among the greatest poets of the nineteenth century. Among his contemporaries were Ignatius Chodzko, Dionizas Poška, Simonas Daukantas, the historian, and Bishop Motiejus Valančius. The last-named is regarded as the greatest prose writer of his generation. His most famous work, the romance "Palangos Juzė," and his lesser tales, are all based upon peasant life and were written to serve and teach the peasantry. Among the poets of the same generation should also be mentioned Bishop Antanas Baranauškas-Baronas (1835-1902). In his best known poem, "Anykščių Šilelis" ("The Woods of Anykščiai"), published in 1858, he vividly describes the unhappy fate of the vanishing forests of Lithuania. This work has also been translated into various languages. The use of the metrical forms of the people's beloved *dainos* renders this poem especially dear to all Lithuanian hearts. After Duonelaitis Baranauškas ranks as the greatest Lithuanian poet.

"CONTRABAND" LITERATURE.—The effect of the tyrannical Tsarist prohibition of Lithuanian printing, which lasted from 1864 to 1904, was to drive Lithuanian literary effort abroad, chiefly to Prussia and America. In Prussian Lithuania Tilsit was the principal centre of Lithuania's intellectual life. Here were printed books, reviews, journals, etc., which were smuggled over the border into Lithuania Major. In these circumstances the language found the most favourable conditions for development in Lithuania Minor, where writers like Kuršaitis, Jacobi, Vidunas, Sauerwein, and others flourished. The last-named was a German, but he possessed such a mastery of the Lithuanian language that nobody could suppose from internal evidence that he was other than a Lithuanian. W. St. Vidunas, born in the district of Heydekrug in 1868, is justly regarded as one of the most distinguished of all Lithuanian scholars, poets, and philosophers. In his youth he wrote in German, but later

<sup>1</sup> There are two Lithuanian translations of Mickiewicz's "Pan Tadeusz," of which that made by Mr. K. Šakenis, the present Minister of Education, is the better.

devoted himself solely to Lithuanian. He is famous as a dramatist. Among his works the trilogy entitled "The Eternal Fire" has had great success. In his play "In the Shadow of the Ancestors" he shows himself fully conscious of his Lithuanian nationality. He is the author of numerous tragedies, comedies, mysteries, and legends. From 1911 to 1914 he engaged in editing a monthly review entitled "Youth," and in 1916 he published his book "Lithuania in the Past and Present." He is also the author of a Lithuanian grammar in German.

**MAIRONIS.**—A good deal of the earlier work of modern Lithuanian writers first saw the light in the various "contraband" publications printed in Lithuania Minor and thence smuggled over the border into Lithuania Major during the period of the Russian ban on Lithuanian printing. Thus the work of the third great Lithuanian poet after Duonelaitis and Baranaskas—Maironis—first appeared in the "Apžvalga" ("The Review"). Maironis, whose real name is Jonas Maculevičius or Mačiulis, has been styled "the Poet-Prophet of the Lithuanian Renaissance"—a title that gives a clue to the esteem in which he is held among his contemporaries. Maironis is distinguished alike for his dramatic, epic, and lyrical poetry, in which in winged words he describes stirring incidents in the struggle for Lithuanian freedom. His shorter poems have been set to music and are sung by the entire nation. Among his best known lyrics are "Voices of Spring," "Young Lithuania," "Our Sufferings," and others; while his plays include "Where is Salvation?," "The Death of Keistutis," and "Vytautas among the Crusaders." He has also translated the Rigveda into Lithuanian. To-day his name is undoubtedly the most loved in Lithuania.

Other eminent contributors to the "Apžvalga" were the poets Jakštas and Margalis; the dramatist A. Gužutis, author of the popular "Eglė, Queen of the Serpents," based upon Lithuanian mythology, and "Nobles and Peasants," a picture of the period of serfdom; also the novelist V. Pietaras, whose long historical novel "Algimantas," portraying the life of thirteenth-century Lithuania, is in great demand among Lithuanian youth.

**THE "VARPAS" GROUP.**—A more militant note was sounded by Dr. Vincas Kudirka (1858-99), renowned as the author

of both the words and music of Lithuania's National Anthem. Kudirka edited "Varpas" ("The Bell"), another of the remarkable series of periodicals printed in Lithuania Minor during the continuance of the Russian prohibition of the Lithuanian language. Besides "Varpas," he also issued "Ukininkas" ("The Farmer or Peasant"), addressed more especially to the rural masses. He was the author of the clever satirical tales "Tiltas" ("The Bridge") and "Viršininkai" ("The Officials"), in which he mercilessly castigated Russian bureaucracy and held up to ridicule its vain efforts to Russianize the Lithuanian people. But the best of which he was capable is embodied in his many folk-songs, which brought consolation and hope to his countrymen in their darkest hours. His activities naturally aroused official hostility. On several occasions he had to don the garb of a convict, which by that time had grown to be regarded as an honourable distinction among Lithuanians. He was unhappily not destined to witness the emancipation of the Lithuanian language, in whose cause he had ruined his health in prison, for he passed away four years before the year of liberation, deeply mourned by a grateful people. Kudirka further translated a great deal of foreign poetry, including Schiller's "William Tell," Byron's "Cain," and some Polish dramas about Lithuania's historic past.

Other prominent names associated with "Varpas" are those of A. Krikščiukaitis, J. Vilkutaitis, and Petliukas. The last-named is the author of two classical Lithuanian comedies, one entitled "America in the Baths" (picturing the trials of would-be emigrants) and "The Gordian Knot" (a satire on Polish efforts to Polonize the Lithuanians).

The liberation movement closely associated with the publication of the other famous "contraband" journal "Aušra" ("The Dawn") is described more in detail elsewhere; but no review of Lithuanian literature neglecting to mention the name of the late Dr. Jonas Banasavičius would be complete. Besides being a national leader and patriot, Dr. Banasavičius was equally distinguished as a scholar. He was especially interested in ethnography and folklore, and his researches in this sphere were by no means confined to his own country. He spent some years as a physician in Bulgaria, and while there made a profound study of the language and origin of the people, the result of his inquiries being later

embodied in a number of volumes. His most ambitious work on Lithuanian folklore and animism is entitled "From the Lives of Ghosts and Devils," and ranks as a classic in this branch of inquiry.

Coincident with these literary activities in Lithuania was a similar revival among the Lithuanian colonies in America. The poet Jonas Žilius devoted his great gifts to lyrical descriptions of Lithuanian peasant and immigrant life in the New World. No less prominent in the liberal and national movement in the United States are such writers and publicists as Dr. Jonas Šliupas (a loyal colleague of Dr. Basanavičius in connexion with "Aušra"); the Rev. A. Burba, V. Dembskis, J. Šernas (Adomaitis), Kalėdų Kaukė (K. Jurgelionis), Karolis Vairas (V. K. Račkauskas), and many others. Altogether, between 1864 and 1904, when the ban on Lithuanian printing was lifted, more than 1,900 Lithuanian books were published abroad.

Besides male writers, during the same period several authoresses won a well-deserved popularity. It is significant of the times that nearly all of them used pseudonyms behind which to conceal their identity. Thus we have Žemaitė (J. Žymantienė) (*The Samogitian Woman*); Lazdynų Pelėda (*The Owl of Lazdynai*); Šatrijos Ragana (*The Witch of Šatrija*), and Bitė (*The Bee*), who are responsible for some of the best fiction in the Lithuanian language.

**PRESENT-DAY FIGURES.**—The four outstanding figures in present-day Lithuanian literature are Jurgis Baltrušaitis, W. Vidunas, J. Tumas-Vaižgantas, and V. Krevė-Mickevičius. Baltrušaitis is equally famous as a lyric poet in both the Russian and Lithuanian languages. He is a profoundly original thinker, with the gift of conveying his meaning in a few short, pungent lines. Among the moderns Baltrušaitis is undoubtedly the leading Lithuanian poet. Vidunas has already been mentioned. His most distinctive qualities are symbolism and mysticism, while his style, themes, and forms are highly original. All his work is imbued with a profound spirituality. Tumas-Vaižgantas is the author of innumerable critical essays, some rather weak plays, and very remarkable stories and novels. His greatest work, "Pragiedruliai" ("Flashes of Light"), of which to date seven volumes have appeared, is an epic of the Lithuanian nation in which he portrays the era of the ban of the Lithuanian press. It is



an immense gallery of landscapes, genre, and portraits, painted by a master hand. Here, if anywhere, is to be found a true, a complete picture of the Lithuanian spirit.

Krevė-Mickevičius first became known through his long dramatic poem, "Šarunas, Duke of the Land of Dainava," picturing early mediæval Lithuania. In this poem he portrays the awakening of the nation from chaos to definite national consciousness. The poem is full of noble lyric and dramatic moments. In his second work, in prose, entitled "Tales Told by the Old People of Dainava," he uses folk legends and holds closely to the forms of folk literature, producing a work of great beauty in which the national ideals are plastically formulated and the unique qualities of the Lithuanian language are shown to their full advantage. He later wrote realistic stories, coloured by an original idealism and by the typical Lithuanian mysticism. His greatest work is the lyric historical drama "Skirgaila," which, in a sense, is a sequel to "Šarunas," in that it pictures the struggles of the awakened national consciousness with the new problems, national and international, political and religious, which confront it on all sides. Krevė-Mickevičius is the youngest of these four great figures in modern Lithuanian literature, and Lithuanian critics believe that his greatest work is still to be accomplished.

In drama Maironis continues to be a leading figure. Mention should also be made of Žemkalnis, chiefly noted for his play, "Blinda the Leveller," in which he pictures the exploits of a modern Lithuanian Robin Hood; Šiauleniškis, whose best work is a symbolic drama, "Wings," and a romantic historical tragedy, "The Duke of Pilėnai"; the neo-romantic Liudas Gira, who has written several mysteries, including "The Blossom of the Fern," symbolic dramas, such as "Daybreak," a beautiful little lyric drama, "Guests," etc. Other writers of neo-romantic lyrical dramas are Putinas and Vaitkus. P. Vaičiūnas began as a neo-romantic, but of late has been writing successful realist plays. Another popular writer of semi-realist plays is Sophie Čiurlionienė.

Present-day Lithuanian literature is very varied and gives evidence of much talent. But the majority of the writers are still young, and it is impossible to assign them a definite place in literature. In general, twentieth-century literature in Lithuania follows the old Lithuanian literary tradition,

and the predominant tendency is still idealistic realism. Of late, Western influences are making themselves felt, but the inspiration, themes, and methods of expression are for the most part still peculiarly Lithuanian, which makes it difficult to classify the various writers according to the terms in general use. It must therefore be understood that such terms as "neo-romantic," "symbolist," "expressionist," etc., when applied to Lithuanian writers, are only approximate and are used here only for lack of more appropriate definitions.

### RISE OF THE LITHUANIAN PRESS

The first Lithuanian book, a Protestant Catechism, was published in 1547; but the first Lithuanian journal did not appear until 1832, when a Protestant religious monthly, mainly devoted to tales of foreign missions, was published at Königsberg. The second Lithuanian newspaper, "Keleivis" ("The Traveller"), appeared at Königsberg in 1849. It was subsidized by the Prussian Government, and its chief purpose was to keep the Lithuanians of Lithuania Minor (Prussian Lithuania) loyal to the Protestant religion and to Prussia. This and other papers later published at Tilsit and Klaipėda (Memel) gained little popularity and had no influence on the Lithuanian national movement.

The first independent Lithuanian newspaper appeared at Klaipėda in 1878. It was the "Lietuviška Ceitunga" ("Lithuanian Gazette"), published by a working printer named Šernius. It became very popular among the Prussian Lithuanians, and when, for various reasons, Šernius was obliged to make it over to the "Memeler Dampfboot" (which publishes it to this day for purposes of Germanization), Prussian Lithuanian intellectuals immediately issued a new newspaper at Tilsit, "Naujasis Keleivis" ("The New Traveller"). This was the first paper to be published in Lithuania Minor with Latin instead of Gothic characters.

In Lithuania Major (Russian Lithuania), thanks to Russian oppressive measures, it was impossible to establish a single newspaper until the twentieth century. In 1856 a group of Lithuanian intellectuals attempted to issue a weekly paper called "Aitvaras," but the Russian authorities would not permit it. After the uprising of 1863, all printing (even prayer-books) in Lithuanian, in Latin characters, was for-

bidden. The Lithuanians could use Russian characters or go without books and newspapers in their own language. The Russians felt certain that in this manner they could best promote the Russification of Lithuania. But this barbarous measure only roused the intense indignation of the people; they refused to have anything to do with the books in Russian characters which the Russians published for their benefit, and avidly read the Lithuanian books that were smuggled into the country from abroad.

Finally, in 1883, at Tilsit (East Prussia) Dr. Jonas Basanavičius, known as the "Patriarch of the Lithuanian Renaissance," who until the day of his death, February 16, 1927, continued to dwell in Vilna, despite the Polish occupation, began to publish the first newspaper destined mainly for the Lithuanians of Greater Lithuania. This newspaper, "Aušra" ("Dawn"), opened a new era in the Lithuanian national movement. It called on the people to cherish their nationality and their mother tongue, to struggle for their own schools, and for a chance to develop their national culture. It was like a clarion call to the imprisoned soul of Lithuania, and set the best forces of the nation to battling for the national ideals. This paper showed the terrible wrong which the nation suffered through the ban on its press. It tried to be courteous to the Russian Government, but even so, many a Lithuanian suffered cruelly from the Russian gendarmes for reading it.

The "Aušra" was smuggled into the country and distributed with the greatest secrecy. There were special centres along the German border to which the "book-carriers," for the most part simple peasants, at the greatest risk to themselves, carried large bundles of Lithuanian books and newspapers, which were distributed throughout Lithuania. Many of these "book-carriers" were shot by the frontier guards, and still more were captured and exiled to Siberia. But the danger did not deter these devoted men and women; when one was killed or exiled, several took his place. During those days every Lithuanian farmhouse had its secret hiding-place for books. And in spite of the vigilance of the gendarmes, by far the greater number of these hiding-places were never discovered, although even the children often knew where they were. The Lithuanian dramatist, Sophie Čiurlionienė, has written a poignant

trama of this period in Lithuanian history, called "Aušros ūnūs" ("Sons of the Dawn"), which no Lithuanian can see without emotion.

When the "Aušra" stopped, a new journal, "Šviesa" ("Light"), was issued in 1887, followed in 1889 by a third called "Varpas" ("The Bell"), edited by the great Lithuanian publicist and poet, Dr. Vincas Kudirka, who died in 1899. The "Aušra" and the "Šviesa" were non-periodical, while the "Varpas" was issued monthly. The "Varpas" dropped the courteous tone of the "Aušra," openly mocked the follies of the Russian regime, and demanded that printing in Lithuanian should be allowed. Smaller papers followed in the wake of the "Varpas."

To the papers being published in Germany were soon added Lithuanian newspapers published in the United States of America. The first, "Gazietė Lietuviška," appeared in New York in 1879, and in England the first paper, "Vaideilytė," was published in 1899. And in spite of the ever-lurking shadow of prison and Siberia, all Lithuanians read these papers and books and taught their children to read from them. The Russians achieved the precise opposite of what they desired.

On May 7, 1904, the ban was lifted from the Lithuanian press. From that memorable day, Lithuanian national culture made great strides forward. On December 10, 1904, the first Lithuanian daily paper, "Vilniaus Žinios" ("The Vilna News"), began to be published by a great Lithuanian patriot, the civil engineer, Petras Vileišis, who died in 1926. It was later followed by another daily, "Viltis" ("Hope"). Other newspapers began to be published at Seinai, Kaunas, and Riga. In 1914 Lithuania already had twenty-two periodicals, mainly weekly. In the same year twenty-five Lithuanian periodicals were being published in America, fifteen in Lithuania Minor, three in Riga, and one in Scotland.

The war of 1914-18 gave a set-back to the Lithuanian press, as it did to all Lithuanian culture. But even during the war Lithuanian refugees in Russia managed to publish several newspapers, among them a daily. In Lithuania itself, during the first years of the German military occupation, only one Lithuanian paper was published, and that by the Germans themselves, the "Dabartis." But in 1917 the Vilna Lithuanians succeeded in publishing a purely national paper,

the "Lietuvos Aidas" ("Lithuanian Echo"), which later became the first official organ of the Government. A little later in the same year, other Lithuanian papers were allowed to be published at Vilna and Kaunas.

With the declaration of Lithuanian independence on February 16, 1918, a new life began for the Lithuanian press. Most of the pre-war periodicals were reissued and many new ones established. With the resumption of independent political life, the different tendencies of the people crystallized into definite political parties, each of which began to issue one or more party papers.

When, on October 9, 1920, the Poles violated the treaty made two days before with the Lithuanians at Suvalki, and occupied Vilna, the Government chose Kaunas as its temporary capital, and consequently Kaunas also became the temporary centre of Lithuanian cultural life. The principal newspapers also transferred their headquarters there.

The most active period in the establishment of periodicals was from 1921 to 1924. To-day Lithuania has 112 periodicals; 17 of these are published by the national minorities and 95 are Lithuanian.

The Lithuanians have four daily newspapers, three in Kaunas and one in Klaipėda; twenty-one weeklies; ten semi-monthlies; most of the residue being monthly periodicals. The majority of these are published at Kaunas, but of late the provincial press has begun to grow rapidly. Nearly every district town has its weekly, which deals chiefly with news of local interest and is especially popular with the farmer folk. Eighty per cent. of the population of Lithuania is engaged in agriculture, which explains why there are only four daily papers; these are read chiefly by people living in the cities. The farmers have little time for daily newspapers; they prefer the weeklies and monthlies, which they can read at their leisure.

Lithuanian periodicals cater for all tastes. There are journals devoted principally to news and politics; others to religion, philosophy, science, economics, literature, art, music, physical culture, trade, professions, agriculture (one of these is published by the Ministry of Agriculture and distributed gratis to the farmers), and humour. There are party papers and papers of other organizations; women's

and students' papers; and three devoted exclusively to children's interests.

The national minorities, Jews, Germans, Russians, and Poles, have their own daily, weekly, and monthly papers. They have exactly the same rights as the Lithuanian press.

The most favourable conditions for the Lithuanian foreign press are in the United States of America, where there are about 800,000 Lithuanians. Here the Lithuanians have forty journals, three of which are large dailies. Lithuanians also publish one paper each in Latvia, Germany, and England.

The majority of the Lithuanian journalists are organized in a Lithuanian Journalists' Association, of which the president is the distinguished journalist and former Minister for Foreign Affairs, Dr. J. Purickis.

For a complete list of the papers and periodicals published in Lithuania the reader is referred to the Reference Section of this volume.

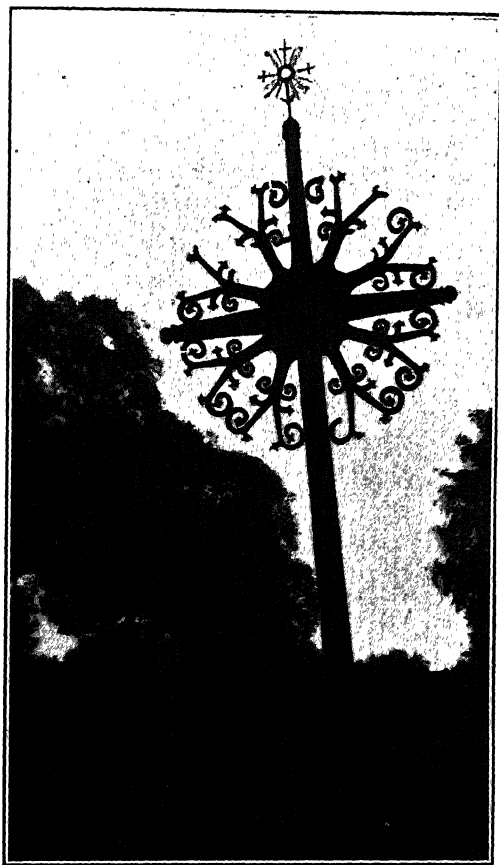
### LITHUANIAN ART

I. POPULAR ART.—The same causes—continual wars, unfortunate political conjunctures, and a particularly brutal foreign oppression—which rendered the development of Lithuanian literature, drama, music, and education so difficult, made the development of conscious art wellnigh impossible. As in other branches of national culture, so in this, only popular art could flourish.

The only forms of art that have a place in the life of the peasant are those that can enter directly into his daily life, i.e. the decorative and applied arts. These, then, were the forms of Lithuanian popular art. The oppressed, untutored, but beauty-loving Lithuanian peasant has always shown great individuality and ingenuity in beautifying the household objects which he daily uses, and even greater in making the objects which touch the strongest chord in his nature—his deep religious feeling.

His religious nature has found expression in the thousands of crosses and shrines, decorated with wooden statuettes, which are to be found all over Lithuania, in cemeteries and churchyards, near homesteads, at cross-roads, along the rivers and lakes, and by the wayside. These crosses and shrines, which are a wonderful, typically Lithuanian synthesis

of pagan and Christian motives, are always original and interesting, and very often truly beautiful. Not only



LITHUANIAN WAYSIDE CROSS.

do the Lithuanians, uneducated peasants and intellectuals alike, love them, but many foreigners travelling in Lithuania have been fascinated by them. The Lithuanian painter, Adomas Varnas, has photographed over 3,000 of them.

Wherever he has exhibited these photographs (notably at the Monza Exposition of Decorative Arts at Milan) they have



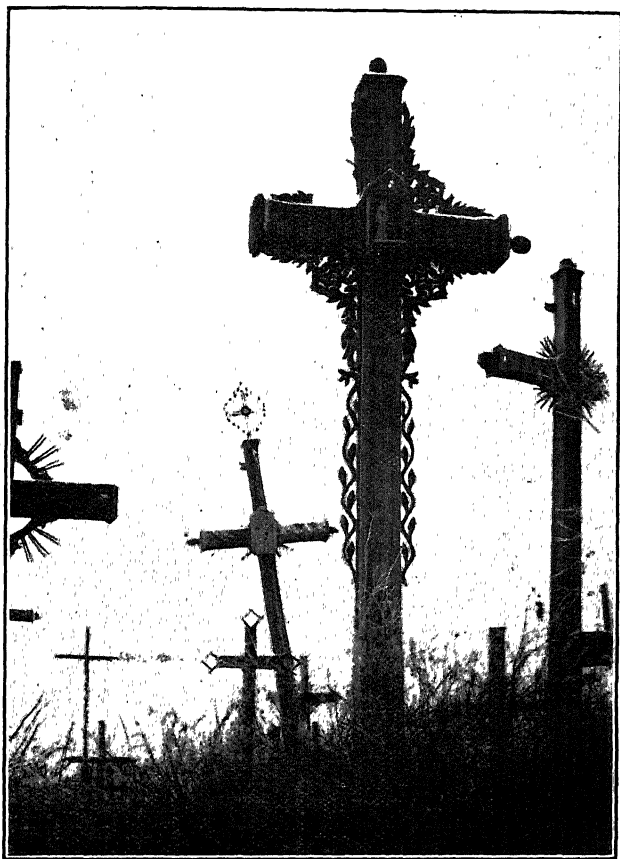
WAYSIDE SHRINE.

attracted wide attention among art lovers and the general public alike.

By far the majority of these crosses, shrines, and the statuettes which adorn them, have been made by the peasants



themselves, during the long winter evenings, or at the most by simple village carpenters. They are, therefore, entirely



CROSSES IN A CEMETERY.

the work of wholly untaught men. Only here and there is the name of one of these nature's artists known—notably that of Vincas Svirskis (1835-1915). Svirskis, entirely self-taught, showed quite unusual talent as architect and sculptor

in wood. The shrines, crosses, and statuettes which he produced (especially the statuette groups) are the most beautiful in Lithuania.

If one studies the statuettes, thousands of which have been gathered from rotting crosses and shrines and are now in the Čiurlionis Gallery at Kaunas, one notices that the favourite figure is that of Christ, seated, His head leaning on one arm, which is placed on the knee, and with a deeply thoughtful, sorrow-laden countenance. These statuettes are called by



THE RONŽA RIVER.

From the painting by A. Galdikas.

the people "Kristus Rupintojėlis" ("The Careworn Christ"), or simply "little sorrows." In this specially loved figure of Christ, the Lithuanian peasant expresses his own care-ridden, deeply melancholy soul. Next in order of popularity are statuettes of the Blessed Virgin, showing all the stages of her life; these statuettes are remarkable for the wonderful serenity and kindness of the face—truly the face of "Dievo Motinėle" ("The Little Mother of God"), who is also the Mother of all the sorrowing people of the earth. There are countless statuettes of the saints, St. George and St. John Nepomuck leading (his statuette was always placed on a

bridge, or near a bridge, because he suffered martyrdom by being thrown from a bridge). The depth of feeling and expression which these untaught peasants were often able to infuse into these creations is surprising.

Having satisfied his religious craving, the peasant turned his attention to decorating his household goods. Many beautiful examples of the wood-carver's art may be found in such household objects as beds, tables, chairs, towel-racks, spinning wheels, wooden bowls, spoons, window frames, doors, and porches.

Another interesting phase of Lithuanian popular art is revealed in the hand-woven fabrics. Lithuanian women have never achieved particular distinction as embroiderers or lace-makers, but they have always been famous weavers. Every Lithuanian peasant girl is taught from childhood to spin, dye threads, and weave. At fourteen or fifteen she begins to weave for her dower chest, which, when she marries, is considered the most important part of her dowry, not for its intrinsic, but for its moral, value; it shows the maiden's diligence and cleverness, and her bridegroom is as proud of it as she is.

In the Lithuanian folk-songs, or *dainos*, which reflect all the life of the people, the most praiseworthy epithet applied to a girl is "*mergelė lelijėlė, garsi audėjėlė*" (the lily-white maiden, the famous weaver), while no greater reproach can be made to a girl than "*Nemoka plonai austi*" ("She cannot weave a fine web").

In her way the Lithuanian woman has been an even greater creative artist than the man. Very often she could neither read nor write, but she has shown a wonderful fertility of invention in patterns and a sure taste in colours. She has derived her beautiful patterns chiefly from geometrical figures and plants and trees, and has learned to blend her colours from the rainbow and the flowers in her garden. She can weave the thinnest, most exquisite linen as well as heavy, intricately patterned woollen rugs. The most beautiful textiles of all are the silk or woollen *juostos*—belts or ties—which the women weave mainly for their menfolk, and the *prejuostės* or aprons—vivid flower or geometric designs on dark backgrounds—which so strikingly brighten the otherwise sombre costumes of the women.

A beautiful art, that of the women weavers, but, unfortu-

nately, it is dying out, as are so many of the interesting peasant customs; factory-made fabrics are being increasingly used. Of late the Lithuanian Art Society, enthusiastically aided by the Lithuanian intellectuals, has started a campaign to re-establish this branch of popular art and seems to be succeeding.

2. MODERN LITHUANIAN ART.—Conscious Lithuanian art is a product only of the twentieth century. In the nineteenth century, owing to the peculiar political and economic condi-



"VILNIUS."

From the painting by A. Varnas.

tions at home, Lithuanian artists were obliged to live and work in other countries and thus became lost to the nation. With the twentieth century, conditions changed somewhat and many Lithuanian artists were able to work in their native land. In 1907, Lithuanian artists living at home and abroad founded at Vilna the first national art association, "The Lithuanian Art Society," which through exhibitions and art journals began to come into closer contact with the entire nation.

There is as yet no definite Lithuanian school of art—it could not be expected to develop in the short space of twenty

years. The present-day Lithuanian artists are mainly products and followers of foreign schools. But most of them are deeply interested in the national popular art and in national subjects in general. And several, especially the artists mainly interested in decorative and applied art, have already



THE BACCHANTE.

From the painting by P. Kalpokas.

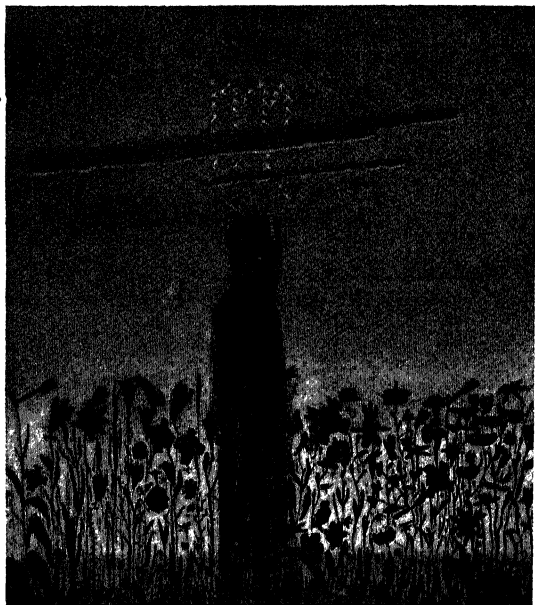
produced work which shows that they are greatly indebted to folk art.

The most eminent living Lithuanian artists are : A. Varnas, A. Žemaitis-Žmuidzinavičius, P. Kalpokas, J. Mackevičius, A. Galdikas, K. Škleris, and K. Šimonis, painters ; and P. Rimša and J. Zikaras, sculptors.

Perhaps the foremost living Lithuanian painter is A. Varnas. His technique is bold and sure and he is deeply sensitive to

colour. His portraits are profound psychological studies, laying bare the soul of the subject. In his Lithuanian landscapes he, more than any other painter, seems to have interpreted the true spirit of the country—that of brooding melancholy. He is also the best Lithuanian caricaturist, as his book of sketches, entitled "On the Political Roost," proves.

P. Kalpokas is a rather wayward genius—a painter of



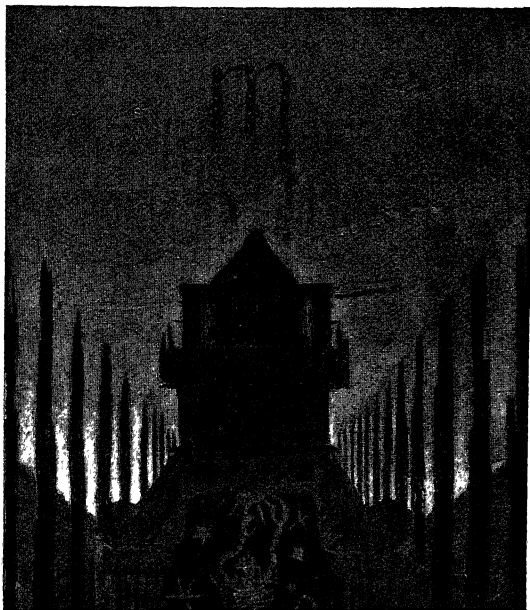
THE CYCLE OF THE ZODIAC: "THE VIRGIN."

From the painting by M. Čiurlionis.

varying moods—now lyrical, now passionate, now satirical, now proudly noble (especially in his historical subjects). He has shown brilliant technique in oils and water colours. Although he has done some wonderful landscapes, he has achieved distinction chiefly as a portrait and historical painter.

A. Žemaitis-Žmuidzinavičius is a pupil of the French impressionist school. He loves best to paint the scenes in his native land, but in contradistinction to Varnas, he portrays

most frequently her lighter moods—the quiet poetical scenes, the delicate colouring of her skies and hillsides and rivers, her peasant and fisher folk at their daily work, her children at play. Only once did he depict the desolation of the country—in a powerful, more or less symbolical painting, called “The Unhappy Land,” in which he pictures the Lithuanian hills denuded of their primeval forests and a



THE CYCLE OF THE ZODIAC: “THE SCORPION.”

From the painting by M. Čiurlionis.

lonely old man, with bent head, walking amidst the desolate tree-stumps.

J. Mackevičius lives for the most part in Capri and paints mostly Italian scenes. But in his genre canvases he has introduced some fascinating studies of Lithuanian peasant girls, full of naïve modesty and simple charm. He is chiefly remarkable as a brilliant colourist.

A. Galdikas, best known for his genre and graphic work,

is a young painter of great talent. He is the greatest "modernist" among Lithuanian artists. His is a restless soul, which has not yet found its definite place in art.

K. Škleris (the present director of the Lithuanian School of Fine Arts) has done his finest work in water colours.

The most original and most truly Lithuanian painter is Kazys Šimonis. So far his work has been mainly decorative



THE CYCLE OF THE ZODIAC: "THE RAM."

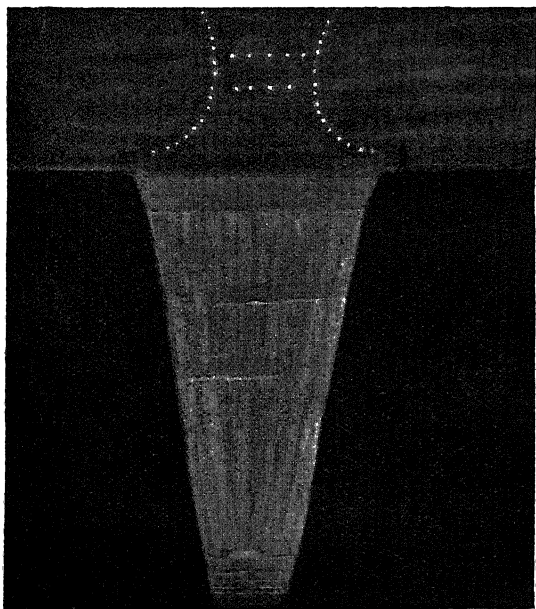
From the painting by M. Čiurlionis.

and symbolical, and more than that of any other living Lithuanian painter shows the mystic quality which is so much a part of the Lithuanian soul.

Of the sculptors, J. Zikaras tends largely to the classic school. His work is delicate, subtle, and has a certain quiet nobility. His best known works are "Sorrow," "Liberty" (Lithuania freed from her chains), and "Have Mercy on Us" (pagan Lithuanians praying to one of their gods).



Petras Rimša, mainly self-taught, is very independent and original. If he owes anything at all to anybody, it is to Aubrey Beardsley, whose influence may be seen in his later work, "Night," "Day," and "Grief"—which Lithuanian critics have characterized as "graphic sculpture." Rimša is for ever searching for new forms of expression. The two best known samples of his earlier work are both national in



THE CYCLE OF THE ZODIAC: "THE GEMINI."

From the painting by M. Čiurlionis.

subject: "The Lithuanian School" (a peasant mother at her wheel, teaching her child to read) and "The Ploughman" (a weary peasant and his worn-out horse toiling up a hillside).

The greatest Lithuanian artist of all was M. K. Čiurlionis (1875-1911). His was an original genius, if ever there was one. And of him it can truly be said that he was a national painter, inspired only by the folk art, in all its forms, of his land, and by his own mystical soul. He was originally a

musician, and devoted only the last five years of his short life to painting. But he quickly mastered the technique of painting, and although hampered by poverty and ill-health, painted picture after picture. Borne by his fantasy through limitless worlds, he embodied his visions in such real forms that the Russian art critic Ivanov called him "the truest realist." He pictured that reality which exists beyond the

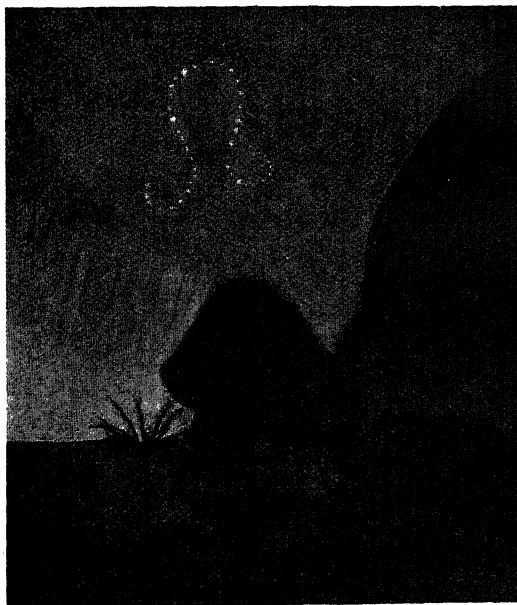


FROM "THE SONATA OF THE PYRAMIDS," BY M. ČIURLIONIS.

illusory coverings of material things. He tried to express the music of the universe in painting. The eminent Russian critic Chudovski said of him: "The work of Čiurlionis is a visual reflection of the world of beauty, of harmony, of the eternal and illimitable life." Unable to account for him otherwise, the same critic, after the artist's death, wrote: "Now that he is dead, the authors of the spiritual renaissance of Lithuania present Čiurlionis as a national artist. It is

not for us to judge ; however, his extraordinary independence of all contemporary art leads one to think that he actually was created by the hidden forces of his people, and it is well to believe that this strange genius was not a chance caprice of fate, but is the precursor of a future sublime Lithuanian art."

Some of the titles of Čiurlionis' pictures will be suggestive

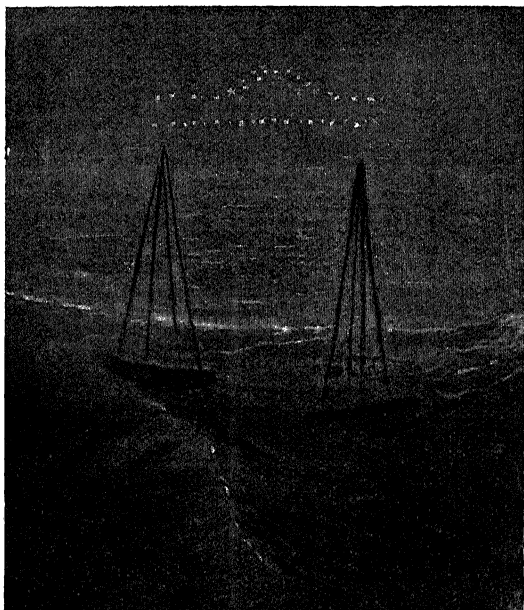


THE CYCLE OF THE ZODIAC: "THE LION."

From the painting by M. Čiurlionis.

of his inspirations. Series of paintings: "The Sonata of the Sea," "The Sonata of the Pyramids," "The Spring Sonata," "The Summer Sonata," "The Sonata of the Serpent," "The Signs of the Zodiac," "The Voyage of the Prince," "Fantastic Tales," "The Flood," "Grief," "Winter." Single pictures: "Silence," "Red Lightning," "Green Lightning," "Rex," "The Red Altar," "The Angel," "Paradise."

A collection of Čiurlionis' works has now been made and housed in a specially constructed building styled the Čiurlionis Gallery, on the summit of the Green Hill, at Kaunas, close to the School of Fine Arts. This gallery also contains a rich collection of all forms of Lithuanian folk art. Its director, Paulius Galuné, is the greatest living authority on this subject.



THE CYCLE OF THE ZODIAC: "THE SCALES."

From the painting by M. Čiurlionis.

### LITHUANIAN MUSIC AND DRAMATIC ART<sup>1</sup>

From the earliest times the Lithuanians have been renowned for their songs (*dainos*) and dances, the instrumental accompaniment for which was furnished by the *trimitas* (trumpet), *ragas* (horn), *birbynė* (pipe), *skudutis* (a kind of fife), and *kanklės*

<sup>1</sup> The matter dealing with music is taken, with acknowledgments, from an article contributed to Dent's "Dictionary of Music and Musicians" by the Lithuanian composer and musical critic Juozas Žilevičius.

(a kind of harp). The *birbynė* and *ragas*, in heathen days, served as altar accessories; the *trimitas* was used in war, the *skudutis* by shepherds, and the *kanklės* as an accompaniment of song and story. The *kanklės* was most frequently played by wandering old men who visited the estates of the great magnates and attended popular gatherings. Most of these ceremonies have now perished; the *kanklės*-players have disappeared, but the immortal *dainos* still remain.

In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, we find the *kanklininkas* (*kanklės*-player) predominant, in close association with the *daina*, which was kept alive by aural transmission. Very little music has been committed to paper in Lithuania itself; but there are few important libraries in Europe that do not possess Lithuanian *dainos* in manuscript form, or museums without Lithuanian musical instruments. Unfortunately these collections have been made, not by Lithuanians, but by foreigners, because the serfdom conditions of national life in Lithuania, under Poles or Russians, have not permitted the people in the past to become literate. But in 1883 the national voice again made itself heard. The cultural movement, whose spokesman was the famous periodical "Aušra" ("Dawn"), laid the first serious foundations of the coming renaissance. After the Lutheran chorales (printed in Lithuanian) and the seventeenth-century church melodies, the first Mass, written in Lithuanian, appeared in 1886 with music by Kalvaitis, a former organist of the Kaunas Cathedral.

Nearly ten years later, Vincas Kudirka published two male-chorus books, containing over fifty *dainos*, chiefly popular songs. They included the air now used as the Lithuanian National Anthem, "Lietuva, Tėvynė mūsų," together with the famous waltz "Varpelis" ("The Bell"). This was probably the first appearance of the national hymn in print.

A little later, Ereminas (in America) published his collection of choral songs, which contained only a few purely Lithuanian, the rest being from German words and music. About the same time, songs by an unknown composer, in blue hectograph printing, for mixed chorus, were disseminated. Amongst them were "Miškas užia" ("The Forest Rustles"), "Sudiev Lietuva" ("Farewell, Lithuania"), "Eina garsas nuo rubežiaus" ("The Sound comes from the Border"). These were in great vogue up to the war in 1914.

Juozas Naujalis published eight, and later fifteen, songs for chorus, several solos, and duets with pianoforte accompaniment. Some of his songs appeared in Lithuanian and Esperanto. He was the first amongst Lithuanians to acquire a higher musical education and to spread the Gregorian chant amongst Lithuanian churches. Česlovas Sasnauskas was the second during this period to acquire a higher musical training. He lived in Petrograd. Mikas Petrauskas, the third Lithuanian to graduate from the Petrograd Conservatoire, has won fame in America, where to-day Lithuanian-Americans owe their choir-leaders and singers solely to his propaganda. These three men, scattered over the world, constitute a famous triad in Lithuanian music, from which has arisen an entire series of trained composers. Stankevičius, a military band conductor at Riga, has composed many pieces. A. Kačanauskas has published pianoforte pieces. In 1921 the Švyturys Publishing Company issued his unaccompanied choral works and songs, and in 1922 the Dirva Company published his choral collections, "Lietuvos Garsai" ("Sounds of Lithuania").

Stasys Šimkus began to publish popular choral songs and original compositions whilst still at the Conservatoire. Juozas Tallat-Kelpša issued Lithuanian music in his Conservatoire days. Early in the twentieth century, Julius Štarka published a Solemn Mass for one violin with organ. Theodore Brazys played a great part in developing musical culture. Juozas Žilevičius published choruses. The most solid symphonic and pianoforte works of Čiurlionis remain in manuscript. Vidunas has published school collections for two, three, and four voices. J. Gudavičius, a military band-master, has also published choruses and songs, with material from Žemaitija sources. In 1921, J. Gruodis brought out original compositions based on popular melodies for pianoforte and chorus. These have a distinctly modern tendency which differentiates him sharply from other Lithuanian composers. Great importance must be attached to Sasnauskas' cantata "Broliai" ("Brothers"), Šimkus' "Sudiev Lietuva" ("Farewell, Lithuania"), Gruodis's pianoforte variations, and the operettas of Mikas Petrauskas.

Choral societies are thriving; there are good music classes in all the towns. Bell-music was instituted in the War Museum tower in 1922. The free public lectures on music,

illustrated by a symphony orchestra, in the War Museum attract thousands of listeners. Wireless is also to-day largely helping to popularize the best classical music, both native and foreign.

About 1883, Prince Bagdonas Oginski at Rietavas, in order to have his own symphony orchestra and choir, took the children of poor parents and had them taught to play orchestral instruments. A similar school was established by his brother, Nicholas Oginski, at Plungė. At Rokiški there was the Limanas Organ School, from which a number of fairly well-trained organists graduated. J. Naujalis at Kaunas had dozens of organ pupils who went as far afield as America and Russia. Recently his school was taken over by the State, and to-day has arisen therefrom the State Music School, Naujalis himself serving as director. In April 1923, a music school for children, the head of which is E. Gailevičius, began to function under the St. Cecilia Association.

The most prominent writers on music are V. Žadeika, a really serious critic, and J. Žilevičius, the musical historian.

Opera was founded at the end of December 1920 through the efforts of a council of four members of the Lithuanian Association of Art Promoters—Kipras Petrauskas (a former soloist of the Russian Imperial Marie Theatre, Petrograd, and brother to Mikas Petrauskas), Stasys Šilingas (ex-President of the Lithuanian State Council or Taryba), Juozas Tallat-Kelpša, director, and Juozas Žilevičius, administrator. They conducted the opera until it passed under Government jurisdiction on February 20, 1922, as the Lithuanian State Opera.

Turning from music to the drama, we find that the latter has played an important part in the renaissance of the Lithuanian people. Together with the press it came to the Lithuanian villages in secret and helped to keep alive in the hearts of the people that national feeling, that love of liberty, which foreign oppressors tried so hard and so vainly to crush.

The love of drama, as of music, is deeply ingrained in the Lithuanian people. The Lithuanian has always dramatized the principal events of his life. The old Lithuanian pagan ritual was very rich in dramatic elements which the people, when they became Christian, were loth to renounce. As time went on, they, like other pagan Europeans, turned Christian (witness the Saxon Yule, etc.), found ways of reconciling some of their old rites with the new Christian

faith, and births, marriages, deaths, midsummer eve, harvest home, All Souls, Christmas, Epiphany, Shrove Tuesday, Easter, Pentecost, and various favourite saints' days all gave, and still give, occasion for wonderful and deeply dramatic rites and ceremonies. These ceremonies, through the long dark years of oppression, brought that colour into the grey lives of the common people without which life does not seem worth living. During the period of Romanticism, many European literary men were struck with the unusual beauty and richness of the Lithuanian folk rites and made a special study of them. Goethe, Herder, and Lessing especially admired the songs connected with the rites and translated some of the most beautiful.

In spite of such favourable soil for the development of the drama, formal Lithuanian drama is only of comparatively recent growth. The explanation of this is to be found in the unusual political misfortunes which befell Lithuania and which hindered the growth not only of the drama, but of all kinds of formal national culture as distinct from popular art.

The first more or less formal drama (miracle plays and religious pageants had been given before) was introduced into Lithuania by the Jesuits towards the end of the sixteenth century. Latin plays, some of which are still extant, with comic interludes in the vernacular, reminding one somewhat of the classical Japan *No* with interspersed *Kyogen*, were frequently performed by their pupils and found great favour. Given propitious political conditions, there can be no doubt that these Latin productions would have been followed by plays in the vernacular, as elsewhere in Europe. But because of the evils that beset the land even these Latin plays ceased to be given and, as before, the Lithuanian dramatic bent found an outlet only in the folk ceremonies, songs, and games.

Such a state of affairs lasted until 1899. Plays were written in Lithuanian, but were not allowed to be performed in Lithuania. It was only in 1899 that a group of Lithuanian intellectuals managed to give a performance of a sprightly comedy called "America in the Baths," in the little out-of-the-way seaside town of Palanga. This was a memorable event in the history of the Lithuanian theatre. The amateur actors obtained permission to present the play only because Palanga was then part of the province of Kurland, where the



laws were less strict. And even then the permission was grudgingly given and the players were ever after regarded by the Russian regime as disloyal subjects who were to be strictly watched. But a torch had been lit which was not to be again extinguished.

The Lithuanian intellectuals who were working for the national renaissance realized that the theatre was also a powerful agent to rouse national feeling. A permanent troupe of amateur actors was formed which travelled from village to village, giving secret performances under the most unusual conditions. These performances certainly achieved their principal aim, but from the point of view of art they naturally left much to be desired. But the people were extremely enthusiastic over them, and little by little the performances, although greatly handicapped by lack of adequate scenery and quarters, steadily rose in art value. And the dramatists, to meet the need of this truly popular theatre, wrote play after play which were published in America or in Tilsit, East Prussia, and smuggled into Lithuania.

These secret performances were given until 1904, when the ban was lifted from Lithuanian printing and all Lithuanian cultural work was able gradually to come into the light of day. Cultural associations began to function throughout Lithuania, and among them were several dramatic societies. The centre of all Lithuanian cultural activities was naturally Vilna. Here was organized the most important Lithuanian dramatic society—"Ruta." This association has an honoured place in the history of the Lithuanian theatre, because many of the foremost artists of to-day received their early training in the plays which it produced. Later, when the war of 1914-18 obliged Ruta to suspend its performances, these young actors went to Russia and soon made names for themselves in the world-famous Russian theatres.

Having achieved great success with its plays, Ruta, urged on by Lithuanian musicians, began to dream of a Lithuanian opera. There was no lack of singers and musicians, but the technical difficulties at first seemed insurmountable. Yet even these were overcome, and during the season of 1907-8 the first Lithuanian opera, "*Birutė*," by the composer Mikas Petrauskas, already mentioned, was given at Vilna. Here for the first time sang the youthful Kipras

Petrauskas, brother of Mikas, who later achieved such signal success as tenor in Russian grand opera and who is to-day the chief light of the Lithuanian State Opera. The Vilna Lithuanian drama and opera had rather outgrown the amateur stage and plans were under way for a professional theatre when the war broke out and suspended all further development.

There were dramatic organizations similar to the Ruta, although smaller in scope, in the lesser towns of Lithuania, such as "Daina," at Kaunas, "Varpas," at Šiauliai, "Gabija," at Mariampolė, etc. Various travelling amateur troupes gave performances even in the remotest villages, this time openly.

The war broke up these organizations and widely scattered their members. But with peace and the establishment of the Lithuanian Republic they returned, enriched by study and experience in various countries, and at once set about forming a national theatre which would include drama and opera.

The "father" of Lithuanian opera is undoubtedly Kipras Petrauskas. He was chiefly instrumental in the organization of the opera, and thanks to his untiring efforts opera in Lithuania was inaugurated with Verdi's "Traviata" on December 31, 1920. It was a very creditable performance, and from then the opera developed rapidly. There were plenty of excellent singers, both men and women, who had studied in the musical centres of Europe, and some of whom had received practical training in one of the finest operas in the world, the Russian. After a few years of hard work, the Lithuanian opera was declared by foreign critics to be the best in the Baltic States. Good voices are very common in Lithuania, and many young singers are studying in Munich, Paris, Milan, and Rome, with the opera in view. The Lithuanians are a musical people, and the opera appeals to them even more than the drama, so that opera in Lithuania seems to have a bright future.

The more prominent present-day singers are: Mmes. V. Grigaitienė and M. Rakauskaitė, dramatic sopranos; J. Dvarionaitė and A. Galaunienė, lyric sopranos; A. Jonuškaitė, mezzo-soprano; Messrs. Kipras Petrauskas and A. Kutkauskas, tenors; A. Sodeika, baritone; S. Sodeika and J. Kučinskas, basses. The chief conductors are the com-

poser J. Tallat-Kelpša ; Nicholas Bukša, the creator of the Moscow People's Opera, where he worked for twelve years ; and J. Butėnas.

The Opera Ballet Master is P. Petrov, formerly Ballet Master of the Petrograd Marie Theatre. Thanks to his efforts, an independent Lithuanian Ballet has also been created, and in connexion therewith a ballet school. Before him the opera *corps de ballet* had been managed by the ballerina and artiste G. Dubeneckienė-Šveda. The following artists have worked on the scenery : V. Didžiokas, Professor V. Dubeneckis, and Professor N. Dobužinskis, well known in Russia and Western Europe.

The operatic repertoire includes the following : " Traviata," " The Demon," " Rigoletto," " Biruté," " Pagliacci," " Cavalleria Rusticana," " Faust," " Romeo and Juliet," " Madame Butterfly," " Tosca," " Eugene Onegin," " Dame de Picques," " Carmen," " The Barber of Seville," " The Masked Ball," " Mignon," " La Bohème," " Lohengrin," " La Juive," " Les Contes de Hoffmann," while the 1927-8 season has added " The Merry Wives of Windsor," " Aida," " Tiedland," and " The Love of the Three Kings." Among the ballets produced mention should be made of Delibes' " Coppelia," Locomo's " Pepita Rosa," Rimsky-Korsakov's " Temptation," Strauss's " Wantons," " The Magic Flute," to Grieg's music (one performance with Chopin's music), Tchaikovsky's " Nutcracker " and " Lake of the Swans."

The drama has developed in a much more national sense than the opera. True, the plays of the great and of some lesser dramatists of the world are given, notably Shakespeare, Molière, Goldoni, Schiller, Beaumarchais, Fulda, Sudermann, Hauptmann, Ibsen, Maeterlinck, Shaw, Oscar Wilde, De Flers, etc., but the chief aim of the theatre is to encourage original Lithuanian drama. The most promising of the young Lithuanian dramatists of all schools are given the opportunity of producing their plays in the State Theatre. So far the most successful plays have been those founded on folk *motifs*, or historical in subject and romantic in treatment. But of late, several plays of modern life and of realist tendencies have also attained success. Plays of symbolic or impressionist tendencies have been the least successful. The most popular playwrights are Maironis and Krevė-Mickevičius (historical drama), P. Vaičiūnas and Sophie Čiurlionienė

(realist). Lithuania has as yet produced no great actors or actresses, but she has some very fine players. Her best actors are Glinskis and Dauguvietis, who had already made names for themselves in the Russian theatre, and who have done a great deal for the State Theatre as actor-managers. Other favourite artists are : Laučius, Kubertavičius, and Kačinskas. The most distinguished actresses are : Ona Rymaitė, A. Vainiunaitė, O. Kurmytė, and J. Oškinaitė.

It should be noted that the State Theatre, in addition to its regular performances at the Kaunas State Theatre building, annually tours the provinces, visiting the larger towns, such as Klaipėda (Memel), Šiauliai, Panevėžys, Mariampolė, etc., and not infrequently even the smaller townships. For the most part these tours have to be devoted to drama, because the opera, owing to the larger stage properties, the greater expenditure connected therewith, and the smallness of the provincial theatres, can tour only Klaipėda, where it plays at the municipal theatre. The same repertoire is used in these tours, selecting, of course, the plays more easily staged and suitable to local conditions.

Since the autumn of 1924 a school of acting has been attached to the State Theatre, and to-day has forty or fifty pupils. The opera class is attached to the Kaunas Conservatoire, a large number of whose professors are artists of the State Opera.

The present director of the State Theatre, Antanas Sutkus,\* has played a prominent part in the development of the national drama. For several years he controlled the Lithuanian National Theatre, where only original Lithuanian plays were presented, and the Lithuanian satirical theatre "Vilkolakis" ("The Werewolf"), which achieved great success.

## A DECADE OF LITHUANIAN MUSIC

BY V. ŽADEIKA

IN order properly to survey and appraise the achievements of Lithuanian music during the past decade of independence, we must glance further back into the past. Our musical productivity should be divided, on the historic plane, into three special periods, none of them of long duration. The earliest of these periods is coincident with the "Aušra" era,

\* Mr. Jurgis Savickis was recently appointed to succeed Mr. Sutkus.

because the reawakening of our entire national and cultural life, in which the art of music may be included, really dates from the end of the last century. After prolonged suppression under an alien yoke, creative originality began to reassert itself; national self-consciousness evoked activity in various spheres of cultural life, and in this connexion music played an important rôle.

Nevertheless, the musical creativeness of this period lacked strong originality. World music generally was not distinguished for a high degree of independence, from which the characteristics of our national spirit could draw adequate inspiration. Thus the musical output of this interval was confined to primitive forms and harmonized popular songs (*dainos*). These works in their day fulfilled a task of serious national importance; but in an artistic sense they are of comparatively small value. The composers of this first period—Kudirka, Ereminas, Vidunas, etc.—were concerned for the most part in providing the “intellectuals” of our towns and villages with national music. Kudirka liked to compose small pieces of a chamber character. Nevertheless, being somewhat of an amateur he did not attempt to create works of a lighter genre. On the other hand, his labours and those of his contemporaries in this sphere were of great national importance, and to-day possess very real historical interest.

Later on the scene came J. Naujalis, Č. Sasnauskas, M. Petrauskas, and M. Čiurlionis. Their output represents our second period of musical history. The compositions of these musicians, although lacking marked individuality and strong subjective expression, are none the less to some extent characterized by independence and an admixture of the national spirit which renders them akin to us.

Naujalis and Sasnauskas have composed works of both an ecclesiastical and a secular character. Petrauskas and Čiurlionis have distinguished themselves more in operatic, symphonic, and vocal music. This group of composers laid the foundations of original Lithuanian music. Although several of them have composed large-scale works, they are more successful in compositions of a lighter nature.

These composers are not alone noteworthy in the sense that they have won the right of existence for original Lithuanian music, but also in the sense that they have done much for

the improvement of musical culture generally. Naujalis and Petrauskas to-day are developing their creative power and seem destined through their works to enrich the treasure of Lithuanian musical art.

These composers have given incentive to an entire series of successors who constitute the so-called group of younger composers whose creative activities belong to the first decade of Lithuanian independence. Among many members of this group, the following are distinguished for the strength of their compositions: J. Gruodis, J. Žilevičius, S. Šimkus, and J. Tallat-Kelpša. Of the foregoing, J. Gruodis, Director of the Conservatoire of Music, shows great individual talent, and on this account a leading rôle must be assigned him among the group of younger composers. His entire output possesses a distinctive character. For the expression of his ideas he makes use of all the most modern musical methods. His creative mood is marked by great tempestuousness and profound dramatic expression. The nature of his work entitles him to rank with composers of international status. His greater compositions include a symphonic poem, the suite "Rudenėlis" ("Little Autumn"), two pianoforte sonatas, one sonata for violin and piano, and a string quartette. His pianoforte *miniatures*, songs, and choruses are also of value. It is noteworthy that the period of Gruodis's productivity is not yet closed, and that although he has already displayed strong individuality and independence, he is to-day in the most fruitful stage of his creative genius, so that a great deal may yet be expected from him.

J. Žilevičius (the Director of the Klaipėda Conservatoire) is distinguished not only as a composer, but as a musical historian. In his compositions he reveals a tranquil mood, based upon a broad melodic cantilena. He has composed one symphony, a string quartette, and numerous vocal pieces. For a long time he has issued a musical journal, and is noted for his labours in the sphere of musical tuition. He has also collected many ancient musical instruments, sufficiently numerous to form a special museum. Generally speaking, Žilevičius, during the decade of our independence, has largely contributed to the improvement of musical culture.

S. Šimkus has composed many small works. His earlier compositions are marked by conservatism, but his later

productions, such as "Silhouettes" for piano and the Cantata "Nugrimzdęs Dvaras" ("The Sunken Manor"), show considerable novelty. On the whole both his vocal and instrumental works are characterized by a sensitive lyricism.

J. Tallat-Kelpša, the conductor of our State Opera, has written works for the piano, of which "Pasaka" and "Impromptu" are noteworthy. Of value also are his vocal solos, and his harmonization of national songs (*dainos*) gives evidence of much individuality. He is undoubtedly one of our serious musical artists and plays an important part in our musical life.

Many other composers, some of lesser, and others of greater, talent, such as Štarka, Bendorius, Brazys, Kačanauskas, Laumianskienė, Dirvianskaitė, Prialgauskas, and Banaitis, are displaying great artistic fertility.

The first decade of our independence has engendered conditions favourable to all branches of art, including music, which during the period under review has made notable forward strides. Many composers, formerly scattered over the world among strangers, have returned to their native land and begun the task of raising the level of musical culture in an independent Lithuania. In this congenial environment they have been able to expand their creative ability, for undoubtedly cultivation of the national spirit has served to enhance the value of their work.

An important rôle in our cultural life is played by the State Opera, founded in 1920. The man who has most largely contributed to the success of this institution is Kipras Petrauskas, a famous tenor, formerly soloist of the Petrograd Marie Theatre. The development of the opera has also been appreciably aided by the exertions of the conductor, J. Tallat-Kelpša. The two conservatoires are further valuable factors in the musical training of the younger generation. Their first two conductors, Naujalis and Šimkus, did a great deal to render them more efficient. Our choruses mostly devote themselves to national songs, and in this sphere have attained admirable results. It is estimated that throughout Lithuania there are to-day at least ten thousand choral singers. J. Štarka is regarded as the best Lithuanian chorus leader.

It may be said in conclusion that Lithuanian musical culture is entering upon a new phase of vigorous expansion, wherein are visible constant improvement and progress.

## SPORT IN LITHUANIA

Before the war there was very little sport life in Lithuania. The Russian regime did not encourage sport organizations any more than any other kind of organization. Up to 1918 "sport" chiefly meant gymnastics in Lithuania and was connected only with secondary schools.

With the re-establishment of Lithuania as an independent State, real sport life rapidly began to develop.

In 1918 there were only one or two sport clubs in Lithuania, each with a mere handful of members. They were poorly organized, untrained, and had neither gymnasiums, athletic fields, trainers, nor the necessary outfit.

But in a few years this mere handful of sportsmen accomplished a task which can only be compared to the work of ants in building an anthill. They now number 15,000. There are over 100 separate legally recognized sport organizations in Lithuania; of this number 20 are at Kaunas, 19 at Klaipėda, 10 at Šiauliai, and the remainder scattered all over the country, in all the larger towns.

The oldest and largest Lithuanian sport organization is the "Lithuanian Physical Training Society," popularly known as the "L.F.L.S.," which celebrated its seventh anniversary on June 18, 1927. This organization has fifteen branches in various parts of the country and over 1,000 active, well-trained members. The L.F.L.S. holds the Lithuanian championships in light athletics, women's basket-ball and baseball. A comparatively young sport club, "Kovas," holds the Lithuanian championships in football and men's basket-ball.

Among the younger organizations the Lithuanian Cyclist Society (L.D.S.), with six branches and over 500 members, has recently made a great name for itself. This organization is interested in many other sports besides cycling and holds the Lithuanian championships in wrestling, boxing, shooting, and heavy-weight lifting. Other sport organizations which are beginning to be well known are the Jewish Gymnastics and Sport Association, "Maccabee," the Lithuanian Gymnastics and Sport Federation (L.G.S.F.), the Kaunas Sport Club, the Yacht Club, and the Women Amateurs' Sport Club. In the army sport life mainly centres around the Army Sport



Club. Most of the horse-racing in Lithuania is organized by the military.

Klaipėda (Memel) is second in importance to Kaunas as a sporting centre. Some of the Klaipėda sport organizations are very old. The Klaipėda Cyclists' Association (M.R.C.) celebrated its fortieth anniversary in September 1925. Another old, well-organized institution is the Klaipėda Gymnastic Society (M.T.V.). Among the younger but firmly established sporting organizations are to be noted: The Klaipėda Lithuanian Sport Society (K.S.S.), "Spielvereinigung," and others.

The highest sporting institution in Lithuania is the All-Lithuania Sport League, composed of a central committee and separate committees representing each branch of sport, i.e. light athletics committee, women's sport committee, etc. The president of the All-Lithuania Sport League is Dr. A. Jurgelionis.

Entirely independent of the All-Lithuania Sport League is the Lithuanian Football League, divided into three football districts: Kaunas, Klaipėda, and Šiauliai. The champions of each district meet every year to contest for the All-Lithuania championship.

The sportsmen of Lithuania have a well-illustrated and interesting weekly magazine, "Sport," which has entered its fifth year. It is published by the Lithuanian Football League and is the official publication of all the larger sport organizations.

In order to compare the achievements of Lithuanian sportsmen with those of sportsmen in other countries, we may indicate several of the more noteworthy records. *In light athletics*: 800 m. distance, 2 min. 9.9 sec., Fersteris; 5,000 m. distance, 17 min. 37 sec., Petraitis; broad jump, 6 m. 6 cm., Staputas; javelin throwing, 50 m. 6 cm., Lietlauskis; pole vaulting, 3 m. 12.3 cm., Dobrega. Women's records: 400 m. distance, 70 secs., Miss Radziulyte; high jump, 1 m. 30.5 cm., Mrs. Garbačauskiene; disc throwing, 9 m., Miss Radziulyte. Cycling: on the track, 1 km., 1 min. 17.4 sec., Preisas; 5 km., 7 min. 55.2 sec., Vilpišauskas; on the highway, 10 km., 17 min. 5 sec., Anolikas; 50 km., 1 hour 38 min. 45.1 sec., Vilpišauskas. *Weight lifting*: using both hands: feather-weight, 77.5 kg., Nitas; light-weight, 101 kg., Jarošas; half heavy-weight, 107.5 kg., Tarvidas. Using the right hand:

feather-weight, 57 kg., Nitas; light-weight, 68.5 kg., Naujokaitis; middle-weight, 75 kg., Jarošas. In *football* young Lithuania can already rejoice in having attained fairly good results in international matches: in 1924 Lithuania-Estonia 3-1; in 1925 Lithuania-Latvia 2-2; in the same year the All-Lithuanian team obtained a victory over Czechoslovakia (Sportavny Klub "Trebič") 4-1. There were, of course, some painful but none the less glorious defeats, such as at the eighth Olympic meet in Paris.

Lithuanians are especially fond of boxing and wrestling and have achieved distinction in these sports. Their best known wrestler, Požela, has recently been touring the United States, where he obtained many victories. Moreover, early in 1928 Juozas Komaras won the wrestling championship of Boston. Dr. K. Sarpalus, in Chicago, is another highly promising wrestler of magnificent physique. In the early part of 1927 the Lithuanian middle-weight boxing champion, Juozas Vinča, knocked out the Latvian champion Švede and the Estonian champion Gern.

Also a Lithuanian-American boxer, Jack Sharkey (real name Juozas Žukauskas), has of late rapidly risen to fame in America.

An Automobile Club was recently established with premises at 44A, Keistučio gatvė, Kaunas. Members of foreign automobile clubs can now, on application, obtain the usual Triptyques, which are issued in both the Lithuanian and French languages.

## VI ECONOMIC SURVEY

### LITHUANIAN FINANCES

LIKE other war-torn countries, Lithuania not only lost thousands of her sons, but also suffered severe economic losses during the struggle of 1914-18. At least 42,000 buildings were destroyed, great forest areas denuded, machinery demolished or taken away, and the land severely impoverished by military requisitions. What with battles, sieges, the passage and repassage of armies, and foreign military occupation, Lithuania sustained damages estimated to the amount of \$360,000,000.

Nor is this all. To these losses must be added others arising from the catastrophic collapse of the two currencies previously in circulation, i.e. the Russian and the German. The former was solely in use up to 1915, and the latter was introduced by the German military occupation. Through the nationalization of the Russian banks and the fantastic depreciation of the rouble, the savings and deposits of the Lithuanian people vanished. Then the German mark, which had remained in circulation for some time after the withdrawal of the German armies, in its turn took a downward plunge, and with it went the national savings a second time. Faced with such a situation, the Government in the summer of 1922 decided to introduce a Lithuanian national currency.

**THE LITAS CURRENCY.**—Reform of the currency was carried out in the face of many difficulties and obstacles, and the new monetary system on a gold basis introduced in October 1922. The new monetary unit is called the Litas (Lit). It contains 0.150462 gramme of pure gold and is equal to one-tenth of the U.S.A. gold dollar. The litas is divided into 100 cents. The right of issuing litas notes has been granted to the Bank of Lithuania, with a twenty years' monopoly, which term may be extended. The Bank of Lithuania (Lietuvos Bankas) was specially founded in the summer of 1922 to serve as an

Emission Bank. It has a capital-stock of Lits 12,000,000, consisting of 120,000 nominal shares, 50 per cent. of which is held by the State, the balance being available for private subscription. Although under the law the banknote issue calls for gold cover of one-third, the Government has decided that in practice the actual security must represent 100 per cent. in the form either of gold or stable currencies backed by gold. In the latter category American dollars and English pounds sterling are chiefly used. Thanks to this substantial backing, although the note circulation has increased tenfold since the introduction of the litas in 1922 to the present day, its value at home and abroad has not depreciated.

Besides its chief functions of emission, the Bank of Lithuania transacts all the usual business of a commercial bank, and also performs the function of State Treasury offices throughout the country. It also pays special attention to the encouragement of the country's agriculture, commerce, and industry.

The Bank's first balance-sheet was published on October 16, 1922. Its liabilities then consisted of: (1) Capital-stock of Lits 6,100,000; (2) banknotes in circulation to the amount of Lits 8,200,000; (3) deposits and investments amounting to Lits 1,400,000; making in all Lits 15,700,000. Its first assets consisted of: (1) Gold, Lits 7,300,000; (2) stable foreign currency to the amount of Lits 2,600,000; and (3) other assets to the amount of Lits 5,800,000. The following table shows the development of the Bank's operations since that date:

## ASSETS

(In Millions of Lits.)

	1923. Dec. 31.	1924. Dec. 31.	1925. Dec. 31.	1926. Dec. 31.	1927. Dec. 31.
Gold . . . . .	16.4	30.8	32.3	31.4	33.2
Silver and metal coins . . . . .	0.3	0.1	7.2	7.0	6.5
Foreign currency . . . . .	46.5	62.3	30.4	37.2	51.6
Discount and loans . . . . .	16.5	36.6	49.2	51.9	81.9
Other assets . . . . .	10.9	31.3	32.9	29.2	13.5
Balance . . . . .	90.6	161.1	152.0	156.7	185.9

LIABILITIES  
(In Millions of Lits.)

	1923. Dec. 31.	1924. Dec. 31.	1925. Dec. 31.	1926. Dec. 31.	1927. Dec. 31.
Capital-stock and re-serves . . .	12.0	12.1	12.6	12.9	13.0
Banknotes . . .	60.1	93.0	81.9	86.8	96.6
Deposits . . .	14.1	31.4	24.4	34.5	65.1
Other liabilities .	4.4	24.6	33.1	22.5	11.2
	90.6	161.1	152.0	156.7	185.9

Of the general sum of discount, amounting at the end of 1927 to Lits 81,900,000, 11 per cent. is allotted to commerce, 50 per cent. to industry, 30 per cent. to banks, 5 per cent. to agriculturists, while only 4 per cent. remains for the financing of additional groups. The official discount percentage of the Bank of Lithuania is 7 per cent., and for exporters 6 per cent.

Besides the Bank of Lithuania, the Republic has some eight other joint-stock banks, six banking-houses and offices, seventeen societies of mutual credit, three central co-operative banks, and about 500 banks of minor credit. The balances of these credit establishments (not counting people's small banks) since 1923 have developed as follows: 1923, Lits 90,300,000; 1924, Lits 174,900,000; 1925, Lits 190,000,000; 1926, Lits 209,000,000; 1927, Lits 188,200,000.

The increase of deposits in all these credit institutions is shown as follows: 1923, Lits 31,200,000; 1924, Lits 71,200,000; 1925, Lits 78,900,000; 1926, Lits 82,000,000.

One of the most important banks for agricultural purposes is the official Land Bank (*Žemės Bankas*) with capital-stock of Lits 50,000,000. This establishment since its foundation has issued the following loans:

	On Bills of Exchange.	On Security of Property.	Total.
	Lits.	Lits.	Lits.
1924 (Dec. 31) .	3,100,000	1,200,000	4,300,000
1925     "     .	6,700,000	4,000,000	10,700,000
1926     "     .	7,800,000	6,900,000	14,700,000
1927     "     .	9,700,000	13,800,000	23,500,000

Lithuania annually receives about Lits 60,000,000 (\$6,000,000) from Lithuanian settlers in America who send a portion of their savings to the mother country. Thus a large volume of American dollars and English pounds sterling is in circulation; even so, this does not suffice for the rapidly increasing commercial turnover of the country, and there is consequently a great demand for foreign capital.

**METAL COINAGE.**—Silver and copper-aluminium coins are already in circulation in Lithuania, and a gold coinage will follow when circumstances permit. The silver coinage was struck by the British Royal Mint, and the copper-aluminium coinage by the King's Norton Metal Company of Birmingham. The silver coins comprise 1, 2, 5, and 10 litas pieces, and the copper-aluminium coins 1, 5, 10, 20, and 50 cents. These coins are issued by the Government, because the Bank of Lithuania, according to its articles of association, has the right to issue only banknotes. With the issue of the coinage, banknotes below 10 litas denomination are being gradually withdrawn from circulation by means of their exchange for coins at the offices of the Bank of Lithuania. The eventual gold coinage will include 25 and 50 litas pieces and its volume will be unlimited. In connexion with the currency, it may also be mentioned that notes of 100, 500, and 1,000 litas denomination have been printed for the Bank of Lithuania by Messrs. Bradbury & Wilkinson of New Malden, England.

**STATE FINANCES.**—The Lithuanian State finances are, on the whole, in a satisfactory condition. The Government has consistently adhered to a policy of strict economy; as early as 1921 the Budget was balanced, and during the last six years it has shown no deficit. Expenditure has kept pace with revenue. The following table shows the development of the State Budget, in round figures:

		Revenue. Lits.	Expenditure. Lits.
1921	. . .	89,700,000	89,600,000
1922	. . .	137,800,000	131,900,000
1923	. . .	166,300,000	166,000,000
1924	. . .	235,800,000	232,300,000
1925	. . .	258,600,000	254,800,000
1926	. . .	235,200,000	228,800,000
1927	. . .	269,360,400	230,903,000

The percentages of expenditure for the various departments from 1924 to 1926 are as follows:

	1924.	1925.	1926.
The Seimas (Parliament) . . .	0.72	0.69	0.69
President . . . . .	0.12	0.15	0.15
Cabinet of Ministers . . . . .	0.47	0.41	0.76
Ministry of Finance . . . . .	11.19	10.76	11.41
Ministry of Agriculture . . . . .	6.82	8.61	8.86
Ministry of Education . . . . .	12.63	13.44	14.13
Ministry of Justice . . . . .	3.01	3.21	3.72
Ministry of Communications . . . . .	27.01	26.70	25.15
Ministry of Home Affairs . . . . .	9.08	10.09	9.37
Ministry for Foreign Affairs . . . . .	1.81	1.77	1.67
Ministry of National Defence . . . . .	24.70	21.02	21.48
State Control . . . . .	0.50	0.49	0.49
Payment of Debts . . . . .	1.96	2.65	2.12
	100.00	100.00	100.00

NATIONAL DEBTS.—Lithuania's total national debt amounts to only Lits 81,176,528. Of this sum, Lits 61,625,900 are owing to the United States of America for goods acquired in 1919. Under an agreement between the Lithuanian Government and the United States Treasury, concluded on November 22, 1924, this debt was funded. Payment of the debt is spread over sixty-two years at the rate of  $3\frac{3}{8}$  per cent. per annum. The remaining debts include a loan of Lits 18,463,500 from Lithuanians in America (the so-called Liberty Loan), which falls due in 1935, and a domestic loan of Lits 1,087,128. Payment of a debt of £150,000 to Great Britain for military supplies is to be spread over a period of five years in annual instalments of £30,000, the first of which has already been made. A previous debt of £16,811 12s. 4d. to the British Treasury, contracted in 1919; a debt to France of Francs 5,087,376, also contracted in 1919; and a debt of £112,500 to the National Metal & Chemical Bank, London, have all been repaid in full.

## FINANCE AND CREDIT

By A. RIMKA, *Docent of the University of Lithuania and  
ex-Minister of Finance*

THE finances of the Lithuanian Republic are regulated partly in accordance with the Russian laws in operation before the war, and partly in accordance with new laws promulgated by the Lithuanian Government. Under the older Russian laws the fundamental State revenues are from industry and trade (patent taxes), also almost all excise and other indirect taxes. In this respect the Lithuanian legislative organs have introduced amendments that have been dictated by the altered conditions of life. For the most part these changes affect the laws dealing with agricultural and customs receipts, while taxes on profits of industrial, commercial, and credit institutions have been wholly reorganized. These were introduced only three years ago. Moreover, in the case of certain State taxes (the direct tax on immovable property), a special addition is collected—up to 20 per cent.—from the basic sum, for the requirements of local government, independently of the rights of the local governments themselves to collect taxes from amusements, etc., for their own benefit. Furthermore, a considerable part of the State revenues consists of receipts from the State liquor monopoly and the railway and postal regalia, which function as State undertakings. The autonomous Klaipėda Territory regulates its own finances independently; moreover, under the Klaipėda Convention, it also receives a certain proportion of the customs and excise receipts, which are centralized. At the present time this proportion amounts to Lits 6,600,000 annually.

Figures in this context are reliable only since 1921, i.e. from the time when the foreign occupation ceased and defence of the frontiers was finally organized. For purposes of comparison, however, only the data since 1923 are suitable, because earlier, the German marks in circulation, with their violent fluctuations and depreciation, afford no measure of value whatsoever.



## LITHUANIAN STATE BUDGET, 1921-7

		Revenue. Lits.	Expenditure. Lits.
1921	. . .	89,700,000	89,600,000
1922	. . .	137,800,000	131,900,000
1923	. . .	166,300,000	166,000,000
1924	. . .	235,800,000	232,300,000
1925	. . .	258,600,000	254,800,000
1926	. . .	235,200,000	228,800,000
1927	. . .	269,360,400	230,903,400

Reviewing the sources of revenue, about 20 per cent. of the receipts is from various direct taxes; twice as much from State undertakings; customs duties and other indirect taxes yield about 50 per cent. of the revenue, and about 10 per cent. proceeds from collections, State property, and so forth. As regards expenditure, about 20 per cent. is on account of national defence—the army; about 40 per cent. for agricultural purposes; religion, education, and social security account for about 15 per cent.; about 1.5 per cent. goes to debts and interest, and the balance to general administrative needs.

The annual budget of the local governments amounts to Lits 25,000,000. The budget of the Klaipėda autonomous government (Directorate) totals Lits 20,000,000, besides Lits 10,000,000 for the Klaipėda local government budget.

CREDIT.—The needs of credit in Lithuania are served by eight joint-stock banks, two private banking-houses, two central co-operative banks, seventeen mutual credit associations, and about 500 small credit co-operatives. All these are new credit institutions, because, of the credit institutions operating in Lithuania before the war, some were evacuated during the war into the interior of Russia and remained there, while others left in the country had to be liquidated during the conflict. The balances of all these credit establishments can be compared only since 1923, when a stable and an independent Lithuanian currency was introduced.

The following data show that sound credit institutions and credit co-operatives are spreading or maintaining their stability. The seeming decline in the number of credit co-operatives for 1927 is due to incomplete returns, and furthermore, the figures for credit co-operatives are only from June 30 last; those for other credit establishments

are from September 30, while for all other years the figures are from December 31. Eight private banking offices, which were the product of the inflation period and currency speculation, have since wound up, and as the result of speculation during the same period one joint-stock bank has ceased to exist, and its balances are therefore not shown in the 1927 figures.

## CREDIT INSTITUTIONS AND THEIR CAPITAL

				Number of Establishments.	Capital-stock of same. Lits.
1923.	Joint-stock Banks	.	.	8	37,100,000
1924.	" "	.	.	9	87,900,000
1925.	" "	.	.	9	84,900,000
1926.	" "	.	.	9	90,500,000
1927.	" "	.	.	8	87,500,000
1923.	Co-operative Banks	.	.	2	400,000
1924.	" "	.	.	2	400,000
1925.	" "	.	.	2	700,000
1926.	" "	.	.	2	700,000
1927.	" "	.	.	2	700,000
1923.	Mutual Credit Establishments	.	.	5	500,000
1924.	" "	.	.	9	500,000
1925.	" "	.	.	13	700,000
1926.	" "	.	.	13	900,000
1927.	" "	.	.	17	1,000,000
1923.	Banking-Houses and Offices	.	.	10	900,000
1924.	" " "	.	.	10	1,500,000
1925.	" " "	.	.	4	1,800,000
1926.	" " "	.	.	2	1,000,000
1927.	" " "	.	.	2	1,000,000
1924.	Small Credit Co-operatives	.	.	216	1,200,000
1925.	" "	.	.	302	2,300,000
1926.	" "	.	.	393	3,100,000
1927.	" "	.	.	387	3,500,000

The most important rôle on the Lithuanian credit market is played by the Bank of Lithuania (Lietuvos Bankas), which issues the banknotes and conducts discount operations; it also discharges the duties of a State Treasury office. The balances of the Bank of Lithuania are shown in the following table:

### LIABILITIES

(In Millions of Lits.)

	Capital- stock.	Banknotes in Circulation.	Deposits.	Other Liabilities.	Balance.
1922 (Dec. 31) .	12.0	30.2	0.3	2.3	44.8
1923 (June 30) .	12.0	48.6	7.5	4.1	72.1
1923 (Dec. 31) .	12.0	60.1	14.1	4.4	90.6
1924 (June 30) .	12.1	67.9	42.9	14.2	137.1
1924 (Dec. 31) .	12.1	93.0	31.3	24.6	161.1
1925 (June 30) .	12.6	79.3	24.6	17.6	134.1
1925 (Dec. 31) .	12.6	81.9	24.4	33.1	152.0
1926 (June 30) .	12.9	79.5	19.2	22.4	133.9
1926 (Dec. 31) .	12.9	86.8	34.5	25.5	156.7
1927 (June 30) .	13.0	87.1	44.0	25.7	169.8
1927 (Dec. 31) .	13.0	96.6	65.1	11.2	185.9

### ASSETS

(In Millions of Lits.)

	Gold.	Silver and Metal Coin.	Foreign Currency.	Discount and Loans.	Other Liabilities.	Balance.
1922 (Dec. 31)	15.2	0.0	18.0	8.6	3.0	44.8
1923 (June 30)	16.3	0.2	35.5	12.7	7.4	72.1
1923 (Dec. 31)	16.4	0.3	46.5	16.5	10.9	90.6
1924 (June 30)	24.5	0.1	55.4	30.9	26.2	137.1
1924 (Dec. 31)	30.8	0.1	62.3	36.6	31.3	161.1
1925 (June 30)	33.4	2.7	34.5	38.2	25.3	134.1
1925 (Dec. 31)	32.3	7.2	30.4	49.2	32.9	152.0
1926 (June 30)	30.5	8.7	27.0	44.4	23.3	133.9
1926 (Dec. 31)	31.4	7.0	37.2	51.9	29.2	156.7
1927 (June 30)	31.7	6.9	39.9	59.5	31.8	169.8
1927 (Dec. 31)	33.2	6.5	51.6	81.1	13.5	185.9

The issue of banknotes represents the most important function of the Bank of Lithuania. The law requires that banknotes shall be covered by not less than 33 per cent. of gold or currency backed by gold. The requirements of this law are even more strictly observed by the Bank, as will be seen from the following table :

## NOTES ISSUED BY THE BANK OF LITHUANIA AND THEIR COVER

(In Millions of Lits.)

	Gold.	Currency.	Total.	Banknotes.	Cover.
					Per cent.
1922 (Dec. 31) .	15.2	18.0	33.2	30.2	109.9
1923       "   .	16.4	46.5	62.9	60.1	104.9
1924       "   .	30.6	62.3	92.9	93.0	99.9
1925       "   .	32.3	30.4	62.7	81.9	76.6
1926 (June 30) .	30.5	27.0	57.5	79.5	72.3
1926 (Dec. 31) .	31.4	37.2	68.6	86.8	79.0
1927 (June 30) .	31.7	39.9	71.6	87.1	82.2
1927 (Dec. 31) .	33.2	51.6	84.8	96.6	87.8

Throughout this period the quotation of the litas did not undergo any appreciable fluctuation. The appended table will show the operations of other banks :

## BALANCES OF LITHUANIAN BANKS, EXCLUSIVE OF THE BANK OF LITHUANIA AND SMALL CREDIT CO-OPERATIVES

(In Millions of Lits.)

Assets.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.
Cash . . .	1.8	6.0	6.9	6.0	6.5
Property . .	22.8	24.1	25.4	12.0	8.9
Discounted bills of exchange .	10.9	14.2	20.3	23.7	24.4
Loans . . .	24.4	41.8	39.0	40.7	43.5
Correspondents.	21.5	28.7	24.5	13.3	11.6
Securities .	5.5	48.0	47.1	19.8	52.1
Other assets .	3.4	12.1	26.8	93.5	41.2
Balance .	90.3	174.9	190.0	209.0	188.2

Liabilities.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.
Capital-stock and reserve capital	27.3	79.5	77.1	82.3	80.1
Re-discounted bills of ex- change . . .	2.0	4.3	4.5	4.9	3.8
Loans . . .	14.3	9.3	8.2	5.2	7.4
Correspondents.	20.2	21.7	22.2	19.6	5.7
Deposits . . .	19.7	47.2	49.8	40.7	49.1
Other liabilities	6.8	12.9	28.2	56.3	42.1
Balance .	90.3	174.9	190.0	209.0	188.2

The following table of savings and deposits in all Lithuanian credit and savings banks will give an indication of the financial strength of the inhabitants :

	Private Deposits.	State Treasury Coin in the Bank of Lithuania.	Total.
	Lits.	Lits.	Lits.
1924 (Jan. 1) .	25,300,000	26,200,000	51,500,000
1925 „ .	66,200,000	19,900,000	86,100,000
1926 „ .	72,100,000	10,900,000	83,000,000
1927 „ .	64,000,000	25,700,000	89,700,000
1927 (July 1) .	64,000,000	39,800,000	103,800,000
1927 (Oct. 1) .	70,600,000	40,900,000	111,500,000

#### LITHUANIAN AGRICULTURE

From the earliest recorded times Lithuania has been known as an agricultural country. The survivals of Lithuanian mythology and the purely Lithuanian designations for the most important agricultural products justify the conclusion that the inhabitants from prehistoric times have gained their livelihood from this source. Such being the case, it is fair to suppose that the natural conditions must have been favourable to agriculture.

In a geological sense Lithuania may be divided into two principal sections. In the northern part of the country the superficial strata of the earth are composed chiefly of Silurian, Devonian, and other remains of the older geological systems, while in the south, commencing approximately with the southern areas of the Panevėžys-Šiauliai districts, we find clear traces of the glacial epoch with strata of the tertiary and chalk eras. In the northern region of Lithuania are more frequently encountered lime, dolomites, and gypsum, and in the south and centre of the country moraines with clay and sand. Here and there are pure chalk and lime, also phosphorus, gypsum, even salt and iron ore, together with rich layers of all kinds of peat. Thus the surface of the soil is of such a character that in the north the natural conditions favour the growth of the better classes of grain and root crops.

The morphological condition of the Lithuanian land surface

points to a superabundance of moisture. The stream of the Niemen (Nemunas) alone is about 962 kilometres long, and in the territory actually under the administration of the Republic at the present day an area of 31,000 hectares is made up of rivers and 65,000 hectares of lakes, which represents about 2 per cent. of the total land surface. The latter therefore has a more or less fundamental slope to the west. The climate to-day tends to a moderate temperature. Obser-



AN OLD LITHUANIAN FARMER.

variations over a period of ten years have yielded the following results :

	Klaipėda.	Kaunas.	Vilna.
Temperature in January .	-2.8° C.	-5.4° C.	-5.6° C.
„ July .	17.2° C.	18.5° C.	18.6° C.
„ (average) .	6.6° C.	6.7° C.	6.5° C.
Volume of precipitation .	687 mm.	618 mm.	605 mm.

For about four months the temperature is below zero, and there are about 160 wet days in the year. Thus the

Lithuanian climatic conditions are such that the winter cold, summer heat, and rainfall, on the whole, favour agriculture, although to-day the quantity of rainfall is more copious than is absolutely essential to the latter. There are serious grounds for believing that formerly the volume of moisture was even greater than at present, and that only the comparatively considerable declivity saves Lithuania from excessive accumulation of water. For the entire country the lakes and peat-bogs together account for about 5 per cent. of the land area, while the highest points in the country are from 230 to 300 metres above ocean-level, and the average altitude is about 150 metres. It must be borne in mind that the most abundant rainfall occurs in the months of July and August. In all, during the summer months the precipitation is some 300 millimetres, in the autumn about 150 millimetres, and approximately 150 millimetres in the spring and winter together. These circumstances account for the fact that, notwithstanding the presence of conditions favourable to grain cultivation, the forests have always held an important place in the national economy, and in its agriculture, more especially stock-raising. Formerly almost half the land area was covered with forests, and even at the end of last century as much as 25 per cent. was thus occupied. Shortly before the war of 1914-18 the ratio had fallen to 20 per cent., and at the close of the war it was considerably smaller. To-day, in the territory actually administered by the Government of the Republic, the percentage of forest is not more than 17 per cent. After the forests the next most important place is taken by the meadows, which at the end of last century represented 25 per cent., before the war 18 per cent., and to-day not more than 14 per cent. Generally speaking, there has hitherto been a tendency for the forests and meadows to decrease and for tilled land to increase. Seeing, however, that in the spring there is not always the requisite amount of moisture or heat for the growth of grain, while in summer, at the time of harvest, the rainfall is often excessive, the conditions for pure grain culture are not always entirely favourable, whereas they are good for stock-breeding.

These special conditions have had, and continue to have, an influence upon the social structure of the country. In a land overgrown with forests and intersected by rivers, lakes, and streams, there was, and is, no place for the development

of latifundia. When, therefore, large-scale landowners exist in Lithuania, if their holdings exceed 300-500 hectares and are not covered with forest, as a rule such estates are spread over several communes or even districts and are divided into separate farms. The forest massifs cover the most extensive area in the south. The Augustavas forests occupy about 100,000 hectares; the Grodno forests, 80,000 hectares; the Valkininkai, Trakai, and Švenčioniai forests, 50,000 hectares each; the Raseiniai, 30,000 hectares; the Kuršėnai, 25,000 hectares; the Šakiai and Tauragė forests, 20,000 hectares each; the Panevėžys and Šimoniai forests, 10,000 hectares each, etc. Formerly in the free portion of Lithuania the most extensive forest massifs were owned by such landlords as Narischkine, with 24,000 hectares in the Šiauliai district; Tiškevičius, with 18,000 hectares in the Biržai-Panevėžys district; Oginskis, with 21,000 hectares in the Kretinga and Telšiai district; Komaras, with 10,000 hectares; the second Tiškevičius, with 10,000 hectares in the Kaunas district; while others had less than 10,000 hectares. These facts, as also the consideration that even the biggest landowners in Lithuania did not, and do not, conduct large-scale and specialized production, but possess mixed and decentralized farms like the medium or even small landowners, show that in Lithuania the bigger estate-owners are not the outcome of natural conditions, but rather a result of historical and political factors, the abolition of which offers no special difficulty.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS FOR DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURE. —Confining the inquiry solely to social conditions of modern times, we find symptoms of development of Lithuanian agriculture for which it would be hard to cite adequate political and economic justification. If on the abolition of serfdom about half the total land area was left to the peasantry, this is proof enough that the estate-owners never controlled more than half the said area. Actually at the time of the abolition of serfdom the peasantry owned 50 per cent. of the land area, and the estate-owners only about 36 per cent., the residue of 14 per cent. belonging to the State, the towns, hamlets, clergy, etc. According to the size of farms, 98 per cent. of all farms belonged to the category below 110 hectares, and only 2 per cent. to the higher ones; while only 0.2 per cent. of the total represented estates larger than 1,100 hectares.



On the other hand, farms smaller than 11 hectares represented 33 per cent. of the total. A somewhat different picture is revealed when we come to examine the area occupied by the various farms and estates. Farms up to 110 hectares occupied about 60 per cent. of the total land area, and larger than this, 40 per cent. ; the bigger estates with more than 1,100 hectares occupied almost 22 per cent. of the total area, whereas the small holdings of less than 11 hectares occupied only 7 per cent. of the total land area. The biggest number of farms belonged to medium holdings, from 11 to 33 hectares, such



HARVEST TIME IN LITHUANIA.

constituting almost 60 per cent. of the total number and occupying 40 per cent. of the total land area.

Up to the outbreak of the war a clear tendency towards the reduction of agricultural production was to be detected in Lithuania. According to approximate calculations, shortly before the war the small holders with not more than 11 hectares of land already represented 60 per cent. of the total number of landowners, and even the small holders with not more than 3 hectares formed about 28 per cent., while about 17 per cent. of the inhabitants of communes were entirely landless. This increase of the number of small holders followed partly from the division of the medium-sized holdings or the cutting up of the inherited estates, and so forth.

Beginning with 1905, when the fetters that had heretofore prevented the peasantry from acquiring land were somewhat relaxed, the area owned by the peasantry increased on an average at the rate of 50,000 hectares annually, while the area held by the estate-owners during the same period decreased at the rate of about 60,000 hectares. Nowadays, in the territory administered by the Lithuanian Government, farms over 50 hectares represent only 3 per cent. of the total number. In Lithuania the urban population does not exceed 14 per cent. of the inhabitants, as against a density of the rural population of forty persons to the square kilometre. Other social, national, and cultural factors are equally adverse to the perpetuation of large holdings. For the most part the big estate-owners in Lithuania have been alien, and even hostile, to the national movement and to the political and cultural aspirations of the people as a whole. The comparatively unfavourable natural conditions for large holdings render mass production and specialization with the aid of the latest technical improvements very difficult, if not impossible, in Lithuania, so that competition with the medium and small holdings is for the large holdings much more difficult than in the Ukraine, America, etc., where the more extensive land area and the climatic factors facilitate the application of industrial methods to agriculture.

**PRESENT-DAY CONDITIONS OF AGRICULTURE.**—The Lithuanian Republic in its actual boundaries (excluding the Vilna territory under Polish occupation) has an area of 55,685.51 square kilometres. On January 1, 1928, it had a population of 2,286,368. According to the general census of 1923, 79 per cent. of the adult population was engaged in agriculture; 9.5 per cent. in industry, commerce, and transport; and 11.5 per cent. in other occupations, including the liberal professions. Thus Lithuania is essentially an agricultural country, and her resources are chiefly derived from agriculture and sylviculture.

Almost half (49.4 per cent., i.e. 2,781,000 hectares) of the whole surface of the Republic is arable land and farms, with fruit and vegetable gardens; further, 25.5 per cent. consists of meadows, natural and artificial, and pastures; 16.9 per cent. of forests; while the remaining 8.7 per cent. is made up of roads, lakes, and rivers (283,000 hectares), bogs and turfpits (180,000 hectares), and sand (21,000 hectares). Thus

nearly three-quarters of the whole surface is suitable for agriculture.

According to the census of 1923, the greater part of this land belonged to 264,000 landowners. Before the war 747,200 hectares belonged to the great landowners, but since the introduction of agrarian reform, Lithuania has become mainly a country of small holders, as the following table shows :

					Per cent.
Farms of less than 10 hectares	.	.	.	.	31.3
" " 20 "	.	.	.	.	50.0
" " 50 "	.	.	.	.	15.7
" over 50 hectares	.	.	.	.	3.0

Hitherto the Lithuanian farmer has devoted most of his energies to grain culture, as may be seen from the data given below, while stock-raising and vegetable and fruit growing have held second and third place respectively :

#### CULTIVATED AREA (In Thousands of Hectares.)

	Average, 1909-13.	Average, 1920-4.	1925.	1926.	1927.
Rye .	552.4	535.4	542.0	448.6	500.0
Wheat .	81.8	76.7	112.0	122.5	120.0
Barley .	183.2	173.7	205.0	215.1	197.0
Oats .	317.2	312.3	295.0	381.5	310.0
Peas .	57.0	60.5	55.0	81.2	69.0
Potatoes .	119.1	142.6	163.0	146.6	139.0
Flax .	55.2	56.7	76.0	75.6	79.0

During 1927 these cultures covered 58 per cent. of the total area of arable land. The remaining area is under various grasses (22 per cent.) and crops of minor importance (3 per cent.), and 17 per cent. of the total area is lying fallow.

Of the different field cultures in Lithuania, winter rye holds the first place, very little spring rye being sown. The others rank as follows: Oats; grasses for forage (clover, lucerne, timothy, etc.); barley; potatoes; wheat (two-

thirds autumn, one-third spring); a culture of oats mixed with barley or with vetch called "mišinys" (i.e. "mixture"), which serves as fodder for cattle; vetch, also used for fodder; and flax. An average of 75,000 hectares of flax has been sown annually of late years. Lithuanian flax finds a ready sale abroad, and, according to German experts, Lithuanian linseed is the best in the world. Lithuania actually ranks about third on the list of flax-producing countries. Various leguminous plants are also sown, of which peas are the most important. As regards root plants, the next in importance to potatoes is the yellow turnip or rape, used for fodder, of which about 30,000 hectares are sown annually.

About 85,000 hectares are given over to vegetable gardens, and about 50,000 hectares to orchards. Before the war, Lithuanian fruit (apples, pears, plums, cherries, and various kinds of berries) had a considerable market in the large towns of former Russia. The orchards were badly damaged during the war, but are now recovering. Hundreds of thousands of new fruit trees, many furnished by the nurseries connected with the Government agricultural schools, have been planted, and in the future will add materially to the farmers' revenue.

The following table gives an idea of the actual crops of the various field cultures during the past few years, as compared with the average crops before the war and the first five years after the war. It must be noted that the meteorological conditions of 1924 were exceptionally bad for cereals, while 1926 was not particularly favourable either, especially for rye. The quantities are given in metric tons.

	Average, 1909-13.	Average, 1919-23.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.
Rye	496,700	523,700	464,700	680,800	350,810	538,200
Wheat	85,300	75,800	90,300	138,800	113,765	143,500
Barley	158,800	161,000	202,900	229,600	248,860	187,900
Oats	265,900	288,300	209,800	258,800	319,450	346,200
Potatoes	795,900	1,407,600	1,658,200	1,548,500	1,664,800	1,264,000
Peas	48,500	47,100	67,800	99,800	53,605	56,200
Linseed	24,800	25,000	33,800	43,700	39,980	35,700
Flax fibre	24,200	22,500	32,600	40,700	38,380	33,560

In 1926 about 100,000 hectares less rye was sown than in 1925, and because of this and the unfavourable weather, the rye harvest was not sufficient even for home consumption, for which about 557,870 tons are necessary. But there remained a surplus of 117,995 tons from the harvest of 1925, so that the deficit was really only 89,065 tons. All the other crops were more than sufficient for home needs, and there was a surplus for export of 39,470 tons of wheat, 131,085 tons of barley, 66,860 tons of oats, 161,560 tons of potatoes, 21,500 tons of linseed, and 25,000 tons of flax fibre. The 1926 crop gave also 118,650 tons of mixture for fodder and 61,480 tons of vetch; 60,000 tons of mixture and 44,000 tons of vetch remained for export.<sup>1</sup>

The average yield in 1926 was (hundredweights per hectare) : Rye, 15·7; wheat, 20·4; barley, 23·1; oats, 16·7; mixture for fodder, 19·7; vetch, 17·9; potatoes, 22·7; peas, 13·2; linseed, 10; flax, 9·6.

On the whole, the average harvests of all field cultures in Lithuania are still considerably below those of the countries of Western Europe. Such a state of affairs is the inevitable legacy of the former incompetent Russian administration. But the Government of the Lithuanian Republic is keenly alive to the necessity for improvement in agricultural methods, and is doing everything in its power to bring this about. Besides the realization of agrarian reform, details of which are given elsewhere, a Land Bank has been founded to grant loans to farmers, and a mortgage bank has been established for long-term mortgages. Thirteen lower and three higher agricultural schools have been created, besides the Agricultural Academy and School of Forestry at Dotnava. Then there are seventy-one agricultural courses connected with the primary schools, and lectures and conferences on agriculture, horticulture, stock-raising, dairy-farming, apiculture, etc., are given frequently all over the country. With the help of two co-operative organizations, the Lithuanian Farmers' Union and the Union of Agricultural Co-operatives of Lithuania, model farms, experimental fields, stations for sorting and cleaning grain and flax, breeding-stations, dairies, etc., have been established in various parts of the country. These organizations and the Government encourage and aid the farmers to obtain better fertilizers, better seed, and better

<sup>1</sup> Tons quoted in the text are metric tons.

livestock. Better breeds of livestock are being imported from Scandinavia and England. The same organizations also assist them to dispose of their products to the best advantage. Thanks to this whole-hearted co-operation, in spite of the unfavourable weather conditions of the last few years, agriculture—the foundation of the economic prosperity of the country—is visibly improving.

Hitherto, as already noted, Lithuania has been chiefly a grain-growing country. But her climate is really better suited to stock-breeding, with root crop culture. Her farmers are becoming gradually aware of this, and also of the fact that stock-raising and dairy-farming are more profitable than grain culture. For this reason they are slowly increasing their stock, as the following figures show :

	1924.	1925.	1926.
Horses . . . .	482,000	497,000	535,000
Cattle . . . .	1,252,000	1,339,000	1,397,000
Pigs . . . .	1,564,000	1,488,000	1,441,000
Sheep and goats . .	1,399,000	1,455,000	1,573,000

Great numbers of hens, ducks, turkeys, and geese are also raised ; geese are chiefly exported.

For the working up of milk products a Central Union of Lithuanian Milk Working-up Companies has been formed. The creation of milk working-up companies has proceeded as follows: 1923, 6; 1924, 39; 1925, 77; and 1926, 89. Steam dairies have increased from none in 1923 to 50 in 1926; hand dairies from 3 in 1923 to 61 in 1926. Milk worked up has increased from only 83,000 kilograms in 1923 to 14,493,594 kilograms in 1926; and the quantity of butter manufactured from 2,080 kilograms in 1923 to 559,555 kilograms in 1926. Besides butter, there are annually produced several thousand kilograms of cheese and caseine and pasteurized milk.

Special efforts are being made to encourage the cultivation of the sugar beet in Lithuania, through the extension of various facilities over a period of years. Thus the export of sugar beet grown in Lithuania and the import of products

manufactured therefrom, such as molasses, oilcake, beet seed, and fertilizers, and implements for the cultivation of the beet, is permitted duty-free; loans free of interest are also to be granted by the Ministry of Finance to the company or organization undertaking the cultivation of sugar beet.

In order to improve the quality of these commodities for export, control has been established, *inter alia*, over linseed, flax, and eggs. So far the maximum quantity of Lithuanian eggs exported in any one year has been about a hundred million.

Serious efforts are also being made to raise the standard of Lithuanian pigs for bacon-producing purposes, through the importation of superior stock, more particularly from England. Lithuanian bacon has already gained a foothold on the British market, and is steadily increasing its reputation.

Before closing this far from exhaustive account of Lithuanian agriculture, some mention should be made of two other by no means negligible sources of wealth in the Lithuanian soil, viz. the peat-fields and forests. As regards the first-named, their area, including the Klaipėda Territory, totals 66,000 hectares. The sources of wet peat material reach approximately 2 milliard cubic metres. Lithuanian peat is at present chiefly used for fuel and stable litter. The following figures show the progress of peat production for various purposes during the past seven years: 1921, 42,500 tons; 1922, 56,000 tons; 1923, 72,000 tons; 1924, 77,500 tons; 1925, 77,000 tons; 1926, 71,000 tons; 1927, 80,000 tons. In 1927 efforts were made to adopt an improved form of peat fuel, viz. briquettes, but on closer acquaintance with the offers of certain foreign firms, the project was abandoned as too expensive.

**LITHUANIAN FORESTS.**—The forests of unoccupied Lithuania (excluding Klaipėda) cover some 872,000 hectares. According to species of trees, 27 per cent. is pine; 35 per cent. fir; 11 per cent. birch; 13 per cent. aspen; 4 per cent. alder; 1.5 per cent. oak; and 5.5 per cent. other species in lesser quantities. With a rational forest economy about 10,000 hectares, or about 2,206,000 cubic metres, may be exploited yearly.

The Lithuanian Forestry Department is taking energetic

steps to regulate the management of the Lithuanian forests. Hitherto the forest area belonging to the State has not been accurately and finally measured. At the present time a special organization consisting of seventeen surveyors is constantly engaged on this work. Approximate figures place the present area of State-owned forests at about 300,000 hectares (exclusive of the additional area accruing from agrarian reform), the annual increment of which is about 2,000,000 cubic metres of timber material. This area, with its annual increment, forms the biggest State asset. For the care, supervision, and proper utilization of this wealth the Forestry Department employs a number of superintendents, each of whom controls about 30,000 hectares; there are also 330 foresters and over 2,000 assistants of various kinds. This apparatus is still inadequate for the more perfect organization of the forests. In the Klaipéda (Memel) Territory, for example, the area under the control of each superintendent is only 3,000 hectares. In the future, therefore, the *personnel* of the Lithuanian forestry management will have to be increased from time to time. The Lithuanian forests during the war sustained a heavy blow from the enemy occupants, resulting in the almost total disorganization and ruin of their management. Apart from the purely predatory destruction of the forests, many of the buildings of the forestry administration were burnt and demolished. Thus the Forestry Department, on taking over the control of the forests, has again to restore and organize everything. At the present time almost all the superintendents are concerned about their buildings, and the same remark applies to the foresters and their assistants. The sum of Lits 414,000 has been requested in the 1928 estimates for the repair of the houses of the forest staff, and Lits 205,000 have been asked for in order to build new houses for the *personnel*. The work of afforestation is being conducted in accordance with the latest requirements of forestry management. The Forestry Department has acquired various implements needed for afforestation. Up to 1926 timber material was very liberally granted; but since the autumn of that year the practice has been abolished of giving away timber—a practice which since the years of State reconstruction had proceeded very erratically. At the present time the issue of timber material to new settlers proceeds through



the Agrarian Reform Board. Since last year the department has been issuing material to peasant sufferers from fire, and to those who have been allotted separate farms. Last year the sum of Lits 2,000,000 was allotted for such timber credits, and this year and next year it is proposed to allot Lits 6,000,000.

LITHUANIAN AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL FAIRS.—Under the auspices of the Lithuanian Agricultural Society an agricultural and industrial exhibition has been annually held in Lithuania since 1922, with steadily increasing success. The first exhibition lasted ten days and attracted 46,000 visitors. The second exhibition, in 1923, marked a great advance on its predecessor. The number of firms exhibiting had grown from 112 to 180, from fifteen countries. Of these firms 84 were Lithuanian and 96 foreign. On both occasions Germany took the lead. Nearly 60,000 persons visited the second fair. The third and fourth exhibitions at Kaunas, in 1924 and 1925, gave evidence of still further progress. Among agricultural exhibits, the Lithuanian breed of horses known as "*Žemaitukai*," from a Government stud, excited particular interest. The "*Žemaitukai*" are small, graceful animals, renowned for their hardiness, extraordinary strength, and powers of endurance. As many as 101 Lithuanian firms displayed their goods in the fourth exhibition. Among their exhibits were building material, ironware, furniture, leather goods, chemicals, cosmetics, soap, candy, glassware, etc. Among the most important were the exhibits of the "*Maistas*" Packing Plant, which prepares meat products chiefly for export. Among foreign exhibits at the third and fourth fairs, the Danish and Swedish dairies were of special importance for Lithuania in connexion with dairy-farming. France, Austria, and Finland were also represented for the first time. The turnover of the 1924 fair reached Lits 1,200,000, and the number of visitors 70,000. At the fourth fair two of the largest pavilions were occupied by the two greatest agricultural associations in Lithuania, the Farmers' Union of Lithuania and the Union of Lithuanian Agricultural Co-operative Societies, which exhibited Lithuanian and imported agricultural machinery and implements of all sorts. These associations have numerous branches all over Lithuania, and are beginning to concentrate in their hands the entire trade of the country in agricultural machinery, as they sell their goods

to the farmers at the lowest possible prices and give them wide credit. These two associations are thus aiding very materially in furthering the development of husbandry in Lithuania, an agricultural country *par excellence*.

The fifth great fair was held at the important Lithuanian industrial centre Šiauliai in July 1926, and the sixth at Klaipėda in July 1927. Over two hundred Lithuanians had exhibits in the latter fair, and the livestock and agricultural exhibitions were exceptionally interesting.

The Government grants various facilities to the fairs, such as reduction of customs duties on the exhibits sent to the fairs from abroad, lower railway rates, and facilities in the obtaining of visas.

The Ministry of Agriculture, in order to encourage the farmers to better their breeds of livestock, gives prizes in money to those who have obtained gold or silver medals or honourable mention for exhibited cattle or poultry. Besides that, the Government grants subsidies, sometimes amounting to 50 per cent. of the purchase price, to farmers who wish to buy young animals exhibited at the fair.

Apart from these annual fairs similar ones, although on a smaller scale, are held at various country towns each year. These fairs do not show so many industrial goods, but the quantity of livestock exhibited often surpasses that of the large fairs, because it is easier for the farmers of the district to reach the show with their animals. Generally speaking, agricultural fairs, large and small, have become an established and very necessary institution in Lithuania.

#### AGRARIAN REFORM

NO NEW ISSUE.—Contrary to a generally prevalent belief abroad, agrarian reform in Lithuania is not a new issue. As far back as 1905, when the country was under Russian rule, Lithuanian deputies at the Vilna Seimas had raised the question of land reform; and on subsequent occasions the Lithuanian members of the Russian State Duma pursued a similar course. In this context they were in the habit of emphasizing the special conditions obtaining in Lithuania, which differentiated the position from the rest of Russia proper. These special conditions were taken into careful

consideration by both the Provisional Lithuanian Government and the Constituent Assembly when they came to enact the law now in operation on this subject.

Nobody at all familiar with the agrarian situation in 1918 can be in any doubt as to the abundant justification for a measure of this nature. It was imperatively called for to remedy the crying abuses that had been steadily growing up under the reckless and incompetent administration of the former landowners. It is notorious that things had reached such a pitch that at least a third of the landed property belonging to the nobility lay fallow. Matters were even worse as far as buildings and livestock were concerned. This remark is peculiarly applicable to the estates in possession of various temporary occupants. In many cases the landowners or their authorized agents were absent in Russia or Poland; others, even when they lived on their estates, were far more concerned with helping the Polish legions to occupy Lithuania than with improving the management of their property. It was in view of these circumstances that the Provisional Government in 1919 issued a series of laws, or decrees having the force of laws, by virtue of which the Government took over the estates that were visibly abandoned by their owners; operated them or rented them to the local inhabitants in order that the land might not remain unworked; established a guardianship over all the forests of the Republic; prohibited the sale of the land of the larger estates without special permit; promised land to those who had fought for the freedom of Lithuania and who were children of either the landless or small landowners, and began to allot them from 5 to 20 hectares, in part out of State property, in part out of private property (not above 15-30 per cent. of the entire area) in order that those who received such allotments might immediately begin farming on their own account.

In 1920 the Constituent Assembly ratified all the measures taken in this connexion by the Provisional Government, and the entire series of already issued decrees served as basis for the present Agrarian Law. The first of these was definitely accepted on August 14, 1920, its first paragraph reading thus: "In favour of the Lithuanian Republic are set aside out of private property: (a) forests, if they exceed 25 hectares; (b) bogs and peat-fields; (c) open lakes

and rivers ; (d) riches derived from the depths of the earth and mineral springs."

ANALYSIS OF NEW LAW.—The fundamental Agrarian Law was accepted by the Constituent Assembly on February 15, 1922. Its preamble declares that "the Law of Agrarian Reform is promulgated in order to provide land for the landless and small landowners ; so to regulate the management of land that there may be suitable conditions for agriculture and, in the first place, to develop small and medium sized farming ; and to place under State administration those landed properties which the State can more expediently utilize and safeguard than private individuals."

The Agrarian Law in its entirety consists of ten sections and seventy-seven articles. Articles 1-6 of Section I provide that the land necessary for the realization of agrarian reform shall be taken from State lands ; lands which, in accordance with the Introductory Law of Agrarian Reform to appropriate forests, marshes, waters, and land acquired on privileged conditions, of August 14, 1920, have passed under State ownership ; land of the former Russian Nobles' and Peasants' Land Banks allotted to colonists for purposes of Russification, after 1904, and subject to reversion to the State, with the exception of those colonists, Lithuanian citizens, who before the war acquired deeds of gift and who themselves or their children, as volunteers, are serving, or have served, in the Lithuanian army ; lands confiscated by the Russian Government after January 1, 1863, from various persons, and allotted, for purposes of Russification, to colonists and other persons, if those lands are administered by the persons who themselves received them or by their successors ; lands of private owners or their successors who served in the armed bands of Bermondts and Virgoličis, served or are serving in the Polish army, worked or are working against Lithuanian independence ; lands under the jurisdiction of the present State, or ecclesiastical lands of various categories actually administered by the churches, if acquired on conditions which render private lands liable to expropriation ; lands of private owners above 80 hectares. In case, however, the surplus over 80 hectares is not suitable for a separate farm and circumstances do not allow it to be allotted to the small landowners, such land is not taken over. Industrial plants

on the area of expropriated lands are not taken over. Citizens of foreign countries who, under Russian law, as foreigners, by exceptional means, were permitted to own land in non-urban districts, enjoy the right, within a period of three years from the day of the promulgation of this Law, to transfer the land in their possession to agriculturists of Lithuanian citizenship. A private owner, whose land has been expropriated, is entitled to select for himself, in one spot, a plot of land up to 80 hectares. This area may also include as much as 25 hectares of his former forest land expropriated under the Introductory Law of Agrarian Reform whereby forests, marshes, waters, and lands acquired on privileged conditions were taken over. Section II provides that the largest and best of the abandoned estates shall first be expropriated. The land of owners who do not possess more than 150 hectares, and who themselves manage the farm, is taken when throughout Lithuania the larger estates have been allotted to the landless and small landowners. Section III of the Law specifies to whom and in what quantity land grants shall be made. The head of every family of agricultural workers living independently without land, or with little land, or an independent person, has the right to receive land in accordance with the provisions of this Law. Priority in this respect is enjoyed by farmers or their direct descendants from whom since 1861 land was taken and assigned to the estate, if they comply with the foregoing conditions, and if within the time fixed by the organs regulating the lands they express a desire to receive them before the work of splitting up the estate begins. To such persons an area is returned not in excess of 80 hectares, including the land already in their possession. "Servitude" and common pasturage are abolished. Next in order come the workers of a parcelled-out estate who lived and worked on it before the war; then small landowners who have less than 10 hectares and whose field adjoins the parcelled-out estate or who are from an adjacent village the communal lands of which have been split up into separate farms; then lessees renting not less than 50 desiatins of the land of the parcelled-out estates. In the region of a village, land is granted to the landless to the extent of from 8 to 20 hectares, while to the small landowners enough is granted to bring the total up to this norm. Village artisans unable

to live by their craft, and therefore obliged to engage in agricultural work, are entitled to receive land, but at a smaller rate, i.e. from half a hectare to 2 hectares. Land-lots on long-term leases for building purposes and for farms and vegetable gardens may be granted to town workers and employees, destitute of immovable property, at the rate of from  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 hectare each. Land may not be granted to foreign citizens or to Lithuanian citizens convicted of criminal offences. The recipients of land on the conditions mentioned are required to pay the State redemption payments fixed in rye, according to the land area, its class, and convenience of location. Easier conditions of payment are made in the case of soldiers, and volunteers who have fought for Lithuanian independence have a prior right over all others, and, in specified cases, soldiers receive their land free of charge. Assistance in kind is also rendered.

COMPENSATION ALLOWED.—Section X of the Law deals with compensation for expropriated property. Compensation is granted for privately owned lands at the average price of the same prevailing from 1910 to 1914, having regard to the category of land, the present position of the farms and necessary buildings, and the state of work, reckoning one Russian rouble to two German paper marks. The highest price for such lands may be 480 marks per hectare, but to owners that have not more than 200 hectares, payment for expropriated land below 150 hectares is made according to the average market price of such land ruling at the time of its being taken over by the State. Compensation is not allowed for lands taken from persons who have fought against Lithuania or have worked against her independence; or for lands taken by the Russian regime from farmers and attached to the estates after 1861, or for the percentage of land expropriated for military needs, from landowners possessing from 300 to 800 desiatins—up to 15 per cent.—and possessing more than 800 desiatins—up to 30 per cent.

Under Section V, Articles 44-46, provision is made for the partition of communal village lands into separate farms; this course is pursued if one-third of the village give their consent. Section VI deals with the abolition of so-called "servitude" and common pasturage.

The Agrarian Law in Lithuania not only gives land to the

landless labourers and increases the holdings of the very small farmers, but it also does away with the greater part of the tenant farmer system. Under its provisions, the permanent tenants, and most of the temporary tenants on land belonging to the State or to large estates, become owners of the land they tenant, so that in many cases the realization of land reform brings about very few changes. The people live as they formerly did, with the difference that they now own the land they till. Nor have any essential or technical changes taken place in sylviculture. Obviously in forestry the most satisfactory results can be achieved only through centralized management. Even in the past, forestry had been carried out by State institutions. More than half the forests of the country formerly belonged to the Crown; out of 872,000 hectares only 400,000 hectares were in private hands. The operation of the Lithuanian Agrarian Law in this regard has not affected the fundamental principle involved; what it has done is to increase the State forest holdings by another 400,000 hectares, with results wholly beneficial to the profitable management of this important source of wealth, whereas a continuance of the former maladministration would soon have destroyed it entirely.

**AREA AFFECTED.**—The total land area subject to expropriation under the law is 747,201 hectares, and consists of the following lands: Majorat lands, 20,484 hectares; land of private owners, 672,817 hectares; lands of State Land Bank, 49,118 hectares; confiscated church lands, 1,502 hectares; land confiscated since 1863, 3,280 hectares. This area was formerly distributed among some 2,000 or 2,500 large landowners and the State. All the landowners are allowed to retain their buildings and 80 hectares of land each. In cases where the landowners took a real interest in their property and have model farms, they are allowed to retain them, even though they far exceed the norm of 80 hectares. In addition to the foregoing, some 1,260,000 hectares belonging to the villages are to be split up into separate farms. Since small proprietors receive only supplementary lots, while the usual newly created farms will be from 8 to 20 hectares in size, according to their situation and the quality of the land, it is expected that out of the available land fund from 35,000 to 40,000 new farms can be created.

Besides the creation of farms, alienated lands are to be used for urban needs, such as the extension of towns, parks, and kitchen gardens ; also for experimental farms, agricultural and other schools, charitable institutions, parish needs, etc. Up to January 1, 1927, 69,531 hectares had been devoted to these objects.

For the land received the new owners are required to pay to the State 16 quintals of rye per hectare or the value thereof. The payment may be extended over a period of thirty-six years with annual payments of  $\frac{1}{3}$ -3 poods (1 pood equals 36 lb. avoirdupois) of rye per hectare with interest at the rate of 5 per cent. on the amount outstanding. Certain volunteers, invalided soldiers, and families of men who have fallen in defence of their country, receive free grants. The Government also gives a certain amount of timber for building purposes, seed grain and stock to the new settlers, or cash loans. Up to January 1, 1927, 348,685 hectares had been distributed to 52,963 individuals: 22,725 landless agricultural workers, 18,492 small holders, 4,196 artisans, 7,550 day labourers and servants.

In completing the splitting up of the estates, special pains are taken to help the new settlers to erect buildings from fireproof material such as cement and clay. The erection of such buildings will save the Lithuanian forests. In order to form a cadre of the necessary specialists for this work, building courses founded by the Government are being held at convenient centres. The Ministry of Agriculture is acquiring the plant necessary for the manufacture of cement, bricks, and tiles, with which the work of erecting buildings for new settlers can be carried out. The material supplied to new settlers will be paid for out of the subventions granted to them. The new settlers have to transport the necessary building material at their own expense, and when erecting houses must carry out the instructions of the specialists. So that the new settlers can select suitable types of buildings, an album of building models is published for their use at a reduced price.

The realization of agrarian reform is not an easy matter, especially in a country so sorely tried by war. But Lithuanian statesmen are convinced that it is absolutely necessary and is for the greatest good of the country. It is hoped that through the reform, sooner or later, every available



piece of land will be under intensive cultivation, and also that, thanks to this, Lithuania will, bit by bit, change from a grain-growing to a stock-breeding and dairy-farming country, for which its climate is better suited. The chief efforts of the Government and of the various agricultural organizations are directed to this end, and tangible results are already beginning to be evident.

### LITHUANIAN COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

It is the immediate concern of the reborn Lithuanian State to restore the national economic forces and preserve the surviving national assets. In 1919 the customs frontier of the Republic was established, with the customary frontier guard to prevent smuggling. At the outset, in many cases the Government itself had to organize the import of articles of prime necessity and the export of more valuable staples of agriculture and other products, such as flax, hides, timber, etc., on the basis of which arose the first State monopoly of a commercial character, i.e. flax, and subsequently of State management, i.e. timber. The State displayed creative activity, more especially in the restoration of the fundamental national occupations, such as agriculture, cattle-breeding, lumbering, and timber industries. With the withdrawal of the hostile occupants from Lithuanian soil, the strengthening of the internal organization, and the weakening of hostile alien pressure, the more vital and responsive elements of the population came to the aid of the State in its task of reconstruction. In this manner were gradually formed organs of local government, co-operatives, all kinds of unions, etc.

In general, the commercial, customs, industrial, and economic policy of Lithuania during the early stages of reconstruction was directed towards the following objects: (1) The restoration of the productive forces of the entire nation; (2) protection of the national economy and national possessions from alien utilization, unlawful export, and irresponsible import of unnecessary articles; (3) resumption and strengthening of the working-up industry, the utilization for this purpose of the country's raw materials, elimination of import of superfluous foreign wares, particularly

from raw materials exported from Lithuania ; (4) creation of a national, commercial, transport, financial, and credit apparatus, means of transport, especially a Lithuanian mercantile marine, commercial and financial institutions and organizations for active external trade, the control of internal and external markets, external commercial and material relations ; (5) recovery of national property and possessions removed from the country ; (6) utilization of all resources possessed by Lithuanians abroad for the promotion of these objects, especially among the members of the numerous Lithuanian colonies in the United States of America.

It is fair to say that the restoration of all branches of trade in the Republic is being effected at a rapid rate. Naturally concerns upon a comparatively small scale predominate, but the country is steadily developing its own commercial, transport, finance, and credit apparatus. Owing to the essentially agricultural nature of the country, domestic trade largely turns upon the exchange and distribution of products directly or indirectly connected with agriculture. The bulk of manufactured articles is as yet imported from abroad. Chambers of Commerce now exist at Kaunas and Klaipėda. Connected with the former is an Anglo-Lithuanian section for the encouragement of trade between Great Britain and Lithuania.

Lithuania's first customs tariff was an *ad valorem* one, but in January 1926 this was replaced by a tariff based upon the weight of the imported article, duties in most cases being levied per kilogram. The advantage of the new tariff lies in a more precise definition of all commodities. The full text of the new tariff will be found in the Reference Section of this publication. Under the new tariff goods imported from States that have not concluded commercial treaties with Lithuania pay duty in accordance with this tariff, plus 30 per cent., while in the case of goods imported from countries with which commercial treaties have been concluded upon a basis beyond the most-favoured principle, the duties fixed under this tariff may be reduced by 30 per cent.

FOREIGN TRADE.—The foreign trade figures afford the best index to the commerce of the country. Since 1920 the course of this branch of trade has been as follows :

(In Millions of Lits.)

Years.	Export.	Import.	Balance.
1920 . . . .	55.2	77.3	- 26.1
1921 . . . .	57.6	95.3	- 37.7
1922 . . . .	76.9	74.9	+ 2.0
1923 . . . .	146.8	156.6	- 9.8
1924 . . . .	266.5	206.3	+ 60.1
1925 . . . .	242.7	252.7	- 10.0
1926 . . . .	253.2	240.7	+ 12.5
1927 . . . .	245.9	265.7	- 19.8

It will be seen from the foregoing that within the last six years Lithuanian exports have more than quadrupled and imports nearly trebled. This increase in value of export and import partly depends upon the general increase of prices. The truth of this remark was especially illustrated during the transition from an unstable to a stable currency, at the end of 1922 and beginning of 1923, when the general index of prices rose considerably. On the other hand, the increase in value is also due to the rise of the quantity of exported and imported goods. Most of the exported goods are free of duty. As already mentioned, public control has been established over flax and eggs. Grain elevators have also been erected at Kaunas and Šiauliai to facilitate the collection and storage of grain for export. Commercial treaties already exist with Great Britain, Germany, Czechoslovakia, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, the Netherlands, and Italy. Negotiations are proceeding for the revision of the treaty with Germany, and for the conclusion of a commercial treaty with the U.S.S.R.

An examination of the quantities of goods exported and imported since 1923 gives the following results (metric tons and millions of lits):

	1924.		1925.		1926.	
	Volume.	Value.	Volume.	Value.	Volume.	Value.
Livestock . . .	19,126	38.7	19,240	40.19	—	40.97
Food products . .	41,325	52.1	23,627	41.54	36,467	50.06
Raw materials and semi - manu- tured goods . .	343,859	165.5	342,021	143.85	413,471	152.89
Manufactured goods	5,857	10.3	5,523	16.88	4,551	9.36

Details of the foreign trade figures for 1927 are not complete at the time of writing. For the first ten months of the year, however, the quantities and values of the different classes of exports are as follows :

	Quantities.	Value. Lits.
Horses (number of) . . . .	25,857	10,515,500
Cows (number of) . . . .	9,433	4,286,900
Pigs (number of) . . . .	49,296	11,130,800
Geese (number of) . . . .	276,350	2,770,700
Fresh meat (tons) . . . .	2,113	6,028,900
Eggs (number of) . . . .	63,486,800	10,772,300
Butter (tons) . . . .	1,964	12,933,300
Grain (tons) . . . .	10,209	4,287,300
Linseed (tons) . . . .	20,945	15,331,800
Flax (tons) . . . .	16,406	48,851,500
Wood-pulp (tons) . . . .	46,309	2,850,200
Planks (tons) . . . .	46,246	10,911,800
Veneer (tons) . . . .	4,112	5,411,500
Cellulose (tons) . . . .	37,885	22,473,300

The total value of the 1927 exports, as shown earlier, was Lits 245,900,000.

The livestock exported by Lithuania includes horses, cattle, pigs, sheep, and poultry, chiefly geese and ducks. The principal food products are : Eggs (the yearly average is about 100,000,000 to the value of 20-25 million Lits, the largest consumers of Lithuanian eggs being Great Britain and Germany); grain, mainly rye and barley; meat; dairy products. The raw materials or semi-manufactured goods are : Wood products, sawn wood, veneer, wood-pulp, etc.; flax and linseed; hides, furs, and bristles. The manufactured goods are mainly nails, locks, wire, soap, perfumes, amber products, sweets, and cardboard.

The principal, more or less steady, markets for Lithuanian exports are : Germany (1927, 51·54 per cent. of the total); Great Britain (1927, 24·83 per cent.); Latvia (1927, 8·89 per cent.).

Lithuanian imports since 1923 have been as under (metric tons, million Lits) :

	1924.		1925.		1926.	
	Volume.	Value.	Volume.	Value.	Volume.	Value.
Livestock . . . . .	22	1·1	602	1·18	433	0·86
Food products . . . . .	64,193	37·6	96,474	57·92	79,577	44·79
Raw materials and semi - manufac- tured goods . . . . .	306,661	41·7	389,437	56·50	455,288	64·72
Manufactured goods . . . . .	41,794	126·1	35,462	134·67	30,094	128·28
Gold, silver, etc. . . . .	—	—	—	2·41	—	2·86

For the first ten months of 1927 the quantities and values of Lithuanian imports were as under :

	Quantities. In metric tons.	Value. Lits.
Salt herrings . . . . .	13,706·3	7,958,900
Sugar . . . . .	20,394·0	18,187,600
Artificial fertilizers . . . . .	81,269·2	12,230,700
Bar-iron . . . . .	15,314·4	5,231,200
Kerosene and mineral lubricants . . . . .	18,196·8	5,773,300
Coal . . . . .	188,296·2	11,604,700
Cement . . . . .	42,629·9	4,211,900
Cotton yarns . . . . .	781·9	5,020,200
Cotton fabrics, dyed and bleached . . . . .	2,039·7	27,743,600
Knitted goods . . . . .	174·0	5,849,500
Paper wares . . . . .	4,268·8	5,417,600
Agricultural machinery . . . . .	1,371·5	2,790,400
Other machinery . . . . .	1,260·9	4,845,400
Woollen yarns . . . . .	411·0	13,212,900
Tinplate ware . . . . .	1,058·9	2,523,800

The total value of Lithuanian imports for 1927 was Lits 265,700,000.

Livestock is almost exclusively imported for breeding purposes and comes mostly from Scandinavia, Germany, and Great Britain. The chief food products imported are sugar, salt, rice, southern fruit, and herrings. In raw materials and semi-manufactured goods coal comes first, then artificial fertilizers (especially superphosphates), metals, naphtha products, chemicals, and various animal products. As regards value, manufactured goods rank first in Lithuanian imports ; in 1926 they reached 53 per cent. of the total value of imports. But this branch of imports is bound to decrease

with the rise of Lithuanian industries. (In 1924 this branch reached 61 per cent. of the total imports.) The principal manufactured goods imported are: Textiles, machinery, paper, wearing apparel, haberdashery, automobiles, metal goods, etc.

Most of the imports come from Germany (1927, 53·15 per cent.); imports from Great Britain fluctuate between 7 and 9 per cent.; Czechoslovakia between 5 and 7 per cent.; U.S.A. between 4 and 7 per cent.; Sweden between 3 and 4 per cent.; Latvia between 3 and 5 per cent. Imports from other countries vary a great deal. The foregoing percentages refer to value.

**INDUSTRIES.**—Lithuania is principally an agricultural country, only about 6 per cent. of her entire population being engaged in industry. Her industrial development is hampered by the fact that she has no coal and no metals. But she has plenty of water power, peat, chalk, clay, timber, grain, livestock, and flax, and intends to make the most of them. Just before the war, in 1913, Lithuania had 3,134 industrial establishments with a productive value of about 62,000,000 gold roubles. 35 per cent. of these establishments manufactured food products and beverages; 12 per cent. worked up hides and other animal by-products; 10 per cent. wood; 25 per cent. made bricks, pottery, glass, etc. There were also two large metallurgical establishments, those of the Bros. Schmidt and the Bros. Tillmanns at Kaunas.

No other branch of Lithuanian economy suffered so terribly from the military operations of 1914-18 as its industry: buildings were destroyed, machinery carried off, the capital of the manufacturers was lost either through the nationalization of the Russian banks or the catastrophic fall of the Russian and German currencies then in circulation in Lithuania. After the war, capital to restore the industries was unobtainable from outside. But in spite of all these difficulties, Lithuanian industry has not only quite recovered from its set-back, but in many instances has already surpassed pre-war production, while the number of enterprises has more than doubled.

To-day there are 7,253 industrial enterprises in Lithuania, employing 40,000 workmen. The majority are very small: 75 enterprises employ 50 workmen or over; 170, 15-49; 773, 5-14; and 6,235 not over 4 workmen.

The greater number of enterprises are, naturally, of indus-

tries closely connected with agriculture or forestry. There are 1,433 flour mills with an annual output of over 1,000,000 tons of flour; 82 sweet factories; 26 distilleries, with an annual production of 20,000,000 degrees of spirits; 13 breweries, with a production of about 15,000,000 litres; 11 fruit-wine and 105 soda-water factories. Of late, the production of meat and other alimentary conserves has greatly developed; at present there are 189 such factories; the principal enterprise of this kind is the "Maistas," which has a large plant at Kaunas. There are 45 linseed-oil factories.

Lithuania has 14 tobacco factories, with an annual output of 1,000,000-1,400,000 kilograms of tobacco. There are also factories for the manufacture of various chemicals, perfumes, soap, starch, yeast, glass, cement, bricks, celluloid, textiles, flax-fibre products, rope, railway cars, etc. The match (4), cardboard-box (12), and peat-briquettes industries are already working for export. An old and interesting Lithuanian industry is that of amber, the production of which is mainly concentrated at Palanga, on the Baltic Sea; amber is exported to many distant countries, including China and Arabia.

The industries best organized technically are those devoted to the working-up of timber; there are 754 such enterprises, of which 17 are large. They make furniture, boards, sleepers, staves, veneer, paving-blocks, cellulose, etc. The larger enterprises are mainly at Kaunas and Klaipėda.

Lithuania has a well-developed tanning and leather industry, which suffered severely during the war, when most of the machinery was carried off. It has now recovered to a great extent. Before the war this industry supplied not only the local market but also the Baltic Provinces, a considerable part of Russia, Poland, and East Prussia. The industry has regained some of its old markets and also exports to England and France. There are in all 139 tanneries, of which three are very large. The leather industry centres at Šiauliai. The most important firms are those of Frenkel, Choronzhiskis, and Nurok.

Before the war Lithuania had a flourishing metallurgical industry which worked mainly for the Russian markets. This industry has not recovered so well as other industries, but there are 615 enterprises, of which four are large factories: The Bros. Schmidt, nails, locks, chains, etc.; the Bros. Till-

manns, screws, bolts, and similar articles; the "Nemunas," which manufactures agricultural and other machinery; these three factories are in Kaunas. Klaipėda also has a machine factory ("Nemag") and a factory for railway cars. There are other smaller factories producing tin goods, metal parts for houses, harness, etc.

Given sufficient capital, which it sorely lacks, Lithuanian industry, especially those branches which are dependent on agriculture and forestry, will have an assured future.

### LITHUANIAN COMMUNICATIONS

THE RAILWAYS.—The Lithuanian railway system as a whole was bequeathed to the country by the Russians, and in part was altered during the German military occupation. When planned by Russia the lines were intended to serve the needs of Russian export, or they pursued purely strategic aims. They are not, therefore, properly adapted to the economic and geographic requirements of the country. Railway lines, for instance, were not permitted near the German frontier. Then during the German military occupation the Germans built three railway lines, one of some importance, and two smaller lines, and also adapted the existing railways to their own strategic needs, regardless of the country's real interests. Since then the Polish seizure of Vilna in October 1920 has deprived Lithuania of her most important railway centre.

When the Lithuanian Government took over the country's railway communications from the Germans in 1919 they found them in an appalling state. At least 30 per cent. of the railway stations and other buildings were destroyed during the war, and very little had been done by the German occupants to make good all this damage. The greater part of the rails and sleepers had not been replaced for five years, and the condition of the road-beds as a whole rendered it impossible for trains to travel at any speed. Moreover, during the war, nearly all the rolling-stock was evacuated by Russians and Germans in turn. It will thus be seen that the problem confronting the Lithuanian Government was no easy one. The position as regards rolling-stock, including locomotives, has since been somewhat ameliorated, thanks to the provisions of the Peace Treaty with Russia of July 12,



1920, and the findings of the Niessel Commission in 1919-20, whereby Lithuania has received from both Russia and Germany a certain number of passenger coaches, goods wagons, and engines. On the other hand, the task of repairing the road-beds and of restoring the station buildings was of the most arduous description. It was, however, tackled with characteristic energy, and after several years of hard work the existing lines could be exploited in a more or less normal manner. The Government was then able to turn its attention to the question of building new railways, which were urgently necessary for economic purposes. The Polish occupation of Vilna having deprived the southern part of the country of railway connexion with central Lithuania, the Lithuanian Government first undertook the construction of the Kazlų-Ruda-Mariampolė-Šeštokai line, 58 kilometres in length, to remedy this defect. The construction of the line was a highly creditable undertaking, for it was accomplished entirely without external aid and solely by means of the country's own resources.

A more ambitious programme was embodied in the Government's resolve to establish direct railway communication with Lithuania's single ocean port of Klaipėda. This programme envisages three new lines, viz. (1) The Amaliai-Telšiai-Kretinga line, 130 kilometres in length, which would open up the Žemaitija region and connect with the existing line to Klaipėda from Kretinga; (2) Kedainiai-Lydavenai-Klaipėda, 195 kilometres; and (3) Tauragė-Kazlų-Ruda, 101 kilometres. As things stand at present, in order to proceed from Kaunas to Klaipėda one must travel: (1) From the north either via Šiauliai-Latvian territory-Kretinga, which represents 382 kilometres, or via Radviliškis-Tauragė, which represents 378 kilometres; (2) from the south via Virbalis (Wirballen)-German territory-Šilutė, which represents 269 kilometres. Before the war, of course, the Russian Government built only those lines that would serve the needs of Russian transport, export and import, and was not concerned specially with Lithuanian interests. The Russian Government ran railways through Lithuania only because it could not otherwise communicate with Germany (Vilna-Kaunas-Wirballen line), or with France (Petrograd-Dvinsk-Vilna-Warsaw), or with Russia's own ports (Libau-Vilna-Romny, Libau-Dvinsk, etc.). Consequently various parts of

Lithuania are very unequally provided with railways. Žemaitija more particularly has suffered in this respect. The railway system taken over from the Russians diverts Lithuanian exports and imports either to Königsberg (Kaunas–Wirballen) or to Libau (Šiauliai–Libau). Since the Russian Government did not possess sovereignty over the Memel (Klaipėda) Territory, it was naturally not interested in uniting Lithuania with Klaipėda port by rail, but built its own new port Libau in order to be independent of Königsberg. Apart from the satisfaction of common Russian, but not Lithuanian, economic interests, Russia was guided by purely strategical considerations against Germany in linking her western strongholds, in Lithuania, by suitable railway lines with the centre of Russia.

It is therefore necessary for Lithuania to carry out the work with which Russia did not concern herself, namely, unite the port of Klaipėda with the existing railway system by means of new lines.

If we glance at the present railway network we see that junctions are formed at Šiauliai and Radviliškis, i.e. (a) at Šiauliai converge the railways from Joniškis, Biržai, and Mažeikiai; (b) at Radviliškis from Abeliai and Utena. The network of those northern Lithuanian railways requires direct communication with Klaipėda via Telšiai. The central part of Lithuania in the Lydavenai–Kedainiai, Ukmergė–Švenčioniai direction also requires direct communication with the port. The southern portion of Lithuania (Suvalkija), although it possesses also an important artery (Vilna–Kaunas–Wirballen–Königsberg) to the west, is devoid of a direct connexion with the port of Klaipėda and depends upon Königsberg. It is the foregoing considerations that moved the Government to initiate the building project above outlined.

Although the construction of all three lines is eminently desirable, financial considerations finally led to a modification of the original programme; it was decided at the outset to build only two lines, one in Northern Lithuania (Amaliai–Telšiai–Kretinga) and the other in Southern Lithuania (Kazlų–Ruda–Tauragė). Among the reasons prompting this decision was the character of the Kedainiai–Lydavenai–Klaipėda railway as a line of comparatively greater importance in connexion with Russian transit trade through Lithuania, whereas the construction of the Amaliai–Kretinga and

Kazlų-Ruda-Tauragė lines would afford an opportunity of deflecting Lithuanian export and import from the foreign ports of Königsberg and Libau to Lithuanian railways. The line Amaliai-Kretinga, besides serving a considerable portion of Žemaitija, with its centre Telšiai, will take goods and passengers from almost two-thirds of present Lithuania ; thus the line is not only economically important, but also commercially profitable. The economic importance for the country of the projected Kazlų-Ruda-Tauragė line is clear, while in a commercial sense the following points should be noted : If, notwithstanding the fact that traffic is not yet fully regulated, the line Šeštokai-Kazlų-Ruda has already justified its cost, then a new line, which would traverse territory not less rich than Alytus and Mariampolė, may also be expected to yield a profit to the Treasury, especially bearing in mind that this line will also take goods from Šeštokai, and partly from Kaunas as far as Wirballen. It should here be noted that until the Kedainiai-Kretinga line can be built, there will remain between the lines Amaliai-Kretinga and Kazlų-Ruda-Tauragė a fairly wide space weakly supplied with railways. But, as already stated, the construction of this last-named line, as a transit one, is also contemplated, only later. In contradistinction to the Kazlų-Ruda-Tauragė railway, with its general absence of steep gradients and curves, the Amaliai-Kretinga line passes through a hilly and broken-up country, necessitating also the bridging of the Minijs river (in two places) and the rivers Venta and Virvyta. On the other hand, although the projected bridge across the Niemen near Jurbarkas, on the Kazlų-Ruda-Tauragė line, will be bigger than any of the foregoing (about 1,200 feet in length), it is regarded as a much more straightforward proposition from an engineering point of view. The total cost of these two lines is estimated to exceed a hundred million Lits, or over £2,000,000 sterling.

EXISTING NETWORK.—On January 1, 1927, the total length of broad-gauge railway in the free portion of Lithuania was 1182.63 kilometres, of which 65 kilometres were not being worked. There are thus 3 kilometres of railway to every 100 square kilometres, and 7.3 kilometres to every 10,000 inhabitants. Double-track lines total 223.27 kilometres, single-track lines 959.26 kilometres. There are 96 stations and 48 stopping-points where passengers can board or leave trains.

When the Lithuanian Government took over the railways in 1919 there were 4,417 metres of steel railway bridges, of which 2,420 metres were in a state of disrepair. There were 5,216 metres of wooden railway bridges, of which 3,916 metres were in ruins. There were also 548 metres of concrete bridges. Up to January 1, 1927, 1,700 metres of steel, 195 metres of concrete, and 106 metres of wooden bridges had been built in place of the ruined bridges.

The following table shows the increase of rolling-stock :

	1921.	1924.	1927.
Locomotives . . .	109	119	163
Passenger coaches . . .	179	238	342
Goods wagons . . .	1,369	2,897	3,896

Besides acquiring new rolling-stock, the Lithuanian Government had to spend large sums on the repair of rolling-stock received from the German occupation administration and on the remodelling of rolling-stock received from Russia, as the result of the Lithuanian-Russian treaty of July 12, 1920.

From 1923 to 1926 inclusive, goods and passenger traffic on the Lithuanian broad-gauge lines was as follows :

	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.
Passengers . .	2,615,349	3,370,463	3,376,551	3,376,541
Goods (tons) . .	1,016,862	1,065,346	1,087,404	1,223,304

The following table shows the financial results of the exploitation of the Lithuanian broad-gauge lines since 1923 :

	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.
Receipts . .	Lits. 25,168,777	Lits. 29,521,337	Lits. 30,625,575	Lits. 32,733,471
Expenses . .	24,207,883	30,081,509	32,336,234	29,392,957
	+ 960,894	- 561,172	- 1,710,659	+ 3,340,514

In 1927, the broad-gauge lines yielded a profit of Lits 4,473,021.

The deficits of 1924 and 1925 were due to increased outlays on repairs and the construction of new lines. The carriage of private freight increases rapidly every year, while that of military freight diminishes in conjunction with the transition of the army to a peace footing. Transit freight in 1927, as compared with 1926, almost doubled, and produced revenue amounting to Lits 35,922,156. In the absence of railways affording direct access to Klaipėda port, Lithuania cannot convey goods by the shortest route to Russia. Another serious obstacle is the unsettled Vilna question, because freight destined for the south cannot be carried through Vilna at present.

The narrow-gauge railways in Lithuania were mostly built by the Germans during the military occupation, for military purposes and for the exploitation of the country, and are not, therefore, well adapted to present economic needs. Their total length is 563 kilometres, of which about 430 kilometres are operated. Their rolling-stock numbers 78 locomotives, 100 passenger coaches, and 592 goods wagons. During the last few years traffic on the narrow-gauge railways was as follows :

	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.
Passengers . .	1,738,182	1,900,368	1,723,377	1,978,739
Goods (tons) . .	137,920	118,445	125,819	104,530

As the narrow-gauge railways are not properly suited to commercial requirements, they have so far shown a deficit. The Ministry of Communications therefore intends to reconstruct the lines in accordance with a plan adapted to the real needs of the country.

HIGHWAYS AND ROADS.—Side by side with the railways very many goods are carried by horse transport, which is also being steadily supplemented by motor haulage. According to an annual estimate, at least 150,000 tons of goods are conveyed in this manner. The national roads are therefore destined to play a rôle of ever-increasing importance in the economic development of the country. There are about 41,000 kilometres of roads in Lithuania, of which 1,189 kilometres are State roads or *chaussées*. The Lithuanian Govern-

ment inherited these latter in very poor condition, because although road traffic had enormously increased during the war, almost no repairs had been made, and so the surface coating of broken stone had everywhere been almost completely worn away. The Government systematically began the work of repair, and up to the beginning of 1927 had entirely-repaired over 300 kilometres. The mileage is steadily



PREPARING RAFTS ON THE NIEMEN (NEMUNAS).

increasing year by year. During the war 2,213 State roads or highway bridges had been partially ruined or entirely destroyed, most of them by the retreating Russians. Of these 172 have been completely rebuilt and 236 repaired. The Government annually assigns larger and larger sums in the State Budget to road and bridge work.

**WATERWAYS.**—The free part of Lithuania has 2,758 kilometres of waterways, of which 481 kilometres are navigable

for steamers. Rafts can be floated over 1,977 kilometres. The coast of Klaipėda Territory is 70 kilometres in length, and there are 42 kilometres of canals. The most important river is the Niemen (Lithuanian: Nemunas), 419 kilometres of which are navigable for steamers and 494 kilometres for timber rafting, i.e. from the Lithuanian-Polish demarcation line to Klaipėda. With the recovery of the Vilna region, this stretch would be increased to 824 kilometres. Details of other Lithuanian rivers will be found in the Section on Geography and Topography. The average length of the navigation period is 266 days in the year. On an average, the annual goods and passenger traffic on the Lithuanian rivers is about 175,000 passengers, 20,000 tons of merchandise, 150,000 cubic metres of timber, and about 200,000 cubic metres of wood-pulp.

LITHUANIAN POSTS, TELEGRAPHS, TELEPHONES, AND WIRELESS.—Before the war there were in the present area of the Republic, not counting Klaipėda:

Post and telegraph institutions . . . . .	125
Telegraph and telephone lines . . . . .	2,880 klms.
Telegraph and telephone conducting wires . . . . .	5,080 „

The war involved the following losses:

(a) From the Russian monarchical regime . . . . .	1,000,000 gold roubles
(b) From Russian Bolshevik regime, reckoning at the January 1919 rate . . . . .	1,105,000 „
(c) From German regime, reckoning at the gold mark rate . . . . .	8,000,000 marks
(d) From Bermondtese, reckoning at the 1919 rate . . . . .	10,025,000 „

On the withdrawal of the Occupational Government, there were already established:

Post and telegraph institutions . . . . .	83
Telegraph and telephone lines . . . . .	1,200 klms.
Telegraph conducting wires . . . . .	12,200 „
Telephone subscribers . . . . .	360
Telephone central exchanges . . . . .	74
Employees . . . . .	367

Since Lithuania recovered her own government there have been established :

Post and telegraph institutions . . . . .	170
Postal agencies . . . . .	121
<i>In Klaipėda Territory :</i>	
Post and telephone offices . . . . .	13
Post and telephone agencies . . . . .	46
	<hr/>
	350
	<hr/>

In the telegraphic domain there have been established and equipped :

Telegraph and telephone lines . . . . .	6,798 klns.
Telegraph and telephone conducting wires . . . . .	42,583 "
Wireless stations . . . . .	2
Telephone central exchanges . . . . .	339

while the number of telephone subscribers is 9,396, and of employees of all kinds 2,355. In the post and telegraph courses established in 1919 the number of students hitherto trained is 540, and the number of those that have passed examinations as post and telegraph officials 450.

In the postal sphere, mails have been carried on nine sections of broad-gauge railway, with a length of 1,603 kilometres, and seven sections of narrow-gauge lines, with a length of 467 kilometres ; 21 mail-cars were used for conveyance of mails. By water the mail was carried between Kaunas-Jurbarkas-Smalininkai, 96 kilometres, and Kaunas-Babtai, 25 kilometres, as well as by the air-lines : Königsberg-Kaunas-Moscow and Königsberg-Tilsit-Klaipėda.

In the telegraph, telephone, and wireless domain there were exchanged from 1919 to 1926 : 4,143,825 messages ; number of words, 47,226,892 ; conversations by telephone, 46,874,000. From 1918 to 1926 the receipts from the telegraphs, telephones, and wireless were Lits 50,358,152.60 ; expenses for the same period were Lits 44,276,862.84, leaving a profit of Lits 6,081,289.76.

From 1924 to 1926 there were received from abroad postal transfers amounting to Lits 35,079,694.47 ; for the same period Lithuania sent abroad Lits 14,710,316.54 ; thus the balance in her favour was Lits 20,369,377.93.

Moreover, it should be noted that between 1919 and 1927 Lithuania joined the International Postal Union, the International Telegraph Union, and the International Advisory



Committee for Long-Distance Telephonic Communication, and also adhered to the International Wireless Telegraph Convention. With all world States, except Poland, exchange was introduced of ordinary and registered letters, parcels, and telegrams, and with almost all countries "express" mail. The exchange of postal orders is carried on with the United States, Great Britain, and her Dominions, Germany, Latvia, Estonia, Austria, Finland, Danzig, Italy, Egypt, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunis, Holland, Portugal, Spain, and Palestine. The exchange of telegraphic transfers, C.O.D. parcels, etc., with almost all these countries has been introduced. The exchange of valued mail and ordinary parcels is also carried on with the U.S.S.R. With Latvia, Germany, and France the exchange of newspapers and periodicals has been introduced. Cable communication has been established with the whole of America. Telephonic communication has been established with Germany and Latvia. From the foregoing it will be seen that Lithuanian communication in these spheres is making continual progress.

AIR TRANSPORT.—Lithuania herself does not maintain any civil aviation companies or air-lines. Kaunas, the temporary capital, however, serves as an important transit point and junction for the German air-lines plying between Berlin, Danzig, Königsberg, Smolensk, and Moscow. There is also civil aerial communication between Königsberg, Klaipėda, Riga, Tallinn (Reval), and Helsingfors, maintained by a German line. The civil flying season opens about the middle of April and is continued until the cold weather sets in, about the end of October. The Königsberg-Helsingfors line is usually served by five Junker aeroplanes, two flying from Königsberg to Riga, two from Riga to Tallinn, and one from Tallinn to Helsingfors. The position of Klaipėda makes it a very convenient general junction and centre alike for ocean, railway, and air communication, and near the port there is a convenient aerodrome (at Rumpiškis) equipped with aeroplane sheds. There is also a spacious military aerodrome at Kaunas which, in addition to aeroplane sheds, is equipped with a huge Zeppelin hangar taken over from the Germans. From Klaipėda to Königsberg the air journey costs \$8; to Riga, \$10; from Riga to Tallinn, \$2; and from Tallinn to Helsingfors, \$6 per head. The time schedule is subject to alteration, but

last season was approximately as follows: Planes of the Königsberg-Kaunas-Smolensk-Moscow line arrive at Kaunas from Königsberg at 8.30 hours, and leave Kaunas for Königsberg at 15.43 hours, and from Kaunas to Moscow at 9 hours. Planes of the Königsberg-Klaipėda-Riga-Tallinn-Helsingfors line arrive at Klaipėda from Königsberg at 9 hours, and from Riga at 15.10 hours. They leave Klaipėda for Riga at 9.30 hours. The Königsberg-Klaipėda-Riga service is usually three times a week, and the Königsberg-Kaunas-Moscow service a daily one during the season. Air mail correspondence is accepted at all Lithuanian post offices, and in the first place is sent by ordinary post to Kaunas and Klaipėda, and thence by aeroplane to Königsberg, Riga, Tallinn, Helsingfors, Smolensk, and Moscow. The first private firm in Lithuania to begin the construction of aeroplanes is Lindenau & Co., of Klaipėda, doing business as the Klaipėda Aviation Co., Ltd. The manager is Herr Lindenau.

#### THE LITHUANIAN PORT OF KLAIPĖDA (MEMEL)

The detachment of the Klaipėda Territory from the rest of Germany was accomplished by the Allied and Associated Powers in accordance with the stipulations of Article 99 of the Versailles Treaty. The reasons dictating the severance of Klaipėda from Germany were alike ethnographic and economic. The status of the territory and port was finally regulated by the Convention of May 8, 1924, but the territory and port were formally assigned to Lithuania on February 16, 1923, by a decision of the Conference of Ambassadors. In accordance with the Klaipėda Convention, Lithuania recognizes the international importance of the port, and since she entered into possession has done everything within her power to develop it. Its natural advantages are great. Through the connexion of the Kurisches Haff with the sea, it possesses one of the largest and most convenient natural harbours in the Baltic, and is free from ice all the year round. Once properly equipped and connected with the rest of the country by direct railway lines, as described elsewhere, there is no reason why it should not have a prosperous future in connexion with Russian transit trade in addition to its normal functions as Lithuania's most important outlet for the export trade.

Klaipėda lies at the mouth of the Niemen, and before the war its principal rôle was that of a timber port for the output

of the vast Lithuanian and White Russian forests, which was rafted down the stream. Other than timber, the port handled only a very limited quantity of agricultural products, which it drew either from Lithuania by the Niemen or from neighbouring regions, but within a very restricted area. In spite of the lack of ways of communication, which thus limited Klaipėda's sphere of commercial action, trade in grain, rye, linseed, flax, barley, pigs' bristles, bone, etc., reached an important figure and contributed largely to the prosperity of the city. Concurrently with this commercial activity, industries sprang up which were naturally engaged in the transformation of the raw materials entering into Klaipėda's commerce, notably sawmills, cellulose factories, shipbuilding yards, furniture factories, and some spinning mills. Reference to the map will convince anybody that Klaipėda traffic depends chiefly upon Lithuania. This dependence has been accentuated since the separation of the territory from the Reich.

When the Lithuanian Government took over Klaipėda in 1923 it found the port in an extremely neglected state. Evidently no repairs had been attempted since the pre-war period. Breakwaters, wharves, and all harbour equipment had gone to rack and ruin, which the Government at once proceeded to remedy. Thanks to several years of hard work, the entrance to the harbour has been deepened; the fairway is now between 8 and 9 metres in depth, permitting vessels up to 10,000 tons to enter the harbour, and vessels drawing up to 24 feet to lie alongside the wharves. The breakwaters have also been reconstructed, wharves repaired, and new harbour equipment purchased.

Since the port before the war served principally the timber trade, it lacked many buildings absolutely essential to general trade, and especially the export trade of an agricultural country such as Lithuania. The Government has therefore erected several large warehouses and oil tanks, and is now proceeding with the construction of a large grain elevator and cold-storage plant which will cost about Lits 39,000,000.

The port warehouses have at present a floor space of 29,000 square metres. The largest warehouse, built in 1926, with all modern appliances, has 4,000 square metres of floor space and a capacity of 6,000 tons of merchandise. The oil tanks have a capacity of 15,000 cubic metres. They are used

chiefly by American, English, Danish, and Russian firms. Plans are also under way for the building of a large new breakwater to cost Lits 30,000,000. The port now has 6,700 metres of wharves. Its lifting equipment includes two electric portable cranes, each with a 2-ton lifting capacity, and one stationary crane electrified in 1927, with a lifting capacity of 35 tons. A 3-ton portable crane is being erected.

The entrance to the harbour is well lighted. A nautophone was erected in 1927 to protect vessels from danger during fog. All the harbour equipment is joined to the railway by special branches. Harbour repairs and new construction involve a heavy drain on the State finances, but the Government is willing to make great sacrifices in order to render Klaipėda in every respect an up-to-date port. The total expenditures for the period 1925-7 were Lits 7,189,840 and the total receipts for the same period Lits 1,344,694. The Central Government makes good the deficit. The total estimated State grant for 1928 is Lits 2,103,000.

Administration of the port is vested in a Harbour Board consisting of three members, viz. one representative of the Lithuanian Government, one representative of the Klaipėda Territory, and one representative appointed by the President of the Advisory and Technical Committee for Communications and Transit of the League of Nations. Under Article 3 of the Klaipėda Convention, Lithuania ensures freedom of transit by sea, water, and rail, via Klaipėda Territory, in conformity with the Barcelona Convention of April 14 and 20, 1921. (In the Reference Section will be found the Lithuanian regulations for rafting timber in transit on the Niemen.)

**TRADE OF KLAIPĖDA.**—The principal exports of Klaipėda are sleepers, staves, veneer, paving blocks, and wood-pulp. The principal imports are artificial fertilizers, phosphates, lime, coal, cotton goods, salt, cement, herrings, sugar, and beverages. It is to be expected that with the construction of the newly projected lines to link Klaipėda with the centre of the country, both the import and export trade will become much more varied. As stated elsewhere, the Amaliai-Telšiai-Kretinga-Klaipėda railway is already more than half built.

It is estimated that the annual Lithuanian export trade through Klaipėda can reach 773,000 tons, and the import trade 442,000 tons, or a general turnover of 1,215,000 tons, not including the Russian transit trade. Before the war

90 per cent. of the export trade was timber, i.e. about 600,000 cubic metres annually. At present the timber trade has greatly fallen off, because the immense forests in the Vilna region are under Polish occupation, and Poland, for purely political reasons, has so far declined to avail herself of the permission which the Lithuanian Government has accorded her, as well as other countries, to use the Niemen for transit timber-floating.

KLAIPÉDA SHIPPING.—Notwithstanding the decline in the timber trade and the unfavourable port conditions for general trade, the shipping tonnage of Klaipéda has been steadily increasing since the Lithuanian Government took over the port, and to-day already exceeds pre-war figures, as may be seen from the following tables of the port entries and clearances (not including inland vessels) :

## ENTRIES

Year.	Number of Vessels.	Net Reg. Tonnage.	Percentage 1913= 100 per cent.
1913 . . . .	789	303,001	100
1921 . . . .	669	146,704	49
1922 . . . .	706	199,450	66
1923 . . . .	652	211,374	70
1924 . . . .	694	266,774	88
1925 . . . .	748	328,688	108
1926 . . . .	717	344,436	113
1927 . . . .	831	430,897	124

## CLEARANCES

Year.	Number of Vessels.	Net Reg. Tonnage.	Percentage 1913= 100 per cent.
1913 . . . .	791	305,988	100
1921 . . . .	660	147,010	48
1922 . . . .	704	202,889	66
1923 . . . .	667	213,894	70
1924 . . . .	707	266,550	87
1925 . . . .	745	327,144	107
1926 . . . .	719	349,786	114
1927 . . . .	828	428,760	122

The largest number of ships came from Germany (445 entries in 1927), England (57), Sweden (144), Denmark (75),

Norway (27), Latvia (25), Holland (8), France (14), Finland (4), Estonia (5), and the United States (2). There is now direct and regular communication between London and Klaipėda and New York and Klaipėda for passengers and cargo.

The volume of cargo exported and imported during the last five years also increased as under :

Year.				Export, Tons.	Import, Tons.
1923	.	.	.	82,659	120,928
1924	.	.	.	143,535	294,611
1925	.	.	.	139,114	366,654
1926	.	.	.	165,417	398,697
1927	.	.	.	145,148	492,502

In value exports increased from Lits 44,642,013 in 1924 to Lits 67,933,567 in 1927, and imports from Lits 45,071,956 in 1924 to Lits 131,712,718 in 1927.

It is to be regretted that most of the cargo has so far been carried by foreign vessels, but a determined effort is being made to create a Lithuanian mercantile marine and the Government have already sent fifteen young men abroad to be trained as officers.

The port of Klaipėda has at present a population of about 33,000. Its largest industries are sawing and working up of wood and the manufacture of cellulose. It has also ship-building yards where sea-going and coasting steamers and fishing smacks are built and repaired.

Within easy reach of Klaipėda port are the summer bathing resorts of Schwartzort, Sandkrug, Nidden, and Palanga. All these places are delightfully situated on the Baltic shore, with immense stretches of golden sand and dense pine woods in the immediate neighbourhood. From the standpoints alike of health and recreation, they deserve to be more widely known among foreign tourists.

#### CREATION OF LITHUANIAN MERCANTILE MARINE

Lithuania, a powerful State in the Middle Ages, has now entered upon the eleventh year of her restored independence, although within narrower ethnographical boundaries than of yore. Nevertheless, it is only this year (1928) that a beginning has been made on the creation of a national mercantile

marine to conduct trade with foreign countries through Lithuania's sole ocean port of Klaipėda. Her second port on the Baltic—Šventoji—is still under construction. Lithuania's first mercantile steamer, "Lydis," with a cargo capacity of 430 tons, in April 1928 began regular voyages between Klaipėda and Stettin, via Danzig. This vessel belongs to the Klaipėda navigation and international forwarding firm of "Sandėlis," a joint-stock concern, and the line itself is officially known as the "Lithuania Line." The Sandėlis Company is acquiring a second steamer to serve the same route. The line's Stettin agent is Gustav Metzler, and its Danzig agents are Messrs. Behnke & Sieg.

The entire Lithuanian people and the Lithuanian Government are determined to support Lithuania's mercantile marine to the utmost of their power, and it is therefore hoped that in the near future, with the acquisition of larger steamers, the Lithuania Line will be able to extend its service to British ports. This object will be to some degree facilitated by the completion in the spring, at Government expense, of large refrigerators at Klaipėda, for the storage of all sorts of agricultural export products. At present Lithuania exports to England mostly eggs (the yearly average is 70,000,000 of good quality), but there is a serious tendency appreciably to increase hereafter the export to England of Lithuanian meat, tinned and otherwise, butter, and various other dairy products, for which there is a growing demand abroad.

## THE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN LITHUANIA

By DOCENT PETRAS ŠALČIUS

THE co-operative movement in Lithuania, as a country of small and medium scale agriculture, has a favourable field for development. As far back as the end of last century efforts had been made to establish co-operative organizations, such as consumers' societies, credit associations, and agricultural unions. Special journals were published before the war in support of the co-operative idea. Moreover, the Lithuanian press as a whole devoted considerable attention to the propagation of co-operative principles. Just before the war there were in Lithuania about 500 co-operative organizations of various kinds. The fullest expansion of the co-operative movement was, however, greatly retarded by the Russian Government's prohibition of unions designed to serve general co-operative purposes. And it was only during the war that permission was obtained to create a union of consumers' societies and a central agricultural union in Vilna for the four former governments of Suvalki, Grodno, Kaunas, and Vilna ; but owing to military operations those central organizations were not able to implement their activities. The war destroyed almost all the co-operatives, which began to revive only with the formation of independent Lithuania, the Government of which from the first devoted attention to the creation of suitable conditions for the extension of the co-operative movement in Lithuania. First of all for that purpose was promulgated a special law (that of 1919) which regulates the co-operative movement and facilitates the establishment of co-operatives.

On January 1, 1928, there were registered in Lithuania the following number of co-operatives :

Small credit associations	.	.	.	.	587
Consumers' societies	.	.	.	.	640
Dairy societies	.	.	.	.	473
Agricultural associations	.	.	.	.	211
Producers' societies	.	.	.	.	70
Co-operative unions	.	.	.	.	29
Building co-operatives	.	.	.	.	10
Others	.	.	.	.	69



CONSUMERS' SOCIETIES.—These began to be formed in Lithuania from early days. Their post-war operations may be judged from the following figures :

	1920.	1923.	1926.
Number of societies . . .	253	410	400
Membership . . .	14,834	59,358	64,000
Share capital . . .	Lits 181,560	Lits 779,399	Lits 926,041
Reserve capital . . .	Lits 5,050	Lits 791,387	Lits 966,641
Turnover . . .	Lits 2,847,948	Lits 13,323,476	Lits 40,393,200

The individual consumers' societies are united in two unions, viz. the Lithuanian Co-operative Societies' Union (L.K.B.S.) with the regional union of Šiauliai and the Lithuanian Co-operatives' Centre. These unions support instructors, concern themselves with co-operative propaganda, and supply their members with goods.

CREDIT CO-OPERATIVES.—The operations of credit co-operatives revolve about three centres, i.e. the Lithuanian Co-operative Bank, the Farmers' Union Central Bank, and the Union of Jewish Society Banks. The Lithuanian Co-operative Bank in 1926 had 249 society-members ; its share-capital was Lits 432,620 ; its deposits, Lits 7,216,690 ; loans issued, Lits 16,053,800 ; and its turnover amounted to Lits 82,958,930. Its members, comprising 155 credit societies, in 1926 issued loans amounting to Lits 6,409,600 ; they had deposits amounting to Lits 3,373,300 ; capital, Lits 1,265,900 ; individual farmer members, 22,159. The members of the Lithuanian Co-operative Bank are responsible for their liabilities to an amount twice as large as the credits granted to them. On January 1, 1927, this responsibility totalled Lits 4,000,000.

The Lithuanian Farmers' Central Bank in 1926 had share-capital of Lits 265,680 ; reserve capital of Lits 82,010 ; turnover, Lits 48,909,280. Its 134 society-members in 1926 had share-capital of Lits 647,140 ; reserves of Lits 192,590 ; deposits of Lits 1,723,160 ; and loans to members of Lits 4,319,270.

The Jewish Credit Co-operatives' Union in 1927 united 100

Jewish people's banks, with 23,500 members. The financial centre of the banks is the Central Bank for the Support of Jewish Co-operation. Besides this union, the Jews also have the union "Raumas," whose object is to supply Jewish artisans and agriculturists with machinery.

**AGRICULTURAL CO-OPERATIVES.**—The activities of these are grouped around two central organizations—the Lithuanian Agricultural Co-operatives' Union, styled "Lietukis," and the Farmers' Union. Both these unions are concerned with the improvement of agriculture. When in 1927 the Chamber of Agriculture began to function, agricultural matters were transferred to it and commercial organizations were left to the two unions, which supply them with fertilizers, seed, and agricultural machinery.

Co-operative dairies are grouped around two centres, i.e. the Central Lithuanian Milk Working-up Societies' Union (C.P.S.) and the Lithuanian Milk Working-up Societies' Union (L.P.S.). The following figures will give an idea of their activities in 1926 :

	L.P.S.	C.P.S.
Working members . . .	100	111
In organization stage . . .	74	89
Milk worked up . . .	11,400,000 kgms.	14,500,000 kgms.
Butter manufactured . . .	474,200 "	560,000 "
Butter exported . . .	406,752 "	385,000 "

These two organizations were only recently established. Their operations are growing rapidly. "Lietukis" and the Farmers' Union control also abattoirs and the cold-storage "Maistas," which exports bacon and livestock. Besides these organizations there are also the Central Insurance Union "Co-operation" ("Koperacija"); the book-publishing union "Spaudos Fondas" ("Press Fund"); the purely idealistic Council of the Central Organization of Lithuanian Co-operatives (neutral) and the Supreme Co-operatives' Committee (Catholic), with their press organs "Talka" ("Collective Assistance") and "Gerovė" ("Well-being").

Noteworthy also is the collaboration of the Lithuanian co-operatives with the Latvian and Estonian co-operatives, which manifested itself in the conference of the central co-operative organizations of those States at Riga in 1924 and

at Kaunas in 1928, where methods of collaboration among the co-operatives of those countries were determined.

The Lithuanian co-operative movement, with its revival after the war, has made fairly rapid forward strides and is helping appreciably to promote the national welfare.

A synopsis of the Co-operative Law of 1919 will be found in the Reference Section.







## A DECADE OF LITHUANIAN INDEPENDENCE

### CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF MOST IMPORTANT EVENTS

LITHUANIA was invaded in the autumn of 1915, and at the end of September German troops were in occupation of the entire country. At the end of two years of hardship and suffering, the Lithuanian leaders in September (18th to 22nd) held a conference at Vilna, which was attended by 214 representatives. This conference elected from its number a Lithuanian National Council (Taryba) of twenty persons. The first conference of Lithuanians living abroad had been convened much earlier, at Berne, August 3-4, 1915, and the second from March 1-5, 1916, at the same place. The Lithuanian National Taryba at Voronezh, Russia, on February 14, 1918, issued an appeal to all peoples demanding the recognition of Lithuanian independence. This step was taken in connexion with the Russo-German peace negotiations at Brest-Litovsk.

#### 1918

*Feb. 16.*—The National Taryba at Vilna proclaimed the independence of Lithuania, with the capital at Vilna.

*March 23.*—The German Kaiser Wilhelm II recognized Lithuania's independence.

*Oct. 20.*—The German Chancellor, Prince Max von Baden, recognized the full authority of the National Taryba and the Government formed by it to administer the country.

*Nov. 5.*—The Taryba Presidium delegated Professor A. Volde-  
maras to form the first Cabinet of Ministers, which began work on November 11, with six Ministers.

*Nov. 23.*—First law promulgated for organization of Lithuanian army.

At the end of November the first Lithuanian legation was established abroad, at Berlin.

*Dec. 26.*—Formation of second Ministry, under Mr. M. Sleže-  
vičius.

1919

*Jan. 1.*—Lithuania signed postal convention with Germany.

*Jan. 5.*—Bolsheviks occupied Vilna, and the Lithuanian Government had to remove to Kaunas.

*Jan. 10.*—Lithuanian legation established in Denmark.

*Jan. 10-27.*—Legations established in Sweden, Switzerland, and Finland.

*Feb. 27.*—French mission established in Lithuania.

*March 1.*—Lithuania concluded her first international treaty with Latvia for a loan to the Latvians.

*March 12.*—Formation of third Ministry under Mr. Dovydaitis.

*March 19.*—Arrival of first French military mission in Kaunas.

*April 6.*—Mr. A. Smetona, President of the Taryba, elected State President, and took the oath to the provisional Constitution.

*April 6.*—First British representative, Mr. Grant Watson, arrived Kaunas.

*April 12.*—Formation of fourth Ministry under Mr. M. Sleževičius.

*April 16.*—The Allied Powers, replying to Count Brockdorf-Rantzau's note on the Klaipėda question, pointed out that the non-determination of Lithuania's state system was the only reason why the Klaipėda Territory, Lithuania's sole outlet to the sea, had been temporarily transferred to Allied administration.

*April 20.*—Poles occupied Vilna from direction of Lyda. Lithuania protested to the Entente against occupation.

*April —.*—Entente Powers fixed first demarcation line between Lithuania and Poland.

*May 9.*—American Red Cross Mission, under Colonel Ryan, arrived Lithuania.

*July 4.*—Lithuanian Government took over the railways from the German military administration.

*July 12.*—First domestic loan issued for 30,000,000 marks.

*July 27.*—Poles infringed first demarcation line. The Allies fixed a second line, which left the town of Suvalki in Polish hands.

*July.*—The German General, Von der Goltz, organized the invasion of Lithuania by the Bermondts bands from Germany.

*Aug. 15.*—Lithuanian legation established at Riga (Latvia). The first representative was Dr. J. Šliupas.

*Aug. 22.*—Norway recognized Lithuania *de facto*.

*Oct. 7.*—Formation of fifth Ministry under Mr. E. Galvanauskas.

*Oct. 20.*—Latvian legation established in Kaunas.

*Nov. 8.*—Latvia recognized Lithuania *de facto*.

*Nov. 10.*—The British representative, Colonel R. B. Ward, arrived Kaunas.

*Nov. 14.*—Arrival of Allied Mission under General Niessel.

*Nov. 17.*—Finland recognized Lithuania *de facto*.

*Dec. 8.*—The Supreme Council of the Allies established a third demarcation line, the so-called Curzon line.

*Dec. 15.*—The Bermond adventure liquidated with the intervention of General Niessel.

To the Peace Conference at Paris, during 1919, Lithuania delegated: A. Voldemaras, T. Naruševičius, M. Yčas, P. Klimas, J. Žilius, B. K. Balutis, J. Dobužys, P. Bielskus, O. V. Milošas, E. Galvanauskas, and S. Rozenbaumas.

#### 1920

*Jan. 12.*—The members of the Lithuanian mission to the United States were received unofficially by Secretary of State Lansing.

*Jan. 15.*—German legation established in Lithuania.

*Jan. 21.*—Treaty with Austria on transfer of Austrian prisoners signed at Kaunas.

*Feb. 6.*—First Lithuanian Chargé d'Affaires appointed to Latvia in the person of Dr. Zaunius.

*Feb. 16.*—Unofficial representation of Lithuania established in the U.S.A. Mr. J. Vileišis first representative.

*March 19.*—Lithuanian legation established in Estonia.

*March 20.*—Representatives of Lithuania Minor (the Klaipėda region) co-opted to the Lithuanian State Taryba.

*May 7.*—Peace negotiations begun between Lithuania and Soviet Russia.

*May 11.*—France recognized Lithuania *de facto*.

*May 15.*—Election of Constituent Assembly (Steigiamasis Seimas) by universal, equal, direct, and secret ballot, according to the system of proportional representation. Assembly proclaimed Lithuanian independence. There were 112 delegates, comprising 59 Christian Democrats, 29 Populists, 14 Social Democrats, 6 Jews, 3 Poles, 1 German. On June 12 the Assembly proclaimed the provisional Constitution. On June 19 the sixth Ministry was formed under Dr. K. Grinius.

*June 30.*—Treaty with Russia for the repatriation of refugees signed at Moscow.

*July 4.*—Poland recognized Lithuania *de facto*.

*July 12.*—Peace treaty between Lithuania and Russia signed at Moscow. Under this treaty Russia recognized Lithuania's entire sovereignty and independence. Her territory includes: The former Kovno government, the Vilna government, without Dysna and Vileika districts, and part of the Grodno government, up to the Niemen, with the city of Grodno; also the Suvalki government. It was left for Lithuania to fix her frontiers with



Poland and Latvia by separate agreement. The treaty was ratified by Lithuania on Aug. 6, 1920.

*July 14.*—Under Russian pressure the Poles evacuated Vilna and on the next day the Bolsheviks occupied the city.

*July 21.*—Italian diplomatic representative appointed to Lithuania.

*Aug. 6.*—Arrangement made with Russia for evacuation of Lithuanian territory by the Red Army.

*Aug. 25.*—Appointment of Soviet Russian representative to Lithuania; Mr. Akselrod first representative.

*August.*—Toward end of August Polish military delegate arrived Kaunas and proposed joint military action against Russia. Lithuania rejected proposal.

*Aug. 28.*—Lithuanian regiments entered Vilna.

*Aug. 28.*—Lithuanian Government sent a note to Poland on its neutrality in the Russo-Polish War.

*Sept. 5.*—Poland begged the League of Nations to intervene in Lithuanian-Polish dispute.

*Sept. 5.*—Vilna question before League of Nations.

*Sept. 15-18.*—Negotiations with Poles at Kalvarija on provisional demarcation line led to no result.

*Sept. 20.*—The League of Nations Council adopted a resolution which proposed the Curzon line as a temporary demarcation line between the Lithuanian and Polish troops. Both countries accepted the resolution. A military control commission under the French Colonel Chardigny was appointed to carry out the resolution.

*Oct. 7.*—Suvalki agreement signed between Lithuania and Poland with the participation of the Military Control Commission of the League of Nations. According to this agreement Poland recognized Vilna for Lithuania.

*Oct. 9.*—Poles violated Suvalki agreement and occupied Vilna under General Zeligowski, masquerading as a mutineer.

*Oct. 12.*—Lithuanian legation established in Moscow. Mr. Baltrušaitis appointed Minister.

*Oct. 14.*—The President of the League of Nations Council, M. Léon Bourgeois, condemned the Poles for violation of Suvalki agreement and demanded the withdrawal of Polish troops from Vilna.

*November.*—Arbitration treaty signed with Latvia for settlement of frontiers. Professor Simpson acted as chairman.

*Dec. 13-27.*—League of Nations proposed reference of Vilna question to plebiscite.

*Dec. 16.*—Lithuania signed treaty with League of Nations on entry of Lithuania into International Court at The Hague.

1921

*Feb. 1.*—The U.S.S.R. People's Commissary for Foreign Affairs, Chicherin, handed to the Lithuanian Minister in Moscow, Mr. Baltrušaitis, a note on the Russian attitude to the Vilna question. Chicherin specially emphasized the point that the preliminary peace agreement concluded with the Poles at Riga in no way nullified the Russo-Lithuanian treaty concluded on July 12, 1920, whereby sovereign power in Vilna and Vilna district pertained to Lithuania. Chicherin asked the Lithuanian Government to take the necessary steps to prevent the entry of a League of Nations army into the Vilna region.

*Feb. 12.*—Latvia recognized Lithuania *de facto*.

*Feb. 17.*—First Lithuanian representation established at the Quirinal.

*March 3.*—League of Nations Council proposed direct negotiations between Lithuania and Poland at Brussels, under the chairmanship of M. Hymans. M. Hymans proposed mutual recognition of sovereignty and independence, and the transfer of Vilna to Lithuania with a guarantee of broad autonomy for the local inhabitants. On the other hand, Lithuania was to enter into close relations with Poland in the military, economic, and political spheres.

*March 10-14.*—Estonia recognized Lithuania *de facto* and the Argentine recognized her *de jure*.

*April 20.*—Lithuania participated in the League of Nations conference at Barcelona and signed the convention and statute on freedom of transit.

*April 21.*—Brussels negotiations began.

*May 5.*—Mexico recognized Lithuania *de facto*.

*May 14.*—Lithuanian delegation submitted to the Brussels conference a memorandum on the importance of Vilna for Lithuania and her rights in the Vilna region.

*May 20.*—During Lithuanian-Polish negotiations at Brussels M. Hymans submitted his project for a settlement of the Vilna question as a basis of discussion.

*May 28.*—Lithuanian delegation accepted Hymans project as a basis of discussion.

*June 3.*—Brussels negotiations broken off owing to Polish demand that the Central Lithuanian Government (i.e. the Government established at Vilna by General Zeligowski) should take part in same. Lithuania rejected proposal as unacceptable in a legal and political sense.

*June 28.*—League of Nations Council at its Geneva sitting decided to propose to Lithuania and Poland the continuation of the negotiations on the Hymans project, admitting to the same representatives of the Vilna inhabitants. The Lithuanian Government declined the proposal.

June 28.—Agreement with Russia on optation conditions for Lithuanian citizenship.

July 1.—British consulate established in Lithuania.

July 12-14.—Conference at Riga of Lithuanian, Latvian, and Estonian Ministers for Foreign Affairs.

Aug. 19.—Switzerland recognized Lithuania *de facto*.

August.—Second League of Nations plenary sitting at Geneva. Lithuanian delegation included Messrs. Galvanauskas, P. Klimas, and V. Sidzikauskas.

Sept. 3.—At Geneva M. Hymans proposed his final project, which was accepted by the Council plenum. This project was rejected by both the Lithuanian and Polish delegations.

Sept. 4.—Norway recognized Lithuania *de jure*.

Sept. 12.—Lithuanian delegation's reply to the second Hymans project.

Sept. 13.—Polish delegation's reply to same.

Sept. 22.—Lithuania admitted to membership of the League of Nations.

Sept. 24.—The Lithuanian-Polish dispute was considered at the League of Nations plenary sitting. The plenum proposed an understanding on the basis of the second Hymans project. Both parties declined to accept the second Hymans project. The Lithuanian delegation submitted its own counter-project and demanded that Zeligowski should at once withdraw from Vilna.

Sept. 28.—Sweden recognized Lithuania *de jure*.

Oct. 6.—Holland recognized Lithuania *de jure*.

Oct. 14.—Finland recognized Lithuania *de jure*.

Nov. 1.—Czechoslovakian consulate established in Lithuania.

Nov. 11.—The Lithuanian Constituent Assembly unanimously adopted a resolution on the union of the Klaipėda region with Lithuania Major, and its autonomy.

Nov. 19.—First U.S.A. consul in Kaunas, Mr. Clement S. Edwards, submitted his credentials.

Dec. 9.—Brazil recognized Lithuania *de jure*.

Dec. 15.—Lithuania submitted to the League of Nations a protest note against elections in the Vilna territory.

December to Jan. 1922.—Peace negotiations with the Ukraine.

Dec. 24.—The Lithuanian Government in its note to the President of the League of Nations Council finally refused to accept the Hymans project.

#### 1922

Jan. 5.—Czechoslovakia recognized Lithuania *de jure*.

Jan. 13.—The League of Nations Council, having considered the negative replies of the Lithuanian and Polish Governments

on the Hymans project, noted that its action had not succeeded, and at the same time declared that it could not recognize any settlement of this dispute arrived at without regard to its proposals and without the consent of both parties.

*Jan. 13.*—The Lithuanian delegation in its reply to the League of Nations resolution declared that it could not accept the League's decision on a new demarcation line, because such would be regarded as a recognition of the *status quo*.

*January.*—The Lithuanian delegation to the League of Nations session at Geneva consisted of Messrs. T. Naruševičius, V. Sidzikauskas, B. K. Balutis, and O. M. Milošas.

*Feb. 1.*—Dutch consulate established in Lithuania.

*Feb. 2.*—Seventh Cabinet formed under Mr. E. Galvanauskas.

*Feb. 16.*—Constituent Assembly adopted the Agrarian Reform Law.

*Feb. 16.*—University of Lithuania opened at Kaunas. First Rector, Professor Šimkus.

*Feb. 17.*—The Military Control Commission of the League of Nations on the Vilna question, formed Sept. 20, 1920, dissolved.

*Feb. 20.*—Lithuanian Minister for Foreign Affairs, Professor Jurgutis, invited the Polish Minister for Foreign Affairs to transfer the Vilna dispute to the Hague Court.

*March 8.*—The League of Nations representative, M. Hymans, proposed to the Lithuanian Government to change, in agreement with Poland, the neutral zone into a demarcation line, in the Vilna district.

*March 15.*—The Polish Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Skirmunt, rejected the Lithuanian proposal to submit the Vilna dispute to the Hague Court.

*March 18.*—The Polish Minister for Foreign Affairs proposed to the Lithuanian Government to begin negotiations on the conversion of the neutral zone existing in the Suvalki and Vilna districts into a provisional demarcation line.

*April 1.*—Lithuanian Government protested in the League of Nations Council against the decision of the Warsaw Parliament to annex the Vilna territory. This protest was renewed on May 16 by the Lithuanian delegation at the sitting of the League Council.

*April 8.*—Lithuanian Government gave a negative reply to the Hymans proposal to convert the neutral zone into a demarcation line.

*April 10.*—Opening of Genoa Conference in which a Lithuanian delegation participated, consisting of Messrs. E. Galvanauskas, T. Naruševičius, P. Klimas, and O. V. Milošas.

*April 12.*—The Lithuanian delegation at the Genoa Conference laid before the political sub-committee its views on the question

of the *de jure* recognition of Lithuania, the Klaipéda Territory, and Vilna.

May 8.—Commercial treaty with England, signed at Riga May 8, ratified March 24, 1926.

May 9.—Venezuela recognized Lithuania *de jure*.

May 12.—Lithuania signed at Geneva before the League of Nations a declaration on the protection of minorities in Lithuania.

May 23 and 29.—Greece and Chile recognized Lithuania *de jure*.

June 9.—Mr. Uden appointed first Swedish Minister to Lithuania.

June 21.—Mr. J. Baltrušaitis was appointed first Lithuanian Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the U.S.S.R.

July 13.—Ambassadors' Conference decided to recognize Lithuania *de jure*, but laid down the condition that the Lithuanian Government should accept "*purement et simplement*" the provisions of the Versailles Treaty with reference to the internationalization of the Niemen (Arts. 331 and 347).

July 27 and 28.—Spain and the United States recognized Lithuania *de jure*.

Aug. 1.—Constituent Assembly adopted the State Constitution.

Aug. 4.—Lithuanian Government replied to the Ambassadors' Conference note of July 13, stating that it had signed the Barcelona Convention and accepted the provisions of the Versailles Treaty. Nevertheless, considering that these provisions had application only to time of peace, the Lithuanian Government undertook to apply them as soon as Poland fulfilled the Suvalki agreement, thereby permitting Lithuania to contract peaceful relations with her and to open the Niemen to free navigation. The Lithuanian Government also noted that after the *de jure* recognition of Lithuania no further obstacles stood in the way of the attachment of the Klaipéda Territory to Lithuania Major, in accordance with the letter and spirit of the Versailles Treaty.

Aug. 16.—Law promulgated establishing the new national currency, with the Litas as unit.

Aug. 21.—Establishment of the Bank of Lithuania (Lietuvos Bankas) as an Emission Bank, with right to issue banknotes with gold cover.

Oct. 1.—Iceland recognized Lithuania *de jure*.

Oct. 2.—New national currency, the Litas, put into circulation.

Oct. 11.—Lithuanian legation established in U.S.A. Mr. V. Čarneckis appointed Chargé d'Affaires.

Oct. 13.—Ambassadors' Conference in its note pointed out that the Lithuanian reply of Aug. 4 seemed unsatisfactory and asked for an explanation of the reservations contained therein.

Nov. 10.—The Vatican recognized Lithuania *de jure*.

Nov. 12.—First Lithuanian Seimas (Parliament) elected with 78 deputies.

Nov. 18.—Lithuanian Government asked Ambassadors' Conference to fix Lithuania's frontiers with Poland, on the basis of Art. 87 of the Versailles Treaty, but having regard for the solemn undertakings given by Poland on the Vilna question, and also Lithuania's rights to the Vilna region.

Nov. 18.—Lithuanian Government, replying to Ambassadors' Conference note of Oct. 13, observed that it had made no reservations on the internationalization of the Niemen.

Dec. 2.—Lithuanian delegation took part in disarmament conference at Moscow.

Dec. 5.—Mr. Coleman appointed U.S.A. Minister to Lithuania.

Dec. 20.—Ambassadors' Conference, replying to Lithuanian note of Nov. 18, reported that as from that date England, Italy, France, and Japan had decided to recognize Lithuania *de jure*, because Lithuania had accepted without reservations the Allied proposals on the internationalization of the Niemen.

Dec. 21.—Mr. A. Stulginskis elected by the Seimas President of Republic.

Dec. 27.—Belgium recognized Lithuania *de jure*.

Dec. 27.—First German Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary appointed to Lithuania (Dr. Olshausen).

Dec. 28.—Panama recognized Lithuania *de jure*.

The Lithuanian delegation to the third League of Nations plenary session consisted of V. Sidzikauskas, T. Naruševičius, and Ig. Jonynas.

#### 1923

Jan. 5.—Costa Rica recognized Lithuania *de jure*.

Jan. 10.—Inhabitants of Klaipėda Territory rose against the German occupants. Supreme Committee for Salvation of Lithuania Minor issued appeal to the French troops to preserve neutrality in the conflict. New Directorate elected with Mr. Simonaitis at the head.

Jan. 15.—Insurgents occupied city of Klaipėda.

Jan. 19.—Representatives of Klaipėda Territory resolved to unite the territory with the Lithuanian Republic.

Jan. 24.—The Seimas confirmed its resolution of Nov. 11, 1921, on the attachment of Klaipėda Territory to Lithuania Major.

Jan. 30-Feb. 13.—*De jure* recognition of Lithuania by Siam, Peru, Paraguay, China, and Liberia.

Feb. 16.—Ambassadors' Conference settled the Klaipėda question in Lithuania's favour.

Feb. 19.—British and French warships left Klaipėda; also occupants' Commissioner, M. Petisnė, and the French troops.

Feb. 20.—Mr. A. Smetona, former President, appointed first Lithuanian plenipotentiary to Klaipėda Territory.

Feb. 22.—Formation of eighth Cabinet under Mr. E. Galvanauškas.

Feb. 26.—Guatemala recognized Lithuania *de jure*.

March 13.—President dissolved first Seimas.

March 15.—Ambassadors' Conference recognized the existing Polish frontiers as final and thereby assigned Vilna and the Vilna region to Poland.

April 16.—Lithuanian Government sent note to Ambassadors' Conference protesting against above decision.

April 27.—Commercial treaty with Czechoslovakia signed at Prague.

May 11.—Cuba recognized Lithuania *de jure*.

May 31.—Treaty with Germany on liquidation of war losses and Ober-Ost currency. Also treaty on economic questions, and transfer of Lithuanian railway material.

June 5.—Election of second Seimas with 78 deputies. Seimas elected Mr. A. Stulginskis President of Republic.

June 29.—Formation of ninth Cabinet under Mr. E. Galvanauškas.

July 18.—Commercial treaties with Denmark and Iceland.

Aug. 11.—Persia recognized Lithuania *de jure*.

Sept. 15.—Mr. P. Klimas appointed first Lithuanian Minister Plenipotentiary to Italy.

Nov. 6.—Ecuador recognized Lithuania *de jure*.

Dec. 17.—Commission appointed by League of Nations Council, under Mr. Norman Davis, to draft Klaipėda convention.

Dec. 21.—Commercial and navigation treaty with Norway signed at Christiania.

#### 1924

Feb. 7.—Austria recognized Lithuania *de jure*.

Feb. 10.—Negotiations begun between Lithuania and League of Nations on settlement of Klaipėda question.

Feb. 17.—Treaty with Sweden on industrial questions.

March 14.—League of Nations Council accepted Klaipėda draft convention of the Davis commission.

May 8.—Klaipėda convention signed at Paris. Ratified by Lithuania July 31.

June 10.—Commercial treaty with Holland.

June 18.—Formation of tenth Cabinet under Mr. A. Tumenas.

July 16.—American warships paid first visit to Klaipėda.

Aug. 21.—Rumania recognized Lithuania *de jure*.

*Aug. 25.*—First British Minister Plenipotentiary, Mr. Wilton, presented his letters of credence to President of Republic.

*Nov. 3.*—Bulgaria recognized Lithuania *de jure*.

*Dec. 10.*—First Lithuanian Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of St. James's, Mr. E. Galvanauskas, presented his letters of credence to King George.

## 1925

*Jan. 30.*—Negotiations begun with Vatican on conclusion of Concordat.

*Feb. 4.*—Formation of eleventh Cabinet under Mr. V. Petrulis.

*March 1.*—The Secretary-General of League of Nations, Sir Eric Drummond, and the Director of the Political Department of the League, M. Mantoux, visited Kaunas.

*March 14.*—League of Nations Council considered complaint of Lithuanian estate-owners against Lithuania.

*June 10.*—League of Nations Council considered question of Polish minority schools in Lithuania.

*June 25.*—British warships called at Klaipėda.

*Sept. 3-15.*—Lithuanian negotiations with Poles at Copenhagen on timber-floating on Niemen.

*Sept. 25.*—Twelfth Cabinet formed under Dr. Bistras.

*Oct. 19.*—Elections for Klaipėda Chamber of Representatives.

*Nov. 16.*—Negotiations begun with Russians on conclusion of commercial treaty.

*Dec. 6.*—Twentieth anniversary of Great Vilna Seimas.

*Dec. 23.*—Arrival in Kaunas of U.S.S.R. People's Commissary for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Chicherin, to confer with the Lithuanian Government.

## 1926

*Feb. 17.*—Poles occupied stretch of forest in Lithuanian territory.

*March 9.*—President of League of Nations Council demanded that Poles should release Lithuanian police and withdraw from spot occupied by them on Lithuanian side of demarcation line opposite Kernava.

*March 17.*—Lithuanian delegate submitted to League of Nations protest against admission of Poland to the Council while Suvalki agreement remained unfulfilled.

*March 29.*—First French Minister-Resident, M. Puaux, presented letters of credence to President.

*April 8.*—French Senator Reynald visited Kaunas.

*April.*—Lithuanian ecclesiastical province formed comprising Kaunas Archbishopric and four bishoprics, viz. Vilkauskis, Panevėžys, Telšiai, and Kaišėdorys, with a prelacy for Klaipėda Territory.



*May 8, 9, and 10.*—Elections for third Seimas.

*June 2.*—Third Seimas convened.

*June 7.*—Dr. K. Grinius elected President of Republic.

*June 14.*—President ratified new Cabinet with Mr. M. Sleževičius as Prime Minister.

*July 28.*—Visit of Latvian Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Ulmanis, to confer with Lithuanian Government on commercial treaty and arbitration matters.

*Aug. 8.*—Negotiations begun with representatives of Klaipėda Territory on financial settlement.

*Aug. 27.*—President Grinius visited Klaipėda Territory.

*Sept. 3.*—League of Nations Council considered complaint of Klaipėda Chamber of Representatives against Lithuania and decided to transfer it to a special commission of jurists for investigation.

*Sept. 9.*—Protocol with Klaipėda Chamber of Representatives signed, on financial settlement agreement.

*Sept. 20.*—League of Nations Council considered complaint of Klaipėda-ites and unanimously accepted the report of the Juridical Commission which justified the procedure proposed by Lithuania, and annulled the Council's resolution of the previous year whereby the Secretary-General had been authorized to accept the complaint. In connexion with the report of the Commission, Lord Robert Cecil, Signor Scialoja, M. Boncour, and M. Ishii withdrew their letter of June 9 as incompatible with the Klaipėda Convention. Thus the matter was finally liquidated.

*Sept. 21.*—Lithuanian Government instructed its representatives abroad to submit to the governments to which they were accredited a memorandum on Polish aggression and the danger arising therefrom to European peace.

*Sept. 28.*—Non-aggression treaty signed with the U.S.S.R. at Moscow, and notes exchanged.

*Oct. 15.*—Lithuanian economic delegation left for Moscow to discuss commercial treaty.

*Nov. 5.*—Lithuanian Seimas ratified the non-aggression treaty with the U.S.S.R.

*Dec. 17.*—Resignation of Sleževičius Cabinet. President authorized Professor A. Voldemaras to form a new Ministry, which latter was approved by the President the same day.

*Dec. 18.*—President Grinius resigned.

*Dec. 19.*—Seimas elected Mr. A. Smetona President of Republic.

#### 1927

*Jan. 22.*—Governor of Klaipėda Territory dissolved the Chamber of Representatives, and ordered new elections.

*Jan. 27.*—Death of Archbishop Jurgis Matulevičius.

*Feb. 16.*—Death of Dr. J. Basanavičius, the "Patriarch of the Lithuanian Renaissance," at Vilna.

*Feb. 25.*—Lithuanian Prime Minister, Professor A. Voldemaras, read his declaration in the Seimas.

*March 29.*—Ratifications of Extradition Treaty exchanged with Great Britain.

*April 3.*—Lithuanian Government sent note concerning Lithuanian-Polish conflict to the accredited Ministers in Lithuania of France, Great Britain, and Italy.

*April 6.*—Apostolic Internuncio of the Holy See, Monsignor L. Schioppa, presented credentials to President.

*April 12.*—President dissolved third Seimas.

*April 22.*—Lithuanian Minister to Vatican, Dr. Šaulys, presented credentials to Pope.

*May 13.*—Italian Minister Plenipotentiary, Signor Amadori, presented credentials to President.

*May 14.*—Polish Government, through French Government, sent memorandum to Lithuanian Government in reply to Lithuanian note of April 3.

*July 24-30.*—Celebrations in honour of American-Lithuanians visiting Lithuania.

*Aug. 6.*—French airmen, the de Vitrolles brothers, flew from Paris to Kaunas without a stop.

*Aug. 27.*—Director of International Labour Office, M. Albert Thomas, visited Kaunas.

*Sept. 1.*—Colonel Merkys appointed Governor of Klaipėda Territory.

*Sept. 9.*—Tauragė rising in which members of the Left parties were involved.

*Sept. 16.*—Death of Mr. T. Naruševičius, formerly Lithuanian Representative in London and latterly Chairman of Klaipėda Harbour Board.

*Sept. 17.*—Visit of Lithuanian Premier, Professor Voldemaras, to Italy and reception by the King.

*Sept. 17.*—Commercial, navigation, and arbitration treaty signed with Italy.

*Sept. 22.*—Professor Voldemaras received by Pope.

*Sept. 27.*—Professor Voldemaras signed Concordat with the Holy See.

*Oct. 5.*—Poles closed Lithuanian teachers' seminary at Vilna.

*Oct. 9.*—Polish demonstration at Vilna against Lithuanian independence.

*Oct. 15.*—Lithuania submitted to League of Nations complaint against Polish threats to attack Lithuania.

*Oct. 20.*—President ratified Concordat.

*Oct. 26.*—Lithuania submitted to League of Nations complaint against expulsion of eleven Lithuanians from Vilna region.

*Oct. 28.*—Lithuanian memorandum on Lithuanian-Polish conflict handed to Great Powers.

*Nov. 21.*—Lithuanian complaint to League of Nations on Polish press attacks on Lithuania.

*Nov. 26.*—Lithuania sent telegraphic note to League of Nations on Polish organization of rising in Lithuania.

*Dec. 8.*—Vatican ratified Concordat with Lithuania.

*Dec. 10.*—Lithuanian-Polish dispute before League of Nations. Marshal Pilsudski solemnly recognized integrity of Lithuanian territory. Lithuania invited to abolish state of war.

*Dec. 14.*—Professor Voldemaras in Paris, where he was received by President Doumergue and M. Poincaré, and lunched with M. Briand.

*Dec. 17.*—Lithuanian Bishops took oath of loyalty to the State before President Smetona.

*Dec. 20.*—Lithuanian, German, and Polish Social Democrats held conference in Berlin.

#### 1928

*Jan. 29.*—Professor Voldemaras signed at Berlin with Germany treaty concerning: (1) Arbitration; (2) Provision for war pensioners living in Klaipėda Territory; (3) Fisheries; (4) Waterways economy; and (5) Regulation of frontiers between Lithuania and Germany.

## LIST OF CABINETS AND PARTIES SUPPORT- ING SAME FROM THE FIRST MINISTRY TO THAT OF THE PRESENT TIME

### I. NOVEMBER 11, 1918

1. Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs.—Prof. A. VOLDEMARAS, Nationalist.
2. Minister for Home Affairs.—V. STAŠINSKAS, Non-Partisan.
3. Minister of Justice.—P. LEONAS, Santara (Concord).
4. Minister of Finance, Commerce, and Industry.—M. YČAS, Nationalist.
5. Minister of Agriculture and State Properties.—J. TUBELIS, Nationalist.
6. Minister of National Defence.—Colonel M. VELYKIS, Non-Partisan.
7. Minister without portfolio for White Russian Affairs.—J. VORONKO, Non-Partisan.
8. Minister without portfolio for Jewish Affairs.—J. VIGODSKIS, Non-Partisan.
9. Administrator of the Ministry of Public Instruction.—J. YČAS, Non-Partisan.

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The following parties supported the above Cabinet: Nationalists, Santara (Concord), Christian Democrats, and Non-Partisans.

### II. DECEMBER 28, 1918

1. Prime Minister.—M. SLEŽEVIČIUS, Populist.
2. Minister for Home Affairs.—J. VILEIŠIS, Populist.
3. Minister of Justice.—P. LEONAS, Santara (Concord).
4. Minister of Finance.—M. YČAS, Nationalist.
5. Minister of Commerce and Industry.—Prof. J. ŠIMKUS, Non-Partisan.
6. Minister of Public Instruction.—M. BIRŽIŠKA, Non-Partisan.
7. Minister of Agriculture and State Properties.—J. TUBELIS, Nationalist.

8. Minister of National Defence.—Colonel M. VELYKIS, Non-Partisan.
  9. Minister for Foreign Affairs.—Prof. A. VOLDEMARAS, Nationalist.
  10. Minister without portfolio.—A. STULGINSKIS, Christian Democrat.
  11. Minister without portfolio for White Russian Affairs.—J. VORONKO, Non-Partisan.
  12. Minister without portfolio for Jewish Affairs.—J. VIGODSKIS, Non-Partisan.
  13. Administrator of the Ministry of Communications.—J. ŠIMOLIUNAS, Non-Partisan.
  14. Administrator of Public Works and Supplies.—J. PAKNYS, Social Democrat.
  15. Administrator of the Ministry of Finance.—V. ČARNECKIS, Christian Democrat.
  16. Administrator of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs.—A. JANULAITUS, Social Democrat.
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The following parties supported the above Cabinet: Populists, Nationalists, Social Democrats, Christian Democrats, Santara (Concord), and Non-Partisans.

### III. MARCH 12, 1919

1. Prime Minister.—Pr. DOVYDAITIS, Christian Democrat.
  2. Minister of Justice.—L. NOREIKA, Nationalist.
  3. Minister of Home Affairs.—A. STULGINSKIS, Christian Democrat.
  4. Minister of Finance.—M. YČAS, Nationalist.
  5. Minister for Foreign Affairs.—Prof. A. VOLDEMARAS, Nationalist.
  6. Minister of Public Instruction.—J. YČAS, Non-Partisan.
  7. Minister of Agriculture and State Properties.—P. MATULIONIS, Non-Partisan.
  8. Minister of Communications.—J. ŠIMOLIUNAS, Non-Partisan.
  9. Administrator of the Ministry of National Defence.—A. MERKYS, Nationalist.
  10. Administrator of the Ministry of Finance.—V. PETRULIS, Non-Partisan.
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The following parties supported the above Cabinet: Christian Democrats, Nationalists, and Non-Partisans.

## IV. APRIL 12, 1919

1. Prime Minister.—M. SLEŽEVIČIUS, Populist.
2. Minister for Foreign Affairs.—Prof. A. VOLDEMARAS, Nationalist.
3. Minister of Justice.—L. NOREIKA, Nationalist.
4. Minister of Home Affairs.—P. LEONAS, Santara (Concord).
5. Minister of Public Instruction.—J. TUBELIS, Nationalist.
6. Minister of Agriculture and State Properties.—A. STULGIN-SKIS, Christian Democrat.
7. Minister of National Defence.—A. MERKYS, Nationalist.
8. Minister of Finance.—J. VILEIŠIS, Populist.
9. Minister of Commerce and Industry.—J. ŠIMKUS, Non-Partisan.
10. Minister of Supplies.—S. KAIRYS, Social Democrat.
11. Minister of Public Works.—J. PAKNYIS, Social Democrat.
12. Minister of Communications.—V. ČARNECKIS, Christian Democrat.
13. Minister without portfolio for Jewish Affairs.—M. SOLOVEIČIKAS, Non-Partisan.
14. Minister without portfolio for White Russian Affairs.—J. VORONKO, Non-Partisan.
15. Minister without portfolio.—J. ŠERNAS, Nationalist.

The following parties supported the above Cabinet: Populists, Christian Democrats, Nationalists, Santara (Concord), and Non-Partisans.

## V. OCTOBER 7, 1919

1. Prime Minister, Minister of Finance, Commerce, and Industry.—E. GALVANAUSKAS, Non-Partisan.
2. Minister for Foreign Affairs.—Prof. A. VOLDEMARAS, Nationalist.
3. Minister of Home Affairs.—E. DRAUGELIS, Christian Democrat.
4. Minister of Public Instruction and Administrator of the Ministry of Agriculture and State Properties.—J. TUBELIS, Nationalist.
5. Minister of Justice.—L. NOREIKA, Nationalist.
6. Administrator of the Ministry of National Defence.—Colonel Pr. LIATUKAS, Non-Partisan.
7. Minister of Communications.—V. ČARNECKIS, Christian Democrat.
8. Minister without portfolio for Jewish Affairs.—M. SOLOVEIČIKAS, Non-Partisan.

9. Minister without portfolio for White Russian Affairs.—  
J. VORONKO, Non-Partisan.
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The following parties supported the above Cabinet: Christian Democrats, Nationalists, and Non-Partisans.

VI. JUNE 19, 1920

1. Prime Minister.—Dr. K. GRINIUS, Populist.
  2. Minister of Finance, Commerce, and Industry.—E. GALVANAUSKAS, Non-Partisan.
  3. Minister of Home Affairs.—R. SKIPITIS, affiliated with the Populists.
  4. Minister for Foreign Affairs.—Dr. J. PURICKIS, Christian Democrat.
  5. Minister of Public Instruction.—K. BIZAUSKAS, Christian Democrat.
  6. Minister of Agriculture and State Properties.—J. ALEKSA, Non-Partisan.
  7. Minister of Justice.—V. KAROBLIS, Non-Partisan.
  8. Minister of National Defence.—Colonel K. ŽUKAS, Populist.
  9. Minister without portfolio for Jewish Affairs.—M. SOLOVEIČIKAS, Non-Partisan.
  10. Minister without portfolio for White Russian Affairs.—D. SIEMAŠKA, Non-Partisan.
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The following parties supported the above Cabinet: Populists, Christian Democrats, and Non-Partisans.

VII. FEBRUARY 2, 1922

1. Prime Minister.—E. GALVANAUSKAS, Non-Partisan.
2. Minister for Foreign Affairs.—Prof. V. JURGUTIS, Christian Democrat.
3. Minister of National Defence.—Major B. SLIŽYS, Non-Partisan.
4. Minister of Home Affairs.—K. OLEKA, Christian Democrat.
5. Minister of Finance, Commerce, and Industry.—J. DOBKAVIČIUS, Non-Partisan.
6. Minister of Agriculture and State Properties.—J. ALEKSA, Non-Partisan.
7. Minister of Public Instruction.—P. JUODAKIS, Non-Partisan.
8. Minister of Justice.—V. KAROBLIS, Non-Partisan.
9. Minister of Communications.—P. VILEIŠIS, Non-Partisan.

10. Minister without portfolio for Jewish Affairs.—M. SOLO-VEIČIKAS, Non-Partisan.

The following parties supported the above Cabinet: Christian Democratic Bloc, consisting of: Christian Democrats proper, Farmers' Union, and the Lithuanian Federation of Labour.

#### VIII. FEBRUARY 22, 1923

1. Prime Minister, Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Minister without portfolio for White Russian Affairs p.i.—E. GALVANAUSKAS, Non-Partisan.
2. Minister of Justice.—V. KAROBILIS, Farmers' Union.
3. Minister of National Defence.—Major B. SLIŽYS, Non-Partisan.
4. Minister of Agriculture and State Properties.—J. ALEKSA, Non-Partisan.
5. Minister of Public Instruction.—Prof. J. JUODAKIS, Non-Partisan.
6. Minister of Home Affairs.—K. OLEKA, Christian Democrat.
7. Minister of Communications.—B. TAMOŠEVIČIUS, Non-Partisan.
8. Minister of Finance, Commerce, and Industry.—V. PETRULIS, Farmers' Union.
9. Minister without portfolio for Jewish Affairs.—B. FRIDMANAS, Non-Partisan.

The following parties supported the above Cabinet: Christian Democrats, Farmers' Union, and the Lithuanian Federation of Labour.

#### IX. JUNE 29, 1923

1. Prime Minister, Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Minister without portfolio for White Russian Affairs.—E. GALVANAUSKAS, Non-Partisan.
2. Minister of Justice.—A. TUMENAS, Christian Democrat.
3. Minister of National Defence.—Major B. SLIŽYS, Farmers' Union.
4. Minister of Agriculture and State Properties.—M. KRUPAVIČIUS, Christian Democrat.
5. Minister of Public Instruction.—Dr. L. BISTRAS, Christian Democrat.
6. Minister of Home Affairs.—K. ŽALKAUSKAS, affiliated with the Populists.



7. Minister of Communications.—T. NORUS-NARUŠEVIČIUS, affiliated with the Populists.
8. Minister of Finance, Commerce, and Industry.—V. PETRULIS, Farmers' Union.
9. Minister without portfolio for Jewish Affairs.—S. ROZENBAUMAS, Non-Partisan.

The following parties supported the above Cabinet: Christian Democrats, Populists, Farmers' Union, and the Lithuanian Federation of Labour.

#### X. JUNE 18, 1924

1. Prime Minister, Minister of Justice, and Minister of Home Affairs p.i.—A. TUMENAS, Christian Democrat.
2. Minister of Finance.—V. PETRULIS, Farmers' Union.
3. Minister of National Defence.—Colonel T. DAUKANTAS, Non-Partisan.
4. Minister of Communications.—B. SLIŽYS, Farmers' Union.
5. Minister of Public Instruction.—Dr. L. BISTRAS, Christian Democrat.
6. Minister for Foreign Affairs.—V. ČARNECKIS, Christian Democrat.
7. Minister of Agriculture and State Properties.—M. KRUPAVIČIUS, Christian Democrat.
8. Minister of Home Affairs.—Z. STARKUS, Christian Democrat.

The following parties supported the above Cabinet: Christian Democrats, Farmers' Union, and the Lithuanian Federation of Labour.

#### XI. FEBRUARY 4, 1925

1. Prime Minister and Minister of Finance.—V. PETRULIS, Farmers' Union.
2. Minister of Justice.—A. TUMENAS, Christian Democrat.
3. Minister of Agriculture.—M. KRUPAVIČIUS, Christian Democrat.
4. Minister of Public Instruction.—Dr. K. JOKANTAS, Farmers' Union.
5. Minister of Communications.—B. SLIŽYS, Farmers' Union.
6. Minister for Foreign Affairs.—V. ČARNECKIS, Christian Democrat.
7. Minister of Home Affairs.—E. ENDZIULAITIS, Christian Democrat.

8. Minister of National Defence.—Colonel T. DAUKANTAS, Non-Partisan.
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The following parties supported the above Cabinet: Christian Democrats, Farmers' Union, and the Lithuanian Federation of Labour.

#### XII. SEPTEMBER 25, 1925

1. Prime Minister and Minister of National Defence.—Dr. L. BISTRAS, Christian Democrat.
  2. Minister of Justice.—V. KAROBLIS, Farmers' Union.
  3. Minister of Agriculture and Public Domains.—M. KRUPA-VIČIUS, Christian Democrat.
  4. Minister of Public Instruction.—Dr. K. JOKANTAS, Farmers' Union.
  5. Minister for Foreign Affairs.—Prof. M. REINYS, Christian Democrat.
  6. Minister of Communications.—B. SLIŽYS, Farmers' Union.
  7. Minister of Home Affairs.—A. ENDZIULAITIS, Christian Democrat.
  8. Minister of Finance.—Dr. P. KARVELIS, Christian Democrat.
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The following parties supported the above Cabinet: Christian Democrats, Farmers' Union, and the Lithuanian Federation of Labour.

#### XIII. JUNE 14, 1926

1. Prime Minister, Minister of Justice, and Minister for Foreign Affairs p.i.—M. SLEŽEVIČIUS, Populist.
  2. Minister of Home Affairs.—V. POŽELA, Social Democrat.
  3. Minister of National Defence.—Colonel PAPEČKIS, Non-Partisan.
  4. Minister of Finance.—A. RIMKA, Populist.
  5. Minister of Public Instruction.—Prof. V. ČEPINSKIS, Social Democrat.
  6. Minister of Agriculture.—J. KRIKŠČIUNAS, Populist.
  7. Minister of Communications.—T. TOMAŠEVIČIUS, Non-Partisan.
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The following parties supported the above Cabinet: Populists, Social Democrats, and National Minorities.

## XIV. DECEMBER 17, 1926

1. Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs.—Prof. A. VOLDEMARAS, Nationalist.
  2. Minister of Justice.—St. ŠILINGAS, Farmers' Union.
  3. Minister of Home Affairs.—Colonel J. MUSTEIKIS, Nationalist.
  4. Minister of National Defence.—Major A. MERKYS, Nationalist.
  5. Minister of Public Instruction.—Dr. L. BISTRAS, Christian Democrat.
  6. Minister of Finance.—Dr. P. KARVELIS, Christian Democrat.
  7. Minister of Agriculture.—J. ALEKSA, Farmers' Party.
  8. Minister of Communications.—J. JANKEVIČIUS, Farmers' Party.
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The following parties supported the above Cabinet: Nationalists, Christian Democrats, Farmers' Union, Farmers' Party, and the Lithuanian Federation of Labour.

On May 3, 1927, the President accepted the resignations of Dr. Bistras, Dr. Karvelis, and Mr. Jankevičius. Their places were taken respectively by Mr. K. Šakenis, Nationalist, as Minister of Public Instruction; Mr. J. Tubelis, Nationalist, as Minister of Finance, and Mr. S. Čiurlionis, Non-Partisan, as Acting Minister of Communications. Colonel T. Daukantas was later appointed Minister of National Defence, when Major Merkys became Governor of Klaipėda Territory. Mr. Aleksandras Žilinskas was later appointed Minister of Justice in place of Mr. Šilingas.

## COMPOSITION OF LITHUANIAN DIETS (SEIMAS)

Fractions.	Constituent Assembly.	First Seimas.	Second Seimas.	Third Seimas.
1. Christian Democrats (Krikščionys Demokratai), including in the First Diet the Farmers' Union (Ukininkų Sąjunga) and Federation of Labour (Darbo Federacija) . . . . .	59	15	14	14
2. Farmers' Union (Ukininkų Sąjunga) . . . . .	—	12	14	11
3. Federation of Labour (Darbo Federacija) . . . . .	—	11	12	5
4. Populists (Socialistai liaudininkai) . . . . .	29	5	—	—
5. Peasants' Union (Valstiečių Sąjunga) . . . . .	—	16	16	—
6. Peasant Populists (Valstiečiai liaudininkai) (comprising Nos. 4 and 5) . . . . .	—	—	—	22
7. Social Democrats (Socialdemokratai) . . . . .	14	11	8	15
8. Farmers' Party (Ukininkų Partija) . . . . .	—	—	—	2
9. Nationalists (Tautininkai) . . . . .	—	—	—	3
10. Labour Group (Communists) . . . . .	—	5	—	—
11. Jews . . . . .	6	3	7	3
12. Poles . . . . .	3	2	4	4
13. Germans . . . . .	1	—	2	1
14. Russians . . . . .	—	—	1	—
15. Klaipėda Territory . . . . .	—	—	—	5
	112	80	78	85

## PERMANENT OFFICIALS OF THE REPUBLIC

### MINISTRY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Secretary-General.—B. K. BALUTIS.

Directors.—IGNAS JONYNAS, JURGIS SAVICKIS, and Dr. DOVAS ZAUNIUS.

Director of the Lithuanian Telegraph Agency.—ANTANAS JAKOBAS.

Chief of the Press Bureau.—MADELEINE AVIETÉNAITÉ.

### MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

Counsellors.—JONAS BARONAS, of Higher Education ; JUOZAS VOKIETAITIS, of Elementary Education ; JUOZAS BARKAUSKAS, of Special Education.

### MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

Directors.—ALFONSAS PIMPÉ, of Department of General Affairs ; ANTANAS PAŠKEVIČIUS, of Department of Citizens' Security ; Dr. ALFONSAS ŠIDLAUSKAS, of the Health Department ; JUOZAS JASIUKAITIS, of Local Government Department ; ALEKSAS SURVILA, of the Police Department.

### MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

Directors.—APOLINARAS VIENOŽINSKIS, of the Agricultural Department ; Engineer ZENONAS BAČELIS, of the Land Regulation Department ; STASYS VOICIEKAUSKAS, of the Forests Department ; JUSTAS KANCLERIS-DRAPAS, of the Veterinary Department ; JONAS DANILIAUSKAS, Superintendent of the Agrarian Reform Board.

### MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

Directors.—Engineer JUOZAS JANKEVIČIUS, of the Railway Board ; Engineer KLEMENSAS KAROSAS, of the High-

ways and Waterways Board ; Engineer ADOLFAS SRUOGA, of the Posts, Telegraphs, and Telephones Board ; Engineer JULIUS GRAUROGKAS, of the Higher Technical School ; Engineer ADOLFAS MURZA, Chairman of the Engineers' Council ; Engineer JONAS SABALIAUSKAS, Senior Inspector.

#### MINISTRY OF FINANCE

Superintendents.—GUSTAVAS FETERAUSKAS, of State Insurance Institution ; ANDRIUS MATULAITIS, of State Savings Banks.

Directors.—MIKALOJUS LIPČIUS, of Finance Department ; MIKAS BLIUDŽIUS, of Taxation Department ; JONAS NORKAITIS, of Trade Department ; Professor PETRAS JUODAKIS, of State Technical and Chemical Laboratory ; KOSTAS LAPINAS, of Weights and Measures and Assay Office ; ANTANAS RUCEVIČIUS, of State Printing Office ; JUOZAS MATUKAS, Senior Inspector of Credit Institutions and Co-operatives ; (Vacant), Director of Central Statistical Bureau.

#### MINISTRY OF JUSTICE

General Secretary.—POVILAS BRAZAITIS.

Inspector of Prisons.—LEONAS GARBALIAUSKAS.

Permanent Members of the Council of Ministry of Justice.—KAZYS ŠALKAUSKAS, ANTANAS TUMĖNAS, JUOZAS PAPEČKYS.

President of Supreme Court.—ANTANAS KRIKŠČIUKAITIS.

President of the Kaunas District Court.—JUOZAS GRIGAITIS.

President of the Šiauliai District Court.—MYKOLAS ŠURNA.

President of the Panevėžys District Court.—NAPOLÉONAS MORKUNAS.

President of the Mariampolė District Court.—LIUDAS CIPLIJAUSKAS.

#### STATE CONTROL

Chief Audit Officer.—JONAS MAŠIOTAS.

Directors.—STASYS STAŠYS, of the General Audit Department ; KAZYS LEKECKAS, of the National Defence Audit Department ; Engineer JONAS GALINIS, of the Communications Audit Department.

#### MINISTRY OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

Chief of the General Staff.—Colonel PLECHAVIČIUS.

Chief of General Staff Board.—Colonel KUBILIUNAS.

Chief of the Administrative Board.—Lieutenant-Colonel MATU-LAITIS.

Chief of the Military School.—Colonel SKORUPSKIS.

Chief of Artillery.—Colonel UOGINTAS.

Chief of Sanitation.—General NAGEVIČIUS.

Chief of Supplies (Commissariat).—Lieutenant-Colonel GRUD-ZINSKAS.

## LITHUANIAN DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES

AUSTRIA (see Germany).

BALKAN STATES (see Czechoslovakia).

BELGIUM (see France).

CZECHOSLOVAKIA, RUMANIA, and the BALKAN STATES: Prague  
III, Velkopřevorské náměstí, Nr. 1. Tel. Address: Légation  
Lithuanienne, Prague. Minister: Dr. D. Zaunius.  
First Secretary: M. Bredikis.

ESTONIA: Tallinn, Kiriku t., Nr. 6. Tel. Address: Leedsat-  
kond Tallinn. Minister: J. Aukštuolis. First Secretary:  
J. Gerutis.

FRANCE, BELGIUM, LUXEMBURG, and SPAIN: Paris XVII<sup>e</sup>,  
14 Place Malesherbes. Tel. Address: Lietuva, Paris XVII<sup>e</sup>.  
Minister: P. Klimas. First Secretary: J. Urbšys. Chief  
of Consular Section: J. Kučinskas.

GERMANY, AUSTRIA, HUNGARY, and SWITZERLAND: Berlin,  
W.35, Kurfürstenstr. 134. Tel. Address: Lietuva Berlin.  
Minister: V. Sidzikauskas. First Secretary: St. Lozaraitis.  
Second Secretary and Chief of Consular Section: K. Škirpa.

GREAT BRITAIN, HOLLAND, and JAPAN: London, W.8, 10  
Palace Gate, Kensington. Tel. Address: Lietuva Kens.  
London. Minister: K. Bizauskas. First Secretary: V. K.  
Račkauskas.

HOLLAND (see Great Britain).

HUNGARY (see Germany).

ITALY: Rome 36, Via Nicolo Porpora 20. Tel. Address:  
Lietuva Roma. Minister: V. Čarneckis. Secretary:  
Staneika.

JAPAN (see Great Britain).

LATVIA: Riga, Elizabetes iela 45-47. Tel. Address: Lietuva  
Riga. Minister: ———. First Secretary: Dr. K.  
Gaužinis.

LUXEMBURG (see France).

RUMANIA (see Czechoslovakia).

SPAIN (see France).

SWITZERLAND (see Germany).

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and SOUTH AMERICA: Washington



S.O., 2622-16th Street, N.W. Tel. Address: Lithuania  
Washington. Minister: Vacant. First Secretary: M.  
Bagdonas.

U.S.S.R.: Moscow, Ul. Vorovskogo 24. Tel. Address: Pred-  
litvy, Moscow. Minister: J. Baltrušaitis. First Secretary:  
Bagdonas. Chief of Consular Section: J. Radušis.

VATICAN: Rome, Via Valadier 42. Tel. Address: Vatpas  
Rome. Minister: Dr. J. Šaulys. First Secretary: St.  
Girdvainis.

## LITHUANIAN CONSULS

BELGIUM: Brussels, Bd. Emil Bockstal, 472. Hon. Consul:  
Furst-Magermanas.

CHINA: Harbin, Pristan Policeiskaja 1. Hon. Consul: J  
Katilius.

DENMARK: Copenhagen, Longaveergstrade 20. Tel. Address:  
Litauisch Konsulat Copenhagen. Hon. Consul-General:  
H. Hartmann.

FINLAND: Helsingfors, P. Rautatienk 17-B. Hon. Consul: Dr.  
Ragner Öller.

Abo (Turku), Kaskenk 3. Hon. Consul: Urho Laakso.

Viipuri, Torikatu 2. Hon. Consul: Walde Sario.

GERMANY: Berlin, Spandauerstr. 10. Hon. Consul-General:  
H. Fischer.

Breslau, Kaiser Wilhelmstr. 182. Hon. Consul: A. Landerer.  
Hamburg, Hansaplatz 12. Tel. Address: Litauisches Kon-  
sulat Hamburg. Vice-Consul: Pališaitis.

Königsberg, i/Pr. Hintertragheim 20a. Tel. Address: Litau-  
isches Konsulat Königsberg. Consul: Budrys.

Leipzig, Stoeckherhaus. Hon. Consul: E. Biemann.

Lübeck. Hon. Consul: Dr. Max Stern.

Dresden. Hon. Consul: Dr. Rudolf Maron.

Stettin, Breitestr. 29. Hon. Consul: J. Kurt.

Tilsit, Meerwischpark 2. Tel. Address: Litauisches Konsulat  
Tilsit Ostpr. Consul: Dr. E. Jatulis.

GREAT BRITAIN: London, W.C.1, 15 Endsleigh Street, Tavistock  
Square. Consul-General: K. Gineitis.

ITALY: Rome, Via Due Macelli 9. Hon. Consul: Renzo Rossi.  
Milan, Via Alberto Giussano, N.8. Hon. Consul: Virgilio  
Brichetto.

LATVIA: Riga, Elizabetas iela 45-47. Tel. Address: Lietuva  
Riga. Consul: V. Gyls. Vice-Consul: A. Dudzinskas.

Dvinsk, Sosiejas iela 45. Tel. Address: Lietuvas Konsulats  
Daugavpilis. Vice-Consul: P. Gaučys.

LITHUANIAN DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES 231

- Libau, Graudu iela 48. Tel. Address: Lietuvos Konsulatas  
Liepaja. Vice-Consul: J. Jovarauskas.
- LUXEMBURG: Luxemburg, rue de la Congrégation 2. Hon.  
Consul: René Blum.
- NORWAY: Oslo, Skiper gaten 19. Hon. Consul-General: G.  
Ring.
- PALESTINE: Tel-Aviv, Nachlath Benjamin 41. Hon. Consul-  
General: S. Rozenbaumas.
- SOUTH AMERICA: Argentine, Buenos Aires, Anchorena 28.  
Consul: J. Skinkys.
- SWEDEN: Stockholm, Kungsgaten 15. Tel. Address: Lietuva  
Stockholm. Hon. Consul-General: P. Toll.  
Gothenburg. Hon. Consul: Erland Erlandsson.
- UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: Chicago, Ill. 608, So. Dearborn  
Street. Tel. Address: Lithuanian Consulate Chicago.  
Consul: A. Kalvaitis.
- New York, 15 Park Row. Tel. Address: Lietuva New York.  
Consul-General: P. Žadeikis.

# LIST OF HEADS OF FOREIGN MISSIONS IN LITHUANIA IN ORDER OF SENIORITY

## APOSTOLIC INTERNUNCIO

*When Accredited.*

HOLY SEE: Mgr. L. Schioppa, Archbishop  
of Justinianople . . . . April 6, 1927

## ENVOYS EXTRAORDINARY AND MINISTERS PLENIPOTENTIARY

NETHERLANDS: M. W. L. F. C. Chevalier de  
Rappard . . . . May 12, 1922  
SWEDEN: M. U. T. Undén . . . . July 20, 1922  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: M. F. W. B.  
Coleman . . . . December 5, 1922  
DENMARK: M. F. H. A. de Lerche . . . . August 13, 1926  
ESTONIA: M. Laretei . . . . May 12, 1928  
GERMANY: M. H. Moraht . . . . October 18, 1926  
FRANCE: M. G. P. E. Puaux . . . . February 12, 1927  
ITALY: M. le Commandeur G. Amadori . . . . May 13, 1927  
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS:  
M. A. Arosev . . . . June 10, 1927  
FINLAND: M. Dr. G. Idman . . . . June 18, 1927  
CZECHOSLOVAKIA: M. Dr. R. Flieder . . . . June 27, 1927  
NORWAY: M. J. K. Wollebaek . . . . November 28, 1927  
GREAT BRITAIN: M. Joseph Addison . . . . April, 1928

## CHARGÉS D'AFFAIRES

HUNGARY: M. Dr. Jungerth . . . . May 23, 1923  
BELGIUM: M. F. de Selys-Fanson . . . . February 14, 1927  
LATVIA: M. Rušens . . . . —, 1928

# HEADS OF FOREIGN MISSIONS IN LITHUANIA 233

<i>Country and Address.</i>	<i>Name and Rank.</i>
<b>AMERICA (UNITED STATES OF)</b>	
Chancery: Riga, Skolas iela, 3. Tel. 27010.	
Riga . . . . .	M. Frederick W. B. Coleman, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
Riga . . . . .	M. Louis A. Sussdorff, Jr., 1st Secretary of Legation.
Riga . . . . .	M. Consul David B. Macgowan, 1st Secretary of Legation.
Riga . . . . .	M. Loy W. Henderson, 2nd Secretary of Legation.
Riga . . . . .	M. Hugh S. Martin, Special Attaché.
Riga . . . . .	M. Captain Trevor W. Swett, Military Attaché.
Riga . . . . .	M. Carl J. Mayer, Commercial Attaché.
<b>BELGIUM</b>	
Chancery: Riga, Antonijas iela, 1, dz. 2. Tel. 20905.	
Riga . . . . .	M. Florent de Selys-Fanson, Chargé d'Affaires.
Riga . . . . .	M. Jean de Fontaine, 1st class Secretary of Legation.
<b>CZECHOSLOVAKIA</b>	
Chancery: Stockholm, Hjor- thagsvagen, 7.	
Stockholm . . . . .	M. Dr. Robert Flieder, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
<b>DENMARK</b>	
Chancery: Vytauto pr., 37. Tel. 589.	
Helsingfors, Boulevardsga- tan, 3.	M. Fleming E. H. A. de Lerche, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
Vytauto pr., 37. Tel. 278	M. Erik A. Biering, Counsellor of Legation and Chargé d'Affaires.

<i>Country and Address.</i>	<i>Name and Rank.</i>
<b>ESTONIA</b>	
Chancery : Laisvés Aléja, 60. Tel. 301.	
Laisvés Aléja, 60 . . .	M. Laretei, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
<b>FINLAND</b>	
Chancery : Riga, Kalpaka bulv. 1, dz. 2. Tel. 23569.	
Riga . . . . .	M. Dr. Gustav Idman, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
Riga . . . . .	M. E. Sihvola, Agricultural Attaché.
Riga . . . . .	M. Jsei Hovilainen, Chancellor.
<b>FRANCE</b>	
Chancery : Kalnų g-vė, 8a. Tel. 152.	
Kalnų g-vė, 8a . . .	M. Gabriel P. E. Puaux, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
Žemaičių g-vė, 16 . . .	M. Charles A. Jauffret-Romeo, Secretary-Archivist.
Kalnų g-vė, 8a . . .	M. Gaston Grandclément, At- taché to Legation.
Bureau : Riga, Strelnieku iela, 1, dz. 1.	M. Lieut.-Colonel Archen, Mili- tary Attaché.
Riga . . . . .	M. Captain de Corvette Paul A. B. Still, Naval Attaché.
Riga . . . . .	M. Captain Chabanier, Adjoint to Military Attaché.
<b>GERMANY</b>	
Chancery : Gedimino g-vė, 11. Tel. 135.	
Corner of Parodos and Jononio g-vė. Tel. 137.	M. Hans Moraht, Envoy Extra- ordinary and Minister Pleni- potentiary.
Gedimino g-vė, 11 . . .	M. Dr. Alfred Freundt, Coun- sellor of Legation.
Laisvés Aléja, 10 . . .	M. Paulus von Stolzmann, At- taché to Legation.
Gedimino g-vė, 11 . . .	M. Roman Forner, Chancellor.

# HEADS OF FOREIGN MISSIONS IN LITHUANIA 235

<i>Country and Address.</i>	<i>Name and Rank.</i>
<b>GREAT BRITAIN</b>	
Chancery : Riga, Valdemara iela, 73. Tel. 91246. After 5 p.m. 91991.	
Riga . . . . .	M. Joseph Addison, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
Riga . . . . .	M. Edward H. Carr, C.B.E., 2nd Secretary of Legation.
Riga . . . . .	M. Raphael Farina, Attaché to Legation.
Riga . . . . .	M. Major H. W. C. Lloyd, D.S.O., M.C., Military At- taché.
<b>HOLY SEE</b>	
Chancery : Duonelaičio g-vė, 44 b.3. Tel. 2296.	
Duonelaičio g-vė, 44, b.3. .	Mgr. Laurent Schioppa, Arch- bishop of Justinianople, Apos- tolic Internuncio.
Duonelaičio g-vė, 44, b.3. .	Mgr. Luigi Faidutti, Auditor of the Apostolic Internuncio.
<b>HUNGARY</b>	
Chancery : Tallinn, Kohtu tänav, 4. Tel. 28-68, 28- 69.	
Tallinn . . . . .	M. Dr. Michel Jungerth, Chargé d'Affaires.
Tallinn . . . . .	M. Ferdinand Taroczy, Coun- sellor of Legation.
Tallinn . . . . .	M. Dr. Louis Szelle, Secretary of Legation.
Tallinn . . . . .	M. François Stouy, Secretary of Chancery.
<b>ITALY</b>	
Chancery : Viduno Alėja, 7. Tel. 501.	
Viduno Alėja, 7 . . . .	M. Commandeur Giovanni Ama- dori, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
Kęstučio g-vė, 38 . . . .	M. Vittorio Marini, Secretary of Legation.
Berlin . . . . .	M. Colonel Camillo Rossi, Mili- tary Attaché.

<i>Country and Address.</i>	<i>Name and Rank.</i>
<b>LATVIA</b>	
Chancery: Vytauto pr., 59. Tel. 49.	
Vytauto pr., 59 . . .	M. Rušens, Chargé d'Affaires.
Vytauto pr., 59 . . .	M. Peters Rušens, Secretary of Legation.
<b>NETHERLANDS</b>	
Chancery: Copenhagen, Niels Juelsgade, 8. Tel. Byen 62-30.	
Copenhagen . . .	M. Willem L. F. C. Chevalier de Rappard, Envoy Extraordin- ary and Minister Plenipoten- tiary.
Copenhagen . . .	M. Dr. L. Carsten, 1st class Secretary of Legation.
Copenhagen . . .	M. F. W. Craandijk, Attaché to Legation.
Copenhagen . . .	M. A. J. Witmans, Chancellor.
<b>NORWAY</b>	
Chancery: Stockholm, Strandvagen, 59. Tel. 77102, 70476.	
Stockholm . . .	M. Johan H. Wollebaek, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
Stockholm . . .	M. Alf Hassel, Counsellor of Legation.
Stockholm . . .	M. Sigfrid Johanessen, Com- mercial Counsellor.
<b>SWEDEN</b>	
Chancery: Riga, Eksporta iela, 5, dz. 7. Tel. 21532.	
Riga . . . . .	M. Ulf Torsten Unden, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
Riga . . . . .	M. Olof Hedman, 1st Secretary of Legation with rank of Consul

# HEADS OF FOREIGN MISSIONS IN LITHUANIA 237

<i>Country and Address.</i>	<i>Name and Rank.</i>
SWEDEN ( <i>continued</i> )	
Riga . . . . .	M. Knut R. Thyberg, 2nd Secretary of Legation.
Helsingfors, Esplanadgatan, 7	M. Lieut.-Colonel C. O. F. Rydeberg, Military Attaché.
Riga . . . . .	M. Captain C. H. Juhlin-Dannfelt, Military Attaché adjoint.
Riga . . . . .	M. E. F. W. de Silfverhjelm, Agricultural Attaché.
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS	
Chancery : Laisvės Alėja, 6. Tel. 313.	
Laisvės Alėja, 6 . . . .	M. Alexander Arosev, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
Laisvės Alėja, 6 . . . .	M. Simon Rabinovitch, Counsellor of Legation.
Vytauto pr., 12. Tel. 260	M. Paul Galanine, Commercial Attaché.
Riga . . . . .	M. Theodore Soudakov, Military Attaché.
Vytauto pr., 12 . . . .	M. Basil Mamakine, Head of Consular Section.

## LIST OF CONSULS-GENERAL, CONSULS, AND VICE-CONSULS IN LITHUANIA

### AMERICA (UNITED STATES OF)

Chancery : Gedimino g-vė 6. M. Robert W. Heingartner.  
Tel. 299.

### ARGENTINE

Chancery : Kestučio g-vė, 23. M. Herbert Falck, Vice-Consul.  
Tel. 11-47.

### AUSTRIA

Chancery : Laisvės Alėja, 66.  
Tel. 186.  
Trakų g., 48. Tel. 9-29. . M. Andrius Vosylius, Hon. Consul.



<i>Country and Address.</i>	<i>Name and Rank.</i>
<b>BELGIUM</b>	
Chancery : Kęstučio g-vė, 21. Tel. 162 and 2255.	M. Artur Lange, Hon. Consul.
At Klaipėda. Chancery : Turgaus g-vė, 33. Tel. 118 and 978.	M. Paul Schulz, Hon. Consul.
<b>CZECHOSLOVÁKIA</b>	
Chancery : Laisvės Alėja, 14. Tel. 364.	M. Jaroslav Galia, Consul.
At Klaipėda. Chancery : Simano Dacho g-vė, 4.	M. Martynas Reišys, Hon. Consul.
<b>DENMARK</b>	
Chancery : Vytauto pr., 37. Tel. 589.	
Smėliu g-vė, 2 . . .	M. I. P. Mirner, Vice-Consul.
At Klaipėda. Chancery : Liepų g-vė, 24. Tel. 132.	M. Henry Schmaehling, Hon. Consul.
<b>FINLAND</b>	
Chancery : Vytauto pr., 59. Tel. 348.	M. Vaino Aarnio, Hon. Consul.
At Klaipėda. Chancery : Liepojaus g-vė, 35. Tel. 266.	M. Louis Jahn, Hon. Consul.
<b>FRANCE</b>	
Chancery : Vytauto pr., 59. Tel. 116.	M. Georges Eybert, Consul.
<b>GERMANY</b>	
Chancery : Duonelaičio g-vė, 3. Tel. 553, 785.	M. Dr. Walther Maenss, Consul-General.
<b>GREAT BRITAIN</b>	
Chancery : Kęstučio g-vė, 19. Tel. 214.	M. Leonard Parish, Consul.
Passport Office : Vienybės Aikštė, 1. Tel. 142.	M. George W. Berry, Vice-Consul a.i.
At Klaipėda. Chancery : Liepojaus g-vė, 35. Tel. 362.	M. McInroy Este Vibert, Vice-Consul.

# HEADS OF FOREIGN MISSIONS IN LITHUANIA 239

<i>Country and Address.</i>	<i>Name and Rank.</i>
<b>HUNGARY</b>	
Chancery : Duonelaičio g-vė, 7. Tel. 18.	M. Jonas Dobkevičius, Hon. Consul.
<b>LATVIA</b>	
Chancery : Bažnyčios g-vė, 46.	M. Rudolf Puikis, Consul.
At Klaipėda. Chancery : Žardžių g-vė, 10-11.	M. Janis Riekstiņš, Consul.
<b>NETHERLANDS</b>	
Chancery : Mickevičiaus g-vė, 15. Tel. 308.	M. Joh. Schim van der Loeff, Hon. Consul.
At Klaipėda. Chancery : Kanto g-vė, 8. Tel. 965.	
Žvėjų g-vė, 3 . . . . .	M. Dr. H. P. Schim van der Loeff, Hon. Vice-Consul.
<b>NORWAY</b>	
Chancery : Kęstučio g-vė, 36. Tel. 878.	M. Professor Jonas Šimkus, Hon. Consul.
At Klaipėda. Chancery : Tomo g-vė, 10-12. Tel. 79, 10-49.	M. Paul Klemké, Hon. Vice- Consul.
<b>PORTUGAL</b>	
	M. Pieter J. Wap, Hon. Consul (Absent).
<b>SWEDEN</b>	
Chancery : Miškų g-vė, 2. Tel. 117.	M Ernst Holmgren, Consul.
At Klaipėda. Chancery : Duonelaičio 10. Tel. 5 and 953.	M. H. Carl E. Wiese, Hon. Vice- Consul.
<b>SWITZERLAND</b>	
Chancery : Bažnyčios g-vė, 12. Tel. 316.	M. Georges Weingart, Hon. Consul.

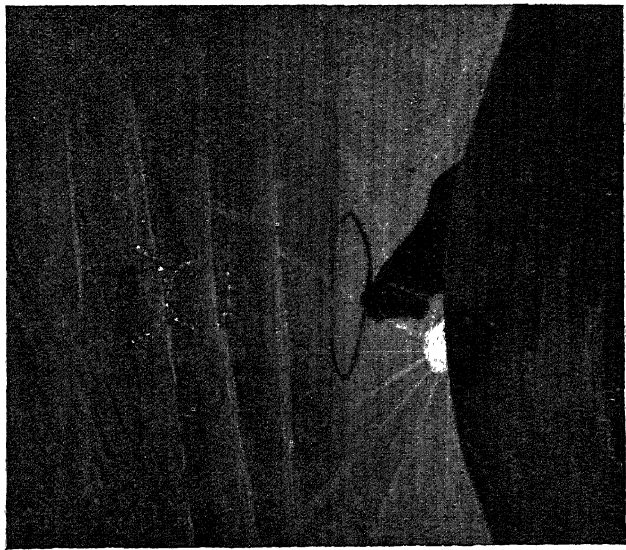
## WHO'S WHO IN LITHUANIA

### ARTISTS AND SCULPTORS

- BIČIUNAS, VYTAUTAS. General subjects and engraving.  
ČIURLIONIS, M.; b. 1875, d. 1914. Also musician. Educated  
Warsaw. Mystical and symbolical themes of remarkable  
character.  
DIDŽIOKAS, VLADAS. Decorative Art.  
GALAUNĖ, PAULIUS. Engraving.  
GALDIKAS, ADOMAS. Genre, landscape, and also engraving.  
JANULIS, J. Portraits.  
JOMANTAS, V. Applied art.  
KALPOKAS, PETRAS. Portrait and historical painter.  
KULVIETIS, E. Still life.  
MACKEVIČIUS, J. Landscape and genre.  
RIMŠA, PETRAS; b. 1881. One of best known sculptors.  
His works have been successfully exhibited at Petrograd,  
Moscow, and other places. Is one of founders of  
Lithuanian Artists' Association.  
ŠILEIKA, JONAS. Portraits.  
ŠIMONIS, KAZYS. Decorative art. Symbolist and mystic.  
ŠKLERIS, KAJETONAS. Water colours. Sculptor.  
ŠLAPELIS, IGNAS. Landscape.  
VARNAS, ADOMAS. Portrait painter, landscape painter, and  
caricaturist.  
VIENOŽINSKIS, JUSTINAS. Landscape.  
ZIKARAS, JUOZAS. Sculptor.  
ŽMUIDZINAVIČIUS, ANTANAS. Landscape. Studied Paris.

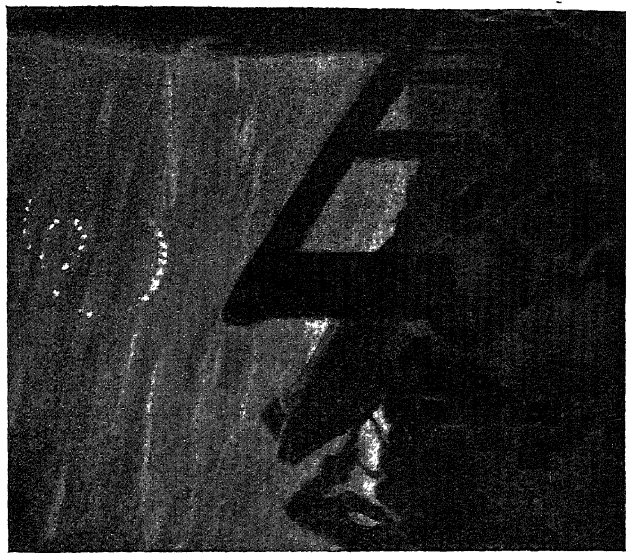
### COMPOSERS AND MUSICIANS

- BRAZYS, REV. T.; b. 1870. Has composed several masses,  
fugues, and choruses.  
ČIURLIONIS, M. In addition to his fame as an artist, Čiurlionis  
was an excellent musician. He has left many sonatas and



THE CYCLE OF THE ZODIAC, "THE BULL."

From the painting by M. Čiurlionis.



THE CYCLE OF THE ZODIAC, "THE CRAB."

From the painting by M. Čiurlionis.

other pianoforte pieces, as well as choral compositions for masses.

DIRVIANSKAITĖ, A. Composer of vocal solos.

GRUODIS, J. Symphonies, quartettes, sonatas for pianoforte and for pianoforte and violin. Numerous variations on Lithuanian national song *motifs*. Also other vocal solos and choruses.

KAČANAUSKAS, A. Composer of vocal solos and choruses.

LAUMIANSKIENĖ, E. Composer of works for pianoforte and for violin and pianoforte, including tarantella and mazurka.

NAUJALIS, J.; b. 1869. Prolific composer of sacred and secular music, vocal solos, duets, and choruses; also an orchestral quartette and minuet.

NAVICKAS, S. Composer of choruses.

NEIMONTAS, J. Composer of choruses.

PETRAUSKAS, M. Has won fame in America, where his operatic works are widely known. These include "Birutė," "Apvesdinote mane," "Consilium Facultatis," "Užburtas Kunigaikštis," "Vestuvės," "Eglė," and many vocal solos and choruses.

SASNAUSKAS, Č. Organist. Sacred and secular music, including cantatas for male voices, Requiem, vocal solos, and choruses.

ŠIMKUS, S.; b. 1887. Organ and piano, the cantata "Nugrimzdes Dvaras," vocal solos, and choruses.

TALLAT-KELPŠA, J.; b. 1888. Composer of numerous pianoforte pieces, vocal solos, and choruses. Is conductor of State Opera.

ŽILEVIČIUS, J.; b. 1891. Distinguished composer and musical historian. Studied Warsaw and Petrograd Conservatoires. Helped greatly to organize Lithuanian State Theatre and Opera. Has written many vocal solos and choruses, a Requiem, the trio "Močiute Sirdelė," and Lithuanian symphonic quartette.

#### WRITERS (PROSE, POETRY, AND DRAMA)

*(The list includes names of some famous authors no longer living)*

BALTRUŠAITIS, JURGIS. One of the great figures in Lithuanian contemporary literature. A lyric poet in both Russian and Lithuanian.

- DUONELAITIS, KRISTIJONAS; b. in Lithuania Minor 1714, d. 1780. Great Lithuanian classical poet. Author of "The Four Seasons," a brilliant study of nature and of Lithuanian peasant life.
- GAIGALAITIS, DR. V.; b. 1870 in Lithuania Minor. Distinguished publicist and savant. Sat for Klaipėda (Memel) in Prussian Landtag, 1900-15, and in Lithuanian State Council.
- GIRA, LIUDAS; b. 1884. Neo-romantic poet and dramatist. Has written several mysteries, notably "The Blossom of the Fern," symbolic dramas ("Daybreak" and others), and a beautiful lyric drama, "Guests."
- GUSTAITIS, DR. M.; b. 1870, d. Dec. 23, 1927. Scholar, poet, and translator of classics. Studied Friburg, Ratisbon, and Rome.
- KREVĖ-MICKEVIČIUS, V.; b. 1884. One of the most famous Lithuanian writers and savants. Studied Vilna and Kiev universities (philology and philosophy). Holds highest university degrees. Author of numerous works in Russian, Polish, and Lithuanian. His greatest work perhaps the lyrical historical drama "Skirgaila." His long dramatic poem, "Šarunas, Duke of the Land of Dainava," pictures mediæval Lithuania.
- KUDIRKA, DR. VINCAS; b. 1858, d. 1899. Author of words and music of Lithuanian National Hymn. Talented publicist, poet, fiction writer, satirist, critic, translator, and musician. Edited "Varpas" ("The Bell"), which supported Lithuanian revolutionary movement against Russia.
- MAIRONIS-MAČIULIS, J.; b. 1862. Styled "Poet-Prophet of Lithuanian Renaissance." Studied Kaunas classical *lycée*, Kiev University, and Petrograd Theological Seminary. Distinguished alike for dramatic, epic, and lyrical works. The last include "Voices of Spring," "Young Lithuania," "Our Sufferings," etc. His best known dramas are "The Death of Keistutis," "Vytautas and the Teutonic Knights," and "Blinda, the Leveller." Translated "Rigveda" into Lithuanian.
- PEČKAUSKAITĖ, MARIJA (pen-name "Šatrijos Ragana," i.e. "The Witch of Šatrija"); b. 1878. Famous novelist. Has written some of the best fiction in the Lithuanian language.
- PŠIBILAUŠKIENĖ, SOFIJA (pen-name "Lazdynų Pelėda," i.e. "The Owl of Lazdynai"); b. 1867, d. 1927. Famous novelist and short-story writer, realist.
- TUMAS, REV. J. (VAIŽGANTAS); b. 1869. Widely known Lithuanian essayist, critic, novelist, and dramatist. His

greatest work, "Pragiedruliai" ("Flashes of Light"), is an epic of the Lithuanian nation.

VIDUNAS, W. ST.; b. 1868 in Lithuania Minor. Leading poet, dramatist, and philosopher. Author of many philosophic studies, songs, comedies, dramas, and tragedies. In his comedies a realist mocking German efforts to Germanize the Lithuanians; in his lyric poems and dramas a symbolist and mystic. His works include the trilogy "The Eternal Fire," "In the Shadow of the Ancestors," etc.

ŽYMANTIENĖ-ŽEMAITĖ, J.; b. 1845, d. 1921. Noted Lithuanian national authoress and writer of numerous popular novels.

Among other living writers mention should also be made of the following: Kazys Binkis, futurist; Bronė Buivydaitytė, romanticist; Sofia Čiurlionienė, writer of semi-realist plays; A. Jakštas-Dambrauskas, classic and distinguished critic; Kaledų Kaukė (K. Jurgelionis); Faustas Kirša, symbolist; Adomas Lastas, expressionist; Juozas Mikuckis, romanticist; Vincas Mykolaitis-Putinas, symbolist and well-known critic; Gabrielė Petkevičaitė, realist; Pleirytė-Puidienė, novelist and poet; Kazys Puida, dramatist and novelist; Jurgis Savickis, expressionist; Balys Sruoga, symbolist and noted critic; Ignas Šeinius, realist; Karolis Vairas (V. K. Račkauskas), poet and translator of foreign works into Lithuanian; Petras Vaičiūnas, neo-romantic and latterly realist playwright; Mykolas Vaitkus, symbolist; A. Vienuolis-Žukauskas, realist.

### PROMINENT JOURNALISTS

BAGDONAS, MATAS. Political Editor, "Lietuvos Aidas."

BORTKEVIČIENĖ, FELICIJA. Editor "Lietuvos Ūkininkas."

BRUŽAS, ANTANAS. Editor "Mūsų Rytojus."

DAILIDĖ, PRANAS. Editor-in-chief "Lietuvos Žinios."

GRICIUS, AUGUSTAS. Literary Editor "Lietuvos Aidas."

GUSTAINIS, VALENTINAS. Editor-in-chief "Lietuvos Aidas."

JAKUŽAITIS, J. Editor "Lietuvos Keleivis."

KARDELIS, JONAS. Editorial staff "Lietuvos Žinios."

PALECKIS, JUSTINAS. Editor "Naujas Žodis."

PURICKIS, JUOZAS (Dr.). Freelance, political and economic subjects.

ŠALČIUS, MATAS. Editorial staff "Lietuvos Aidas."  
TURAUSKAS, EDUARDAS. Editor-in-chief "Rytas."

## SCIENTISTS, SCHOLARS, MEN OF LETTERS, Etc.

- ALEKNA, ANTANAS; b. 1872. Graduate Petrograd Roman Catholic Academy. Associate Professor of Lithuanian history and ecclesiastical history in University of Lithuania.
- ALEKSA, JONAS; b. 1879. Studied Moscow University; graduate Warsaw Agricultural and Industrial Course. Docent, political economy and agricultural economy, University of Lithuania.
- AUGUSTAITIS, PRANAS; b. 1883. Studied Petrograd Theological Academy, also Freiburg and Berlin Universities. Philosophy, West European literature. Ph.D.
- AVIŽONIS, PETRAS; b. 1875. Graduate Dorpat University with medical degree. Ophthalmology. Has held numerous offices in University of Lithuania, including that of Rector.
- BAGDONAS, JUOZAS; b. 1866. Graduated medical faculty, Moscow University. Specialist internal diseases and therapeutics. Associate Professor of University of Lithuania.
- BALČIKONIS, JUOZAS; b. 1885. Graduate history and philology, Petrograd University. Specialist in Lithuanian language and languages of kindred peoples. Docent of University of Lithuania.
- BASANAVIČIUS, DR. JONAS; b. 1851, d. Feb. 16, 1927. Styled "Patriarch of Lithuanian Renaissance." Studied Moscow University, specializing in philology, history, and medicine. One of founders of famous journal "Aušra" ("Dawn"). Published numerous scholarly works on Bulgarian and Lithuanian ethnology, philology, and folklore. One of most remarkable, styled "From Lives of Ghosts and Devils," deals with Lithuanian animism.
- BIELIACKINAS, SIMANAS; b. 1875. Graduate law, Odessa University. Associate Professor Civil Law, University of Lithuania.
- BIRŽIŠKA, MYKOLAS; b. 1882. Graduate law, Moscow University. Authority on Lithuanian language and literature. Professor of University of Lithuania, in which has held various offices.
- BIRŽIŠKA, VACLOVAS; b. 1884. Graduate law, Petrograd University. Associate Professor of University of Lithuania. Librarian of University library.
- BIRŽIŠKA, VIKTORAS; b. 1886. Graduate technology and



- mathematics, Petrograd University. Docent, higher mathematics, of University of Lithuania.
- BISTRAS, LEONAS; b. 1890. Studied medicine Geneva, Dorpat, and Freiburg; Ph.D. of last-named university. Docent of University of Lithuania.
- BLAŽYS, JUOZAS; b. 1890. Graduate Petrograd Military Medical Academy. Nervous diseases and psychiatry. Docent of University of Lithuania.
- BLIUDŽIUS, MIKAS; b. 1882. Graduate Petrograd University. Organic chemistry.
- BLIUDŽIUTĖ, EMILIJA; b. 1892. Graduate medicine, Moscow University. Gynæcology. Senior assistant University of Lithuania.
- BRAZYS, TEODORAS; b. 1870. Teaches church music and history of music, also Christian archæology and art history in University of Lithuania.
- BRENDERIS, PRANAS; b. 1894. Graduate philology, Berlin University. Latin language and literature. Docent of University of Lithuania.
- BUČYS, PRANCIŠKUS; b. 1872. Studied Petrograd and Freiburg. Theology and philosophy. Professor these subjects, University of Lithuania.
- BŪGA, KAZIMIERAS; b. 1879, d. 1924. Mentioned here as one of greatest authorities on Lithuanian language. Graduate philology, Petrograd University, of which held highest degrees. Professor in Perm University. Professor Lithuanian and kindred languages, University of Lithuania.
- BUINEVIČIUS, KAZYS; b. 1872. Graduate medicine, Petrograd University. Professor therapeutics, University of Lithuania.
- BUTKEVIČIUS, FILYPAS; b. 1887. Graduate mathematics and natural science, Petrograd University. Associate Professor inorganic and analytical chemistry, University of Lithuania.
- ČECHAVIČIUS, POVILAS; b. 1858. Graduate Petrograd Road Engineering Institute; also studied Kiev Polytechnic Institute. Associate Professor hydrotechnics, University of Lithuania.
- ČEPINSKIS, VINCAS; b. 1871. Graduate mathematics and natural science, Petrograd University and Zurich Polytechnic Institute (electro-chemical section). Professor physics and physical chemistry, University of Lithuania, of which he has been pro-Rector and Rector.
- ČESAITIS, IGNAS; b. 1893. Graduate theology, Freiburg.

- Docent, pedagogics, and history of same, University of Lithuania.
- ČESNYS, BLAZIEJUS; b. 1884. Graduate Petrograd Roman Catholic Academy, with degree of D.D.; also Freiburg. Professor, dogmatic theology, University of Lithuania. Deacon Theological Faculty.
- DAMBRAUSKAS, ALEKSANDRAS; b. 1860. Graduate Petrograd Roman Catholic Academy, of which has been Professor. Authority on history of Christian origins. Hon. Professor of University of Lithuania.
- DAUKANTAS, TEODORAS; b. 1884. Graduate Petrograd Nautical Academy. Docent, anthropology and geography, University of Lithuania.
- DIRMANTAS, STASYS; b. 1887. Graduate Moscow Surveyors' Institute, with engineering geodetics diploma. Docent, geodetics, University of Lithuania.
- DOBKEVIČIUS, FELIKSAS; b. 1872. Graduate Petrograd Technological Institute. Privatdocent, railway engineering, University of Lithuania.
- DOVYDAITIS, PRANAS; b. 1886. Graduate law, Moscow University. Religious and universal history and philosophy. Associate Professor University of Lithuania.
- DUBAS, VLADAS; b. 1887. Graduate history and philology, Moscow University. Romance literature. Docent, University of Lithuania.
- ELISONAS, JURGIS; b. 1889. Natural science graduate, Petrograd University. Docent, zoology, comparative anatomy, and embryology, University of Lithuania.
- ERETAS, JUOZAS; b. 1896. Graduate, Freiburg, with degree Ph.D. Associate Professor, general literature, University of Lithuania.
- FETERAUSKAS, GUSTAVAS; b. 1874. Graduate Petrograd University. Privatdocent, political economy, University of Lithuania.
- GAIGALATIS, VILIUS; b. 1870 in Lithuania Minor. Graduate Königsberg University, of which Ph.D. Docent, New Testament theology, University of Lithuania. Distinguished publicist and savant. Sat for Klaipėda (Memel) in Prussian Landtag 1900-15, and in Lithuanian State Council.
- GALAUNĖ, PAULIUS; b. 1890. Studied Petrograd Psychico-Neurological Institute, Petrograd and Moscow Art Schools and Louvre School, Paris. Lecturer on Lithuanian art history and Docent, art theory and history, University of Lithuania.

- GOGELIS, LEONAS; b. 1869. Graduate Dorpat Veterinary Institute. Professor veterinary bacteriology and epizooty, also general veterinary surgery and special surgery, University of Lithuania.
- GORODECKIS, VASARAS; b. 1873. Engineering graduate, Kharkov Technological Institute. Docent, motors and steam machinery, University of Lithuania.
- GRAUROGKAS, ANTANAS; b. 1880. Engineering graduate, Petrograd Technological Institute. Docent, mechanical technology, University of Lithuania.
- GRAUROGKAS, JULIJONAS; b. 1885. Engineering graduate, Petrograd Technological Institute. Docent, mathematics, geometry, analytical geometry, etc., University of Lithuania.
- GRIGAITIS, ALEKSANDRAS; b. 1877. D.D., Petrograd Roman Catholic Academy. Studied Freiburg and Jerusalem Biblical Academy. Awarded at Rome Licentiate degree of Holy Writ. Professor, Ancient Law of Holy Writ, and Hebrew language, University of Lithuania.
- GRINKEVIČIUS, SILVESTRAS; b. 1891. Engineering graduate, Petrograd Technology Institute. Docent, bridges, University of Lithuania.
- GRONSKIS, POVILAS; b. 1883. Law graduate, Petrograd University. LL.D. Moscow University. Formerly Professor Petrograd Commercial Institute, and Psychological Institute, Yekaterinoslav University, and Franco-Russian Institute, Paris. Professor, history of new age, University of Lithuania.
- GYLYS, ANTANAS; b. 1894. Ph.D. Munich University. M.D. same University. Docent, theoretical and empirical psychology, University of Lithuania.
- HERBAČAUSKAS, JUOZAS-ALBINAS; b. 1876. Studied Cracow University, where lectured on Lithuanian language and literature. Lecturer University of Lithuania, Slavonic languages and literature; teaches Polish language.
- IVANAUSKAS, TADAS; b. 1882. Graduate Paris and Petrograd Universities. Professor, zoology, University of Lithuania. Curator of experimental station.
- JABLONSKIS, JONAS; b. 1861. Graduate history and philology, Moscow University. Professor, Lithuanian and kindred languages, University of Lithuania. Elected Hon. Professor of University.
- JAKUBĖNAS, POVILAS; b. 1871. Graduate theology, Dorpat University. Docent, ecclesiastical history, University of Lithuania.

- JANKAUSKAS, PLATONAS; b. 1860. Graduate mathematics, Petrograd University, ditto, Petrograd Road Engineering Institute, of which formerly Professor. Professor, mechanics, kinematics of mechanism, water motors, etc., University of Lithuania.
- JANKEVIČIUS, JUOZAS; b. 1890. Graduate Kiev Polytechnic Institute, with diploma for structural engineering. Docent University of Lithuania.
- JANULAITIS, AUGUSTINAS; b. 1878. Studied Berne University; law graduate, Moscow University. Professor, legal history, University of Lithuania.
- JASČENKA, ALEKSANDRAS; b. 1877. Graduate Moscow University, of which holds LL.D. international law. Professor, international law, University of Lithuania.
- JODELĖ, PRANAS; b. 1871. Graduate Kharkov Veterinary Institute, Moscow University Bacteriological Institute, Kiev Polytechnic Institute. Professor, technology of construction and construction material, University of Lithuania.
- JONYNAS, IGNAS; b. 1884. Graduate history and philology, Moscow and Grenoble Universities. Docent, Lithuanian history, University of Lithuania. Director in the Ministry for Foreign Affairs.
- JUODAKIS, PETRAS; b. 1872. Graduate natural science, Petrograd University. Professor, inorganic and analytical chemistry, University of Lithuania.
- JURGELIUNAS, ANTANAS; b. 1872. Graduate physics and mathematics, Petrograd University. Medical graduate, Kiev University. M.D. latter. Professor, hygiene and bacteriology, University of Lithuania.
- JURGUTIS, VLADAS; b. 1885. D.D. Petrograd Theological Academy. Graduate economics, Munich University. Associate Professor, financial law, University of Lithuania. Governor of the Bank of Lithuania.
- JUŠKYS, VYTAUTAS; b. 1894. Medical graduate, Tartu University. Assistant, University of Lithuania, skin and venereal diseases.
- KAIRIUKŠTIS, VLADAS; b. 1887; M.D. Kazan University. Assistant, therapeutics, University of Lithuania.
- KAIRUKŠTIS, POVILAS; b. 1868. Graduate Moscow University. Privatdocent, internal and infectious diseases, University of Lithuania.
- KAIRYS, STEPONAS; b. 1878. Graduate Petrograd Technological Institute, with technical engineering diploma. Privatdocent, hydrotechnics, waterworks, and canalization, University of Lithuania.

- KALVAITYTĖ, PAULINA; b. 1886. Medical graduate, Berlin University. Prosector, general pathology and pathological anatomy, University of Lithuania.
- KARUŽA, JURGIS; b. 1866. Graduate Petrograd Military Medical Academy, of which M.D. Associate Professor, skin and venereal diseases, University of Lithuania.
- KAVECKIS, MYKOLAS-STASYS; b. 1889. Graduate physical chemistry, Kharkov University. Student Kiev Polytechnic Institute. Docent, mineralogy, University of Lithuania.
- KEPALAS, KAZIMIERAS, b. 1891. Graduate liberal arts faculty, University of Lithuania. Lecturer in Lithuanian and Latin languages and literature.
- KLIMAS, PETRAS; b. 1891. Prominent historian and publicist. Has written copiously on Lithuanian history, both ancient and modern. Now Lithuanian Minister in Paris.
- KODATIS, BERNARDAS; b. 1879. Studied Berlin University. Docent, astronomy, University of Lithuania.
- KOLUPAILA, STEPONAS; b. 1892. Graduate Moscow Surveying Institute, with diploma engineering geodetics; student Moscow Agricultural Academy, engineering section. Professor, hydrotechnics, hydrology, hydraulics, and melioration, University of Lithuania.
- KONČIUS, IGNAS; b. 1886. Graduate physical faculty, Petrograd University. Docent, physics, University of Lithuania.
- KREVĖ-MICKEVIČIUS, VINCAS; b. 1882. Graduate Lvov and Kiev Universities. M.A. of latter, comparative philology. Professor, Slavonic languages and literature, University of Lithuania.
- KRIŠČIUKAITIS, ANTANAS; b. 1864. Law graduate, Moscow University. Professor, penal procedure, University of Lithuania.
- KURAITIS, PRANAS; b. 1883. D.D. Petrograd Roman Catholic Academy. Ph.D. Louvain University. Associate Professor, philosophy, gnosiology, and ontology, University of Lithuania.
- KURNATAUSKAS, KOSTANTAS; b. 1878. Graduate Königsberg University; Ph.D. Erlangen University. Docent, Old Testament theology, University of Lithuania.
- LANDAU, EBERAS; b. 1878. M.D. Dorpat University. Professor, histology and embryology, University of Lithuania.
- LANGE, ARTURAS-HENRIKAS; b. 1884. Graduate Petro-

- grad Polytechnic Institute, with electrical engineering diploma. Docent, electro-technics, University of Lithuania.
- LAŠAS, VLADAS; b. 1892. Medical graduate, Dorpat University. M.D. University of Lithuania. Associate Professor, physiology and physiological chemistry, University of Lithuania.
- LEONAS, PETRAS; b. 1864. Law graduate, Moscow University. Professor, history of philosophy of law and encyclopædia of law, University of Lithuania.
- MAČIULIS (MACULEVIČIUS)-MAIRONIS, JONAS; b. 1862. D.D. Petrograd Roman Catholic Academy. Professor, moral theology, University of Lithuania. Elected hon. professor.
- MAČYS, VLADAS; b. 1867. Law graduate, Moscow University. Professor, civil law, University of Lithuania.
- MALAKAUSKAS, PETRAS; b. 1888. Graduate Rome Grigalius University, with degree Doctor of Ecclesiastical Law. Studied also in Rome at courses of ecclesiastical law of S. Concilii Kongregacija. Docent, legal origins, University of Lithuania.
- MALIAUSKIS, ANTANAS; b. 1877. Ph.D. Louvain University. Graduate Freiburg University. Professor, philosophical systems, sociology, ethics, and theodicy, University of Lithuania.
- MARKUNAS, PRANAS; b. 1873. Graduate Petrograd Technological Institute. Privatdocent, ferro-concrete, University of Lithuania.
- MAŠIOTAS, JONAS; b. 1874. Graduate mathematics, Moscow University. Graduate Moscow Technical School, with engineering mechanics diploma. Docent, book-keeping and technical accounting, University of Lithuania.
- MATULIONIS, PAULIUS; b. 1860. Graduate Petrograd Forestry Institute. Professor, silviculture, University of Lithuania. Professor and Rector, Dotnava Agricultural Academy.
- MAŽYLIS, PRANAS; b. 1885. Medical graduate, Cracow University, of which M.D. Docent, gynæcology, University of Lithuania.
- MOCKUS, ZIGMAS; b. 1880. Graduate Dorpat Veterinary Institute. Docent, animal anatomy, operative surgery, and veterinary obstetrics, University of Lithuania.
- MORAVSKIS, ALFONSAS; b. 1868. Graduate Leipzig Commercial School. Docent, political economy, universal economy, and Lithuanian finances, University of Lithuania.

- MORKELIS, MORKUS; b. 1893. D.D. Petrograd Roman Catholic Academy. Docent, patrology and ecclesiastical law, University of Lithuania.
- MOŠINSKIS, VYTAUTAS; b. 1876. Graduate Petrograd Technological Institute, with engineering diploma. Acting Associate Professor, mechanical technology, University of Lithuania.
- MYKOLAITIS, VINCAS; b. 1894. Ph.D. Freiburg University; studied Munich University. Docent, general literature, Lithuanian literature, and æsthetics, University of Lithuania.
- NARJAUSKAS, JURGIS; b. 1876. Graduate Rome Grigalius University, with degree of doctor of canon and civil law. Lecturer, Latin language and literature and Italian, University of Lithuania. Resigned.
- NASTOPKA, PETRAS; b. 1871. Graduate Dorpat Veterinary Institute. Acting Docent, zootechnics, zoohygiene, University of Lithuania.
- NONEVIČIUS, ELIJOŠIUS; b. 1863. Graduate Dorpat Veterinary Institute, with veterinary M.D. Associate Professor, animal pathological anatomy, University of Lithuania. Lecturer on microbiology, Dotnava Agricultural Academy.
- PAKŠTAS, KAZYS; b. 1893. Graduate sociological faculty, New York Fordham University. Doctor Natural Sciences, Freiburg University. Docent, universal history and philosophy of history, also geography, University of Lithuania.
- PALTAROKAS, KAZIMIERAS; b. 1875. D.D. Petrograd Roman Catholic Academy. Associate Professor (resigned), pastoral theology, University of Lithuania.
- PAPEČKYS, JUOZAS; b. 1890. Law graduate, Moscow University. Docent, penal law, University of Lithuania.
- PENKAUSKAS, PRANCIŠKUS; b. 1889. D.D. Petrograd Roman Catholic Academy. Studied Munich University. Docent, ecclesiastical history of middle ages, University of Lithuania.
- PETKEVIČIUS, TADAS; b. 1893. Graduate law, Moscow University. Expert international law. Acting Docent, commercial law, University of Lithuania.
- POKROVSKIS, MIKALOJUS; b. 1865. Law graduate, Petrograd University. Associate Professor, financial law, University of Lithuania.
- PURÉNAS, ANTANAS; b. 1883. Graduate chemistry section, Petrograd University. Associate Professor, inorganic chemistry, University of Lithuania.

- PUTRIMAS, ALEKSANDRAS; b. 1886. Graduate electro-technical section, Vienna Technical School. Privatdocent, electro-mechanics, University of Lithuania.
- RAČKAUSKAS, MELCHIORAS; b. 1885. Graduate classical section of faculty of history and philosophy of Odessa University. Docent, classical languages and literature, University of Lithuania.
- RADZVICKAS, PETRAS; b. 1864. Medical graduate, Moscow University. M.D. of same. Associate Professor, ear, nose, and throat diseases, University of Lithuania.
- RAUDONIKIS, PETRAS; b. 1869. Graduate pharmaceutical section of Moscow University. Professor, pharmaceutics and pharmacognosy, University of Lithuania.
- REGELIS, KONSTANTINAS; b. 1890. Graduate mathematical and natural science faculty, Petrograd University. Ph.D. Würzburg University. Professor, botany, University of Lithuania. Director of Botanical Gardens.
- REINYS, MEČISLOVAS; b. 1884. D.D. Petrograd Roman Catholic Academy. Ph.D. Louvain University. Studied natural science faculty same university and Strasburg University. Associate Professor, experimental psychology, University of Lithuania.
- RIMKA, ALBINAS; b. 1886. Graduate economics faculty, Frankfort-on-Main University. Docent, statistics, University of Lithuania.
- ROEMERIS, MYKOLAS; b. 1880. Law graduate, Petrograd University. Studied Cracow University, graduate economics section, Paris School of Political Sciences. Professor, State Law, University of Lithuania. Pro-Rector and Rector of University of Lithuania.
- RUDZINSKAITĖ-ARCIMAVIČIENE, MARIJA; b. 1885. Graduate Moscow Women's Course. Docent, universal history, Eastern history and Egyptology, University of Lithuania. Resigned.
- SEZEMANAS, VASYLIUS; b. 1884. Graduate history and philological faculty, Petrograd University. Associate Professor, philosophy, University of Lithuania.
- SKVIRECKAS, JUOZAPAS; b. 1873. D.D. Petrograd Roman Catholic Academy. Professor, New Testament, University of Lithuania.
- SLEŽEVIČIUS, KAZYS; b. 1890. Graduate mathematical section, Odessa University. Docent, geophysics, University of Lithuania.
- SMETONA, ANTANAS; b. 1874. Law graduate, Petrograd



- University. Docent, theory and history of art, University of Lithuania.
- SONGAILA, MYKOLAS; b. 1874. Graduate Petrograd Art Academy. Associate Professor, architecture, University of Lithuania.
- SRUOGA, BALYS; b. 1896. Ph.D. Munich University. Docent, Slavonic languages and literature, University of Lithuania.
- STANČIUS, POVILAS; b. 1888. Graduate Petrograd Military Medical Academy. Docent, stomatology and dentistry, University of Lithuania.
- STANKEVIČIUS, VLADIMIRAS; b. 1884. Law graduate, Petrograd University. Docent, penal law, University of Lithuania.
- ŠALČIUS, PETRAS; b. 1893. Law graduate, Moscow University and Higher Co-operative Course. Docent, political economy, University of Lithuania.
- ŠALKAUSKAS, KAZYS; b. 1885. Law graduate, Moscow University. Docent, civil law, University of Lithuania.
- ŠALKAUSKAS, STASYS; b. 1886. Law graduate, Moscow University. Ph.D. Freiburg University. Associate Professor, pedagogy and its history, University of Lithuania.
- ŠAPIRA, NEACHAS; b. 1900. Ph.D. Berlin University. Privatdocent, carbo-hydrates and their fermentation, University of Lithuania.
- ŠAULYS, KAZIMIERAS-STEPONAS; b. 1872. D.D. Petrograd Roman Catholic Academy. Associate Professor, Canon Law, University of Lithuania.
- ŠERNAS, PETRAS; b. 1886. Graduate Moscow University. Assistant, higher mathematics, University of Lithuania.
- ŠILKARSKIS, VLADIMIRAS; b. 1884. Graduate history and philology, Moscow University. Ph.D. Dorpat University. Professor, Greek language and literature, University of Lithuania.
- ŠIMKUS, JONAS; b. 1873. Graduate Moscow University, chemical and pharmaceutical degrees of same. Student Geneva University. Docent of Kazan and Moscow Universities. Professor, chemical technology, University of Lithuania. Former Rector of University.
- ŠIMOLIUNAS, JONAS; b. 1878. Graduate Riga Polytechnic Institute. Acting Associate Professor, construction, road-making, etc., University of Lithuania.
- ŠLIOGERIS, JERONIMAS; b. 1871. Graduate Petrograd Electro-technical Institute. Docent, electro-technics, etc., University of Lithuania.

- ŠLIUPAITĖ, ALDONA; b. 1886. M.D. Philadelphia University medical faculty. Assistant, obstetrics and gynecology, University of Lithuania.
- ŠLIUPAS, JONAS; b. 1861. Graduate Maryland University medical faculty; student New York Postgraduate School and Hospital. Privatdocent and Hon. Professor, medical history, University of Lithuania. Dr. Jonas Šliupas is a famous veteran leader, publicist, savant, and advocate of free thought. Studied Moscow. From earliest years associated with Lithuanian liberation movement, notably "Aušra" ("Dawn"), in conjunction with late Dr. Basanavičius. Has published several important historical works, including (in English) "The Past, Present, and Future of Lithuania," and "The Lithuanian People."
- ŠLIUPAS, KEISTUTIS; b. 1888. B.A. and B.Sc. Pennsylvania University. Docent, physics, University of Lithuania.
- ŠTRAUCHAS, JONAS; b. 1887. Graduate history and philology, Petrograd University. Acting Docent, philosophy, University of Lithuania.
- ŠUCAS, TADAS; b. 1880. Graduate Petrograd Technological Institute. Privatdocent, steam boilers, University of Lithuania.
- TAMOŠAITIS, IZIDORIUS; b. 1889. Graduate Petrograd Theological Academy. Ph.D. Freiburg University. Associate Professor, philosophy, University of Lithuania.
- TONKUNAS, JUOZAS; b. 1894. Graduate agronomical section, Moscow Agricultural Academy. Docent, agriculture, University of Lithuania. Appointed Docent Dotnava Agricultural Academy.
- TOTORAITIS, JONAS; b. 1872. Ph.D. Freiburg University. Associate Professor, ecclesiastical history, palæography, University of Lithuania.
- TUMAS, JUOZAS; b. 1869. Docent, Lithuanian and kindred languages and literature, University of Lithuania.
- TUMÉNAS, ANTANAS; b. 1880. Law graduate, Petrograd University. Docent, State and Lithuanian State Law, University of Lithuania.
- TUMÉNIENĖ-MINGAILAITĖ, VANDA; b. 1880. M.D. Berne University. Docent, children's diseases, University of Lithuania.
- VABALAS, GUDAITIS JONAS; b. 1881. Graduate Petrograd University, agronomical section of Moscow Agricultural

- Academy, and Petrograd Pedagogic Course. Docent, philosophy, University of Lithuania.
- VAGNERIS, KAROLIS; b. 1884. Studied Dorpat, Leipzig, Freiburg, and Bonn Universities. Ph.D. Leipzig. Professor, comparative anatomy, University of Lithuania. Resigned.
- VAIČIUŠKA, PRANAS; b. 1876. Graduate medical faculty, Moscow University. M.D. Berlin University. Privatdocent, internal diseases, University of Lithuania.
- VAILIONIS, LIUDAS; b. 1887. Graduate Cracow University. Docent, vegetable anatomy and physiology, University of Lithuania.
- VAITKEVIČIUS, JUOZAS; b. 1880. D.D. Freiburg University. Docent, moral theology, University of Lithuania. Resigned.
- VASILIAUSKAS, KAZIMIERAS; b. 1879. Graduate Riga Polytechnic Institute. Associate Professor, structural mechanics, University of Lithuania.
- VILEIŠIS, JONAS; b. 1872. Law graduate, Petrograd University. Docent, administrative law, University of Lithuania. Resigned. Mayor of Kaunas.
- VINTELERIS, EMILIS; b. 1878. M.D. Kharkov University. Associate Professor, common pathology and pathological anatomy, University of Lithuania.
- VOLDEMARAS, AUGUSTINAS; b. 1883. Graduate classical philological section of Petrograd University. Took magister's degree. Privatdocent, Petrograd University; lecturer, Bestuzhev Higher Women's Course; Docent, Petrograd Psychico-Neurological Institute and Associate Professor of same. Professor, social science, liberal arts, universal history, University of Lithuania.
- VOLTERIS, EDUARDAS; b. 1856. Graduate Dorpat University; magister's degree of Kharkov University for Russian literature and language. Professor, archæology and Slavonic languages, University of Lithuania.
- YČAS, JONAS; b. 1880. Graduate history and philology, Petrograd University. Ph.D. Königsberg University. Professor, Lithuanian history, University of Lithuania.
- ŽEMAITIS, ZIGMAS; b. 1884. Mathematical graduate, Odessa University. Associate Professor, mathematics, University of Lithuania.
- ŽILINSKAS, JURGIS; b. 1885. Graduate Dorpat University. Associate Professor. anatomy. University of Lithuania.

ŽILIUS-ŽILINSKIS, J.; b. 1870. Well-known poet and publicist. Studied Zurich and Berlin. Author of many poems dealing with Lithuanian emigrant life in America. Part author of English work on Lithuanian independence issued by U.S. Senate as official document. Member of Lithuanian Peace Delegation to Versailles.

## LIBRARIES, MUSEUMS, AND ART GALLERIES

STATE LIBRARY. Installed in Seimas (Parliament) building. Contains some 50,000 volumes, many of great value and rarity. Librarian: A. Škema.

UNIVERSITY LIBRARY. Founded 1922. Over 70,000 volumes. Librarian: Professor V. Biržiška.

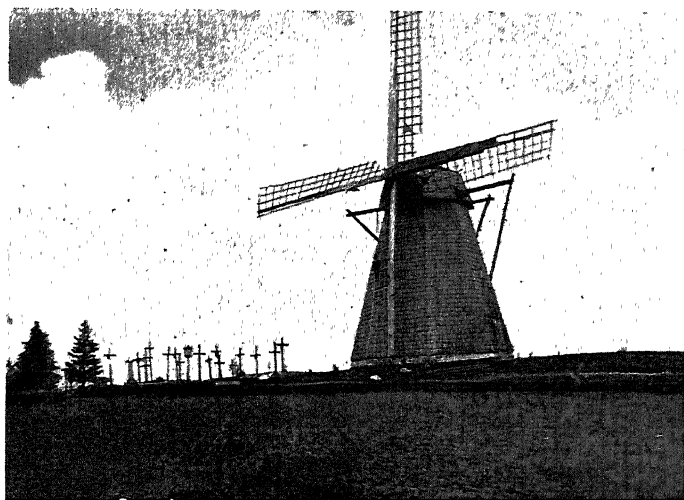
WAR MUSEUM. Founded 1921 by General Nagevičius in commemoration of Lithuanians who sacrificed their lives for their country in the war of independence. Contains trophies of various kinds, paintings and sculptures directly or indirectly connected with that struggle and also an important collection of Lithuanian popular art.

ČIURLIONIS GALLERY. Founded 1924. Contains unique collection of paintings of the famous national artist, M. Čiurlionis (now deceased). Director: P. Galauné.

KAUNAS CITY MUSEUM. Contains archæological and historical collection.



AUTUMN LANDSCAPE.



WINDMILL AND AN OLD CEMETERY.

## THE PRESS IN LITHUANIA

DURING the Russian regime the Lithuanian press and, indeed, all unofficial publications in the Lithuanian language were strictly prohibited, so that from 1865 to 1904, more particularly, the Lithuanians had to rely almost solely upon contraband means for independent sources of information. The story of this period of brutal oppression is told elsewhere. The daily and periodical press is therefore a comparatively recent growth, and has not yet been raised to a footing commensurate with that which obtains in older and more settled countries. Notwithstanding such heavy handicaps, rapid progress has latterly taken place, and new papers and magazines are continually making their appearance, sometimes as party organs, often as the mouthpieces of special groups, such as the agricultural co-operatives, the Farmers' Union, and kindred organizations, and of religious, scientific, artistic, educational, and other cultural bodies. At the beginning of 1928 there were already in existence upwards of a hundred various periodical publications, of which a list is given below for reference.

### DAILY PAPERS

- "Lietuvos Aidas"; founded 1917 at Vilna; Editor, V. Gustainis; tendency, Nationalist; annual subs., Lits 36; 16 Vasario g. 2, Kaunas.
- "Lietuvos Žinios"; founded 1909; Editor, Bortkevičienė; tendency, Populist; annual subs., Lits 60; Laisvės Alėja 60, Kaunas.
- "Rytas"; founded 1923; Editors, Jokubauskas and Turauskas; tendency, Christian Democrat; annual subs., Lits 62; Mickevičiaus g. 28, Kaunas.
- "Lietuvos Keleivis"; founded 1923; Editor, J. Jakužaitis; tendency, Memel Farmers' organ; monthly subs., Lits 1.10; S. Dacho g. 1, Memel.
- "Echo" ("Aidas"); Russian; founded 1919; Editor, Pavlov; tendency, Non-party; annual subs., Lits 110; Maironio g. 13, Kaunas.
- "Dzień Kowieński"; founded 1921; Editor, Salmonavičius; tendency, Lithuanian-Poles; annual subs., Lits 60; Ožėškienės g. 12, Kaunas.

- "Idiše Štime"; Jewish; founded 1918; Editor, Rabinavičius; tendency, Zionist; Ožėškienės g. 5, Kaunas.
- "Litauische Rundschau"; founded 1923; Editor, Hildebrantas; tendency, Lithuanian-Germans; annual subs., Lits 60; Gedimino g. 1-3, Kaunas.
- "Memeler Allgemeine Zeitung"; founded 1927; Editor, Aronhaus; tendency, Independent; monthly subs., Lits 3.50; Liepojos g. 30, Memel.
- "Memeler Dampfboot"; founded 1848; tendency, German Nationalists; monthly subs., Lits 5.50; Liepojos g., Memel.



STATE PRINTING OFFICE, KAUNAS.

- "Memellandische Rundschau"; founded 1921; Editor, W. Schell; tendency, German Nationalists; monthly subs., Lits 4.40; Prinzo Joachimo g., Šilutė.

## TRI-WEEKLIES

- "Lietuwiszka Ceitunga"; founded 1872; Klaipėda rural interests; Klaipėda.

## WEEKLIES

- "Tautininkų Balsas"; founded 1927; tendency, Nationalist; Kaunas.



- "Musų Rytojus"; founded 1927; supports Rural interests; Kaunas.
- "Karys"; founded 1919; Military organ; Kaunas.
- "Kardas"; founded 1925; Military Officers' organ; Kaunas.
- "Trimitas"; founded 1920; organ of the Šauliai (Riflemen's) Union; Kaunas.
- "Darbininkas"; founded 1919; organ of Labour Federation; Kaunas.
- "Lietuvos Ukininkas"; founded 1925; Populist organ; Kaunas.
- "Socialdemokratas"; founded 1918; Social Democratic organ; Kaunas.
- "Gimtoji Pirkis" ("Chata Rodzinna"); founded 1923; Polish-Lithuanian affairs; Kaunas.
- "Naujienos" ("Nowiny"); founded 1921; Polish-Lithuanian affairs; Kaunas.
- "Ukininkas"; founded 1919; Rural organ; Kaunas.
- "Vienybė"; founded 1913; Roman Catholic organ; Kaunas.
- "Ukininko Balsas"; founded 1925; organ of Farmers' Party; Kaunas.
- "Sargyba"; founded 1924; Temperance organ; Kaunas.
- "7 Meno Dienos"; founded 1927; Art journal; Kaunas.
- "Memellandische Volkszeitung"; founded 1927; organ of Klaipėda Social Democrats.
- "Zion Balsas"; founded 1926; Klaipėda Lithuanian Evangelical and National organ.
- "Der Scheinwerfer"; founded 1927; Political and Satirical; Klaipėda.
- "Šiaulietis"; founded 1924; Non-party of National tendency; Šiauliai.
- "Žemaičių Prietelis"; founded 1925; Christian Democratic organ; Telšiai.
- "Panevėžio Balsas"; founded 1924; Non-party; local affairs; Panevėžys.
- "Aukštaičių Balsas"; founded 1928; Non-party; local affairs; Panevėžys.
- "Žemaitis"; founded 1925; organ of Žemaitija Populists; Telšiai.
- "Šaltinis"; founded 1925; Christian Democrat; Mariampolė.
- "Šešupės Bangos"; founded 1925; General; Mariampolė.
- "Biržų Žinios"; founded 1922; Farmers' Party; Biržai.
- "Sėkmadienis"; founded 1928; non-party; Kaunas.

## FORTNIGHTLIES

- "Tautos Kelias"; founded 1928; Nationalist; Kaunas.
- "Naujas Žodis"; founded 1924; illustrated Literary and Social journal; Kaunas.

- "Pavasaris"; founded 1913; organ of Lithuanian Youth; Kaunas.
- "Jaunimas"; founded 1922; Populist; Kaunas.
- "Žiezirbos" ("Iskry"); founded 1927; Polish journal; Kaunas.
- "Šventadienio Varpas" ("Dzwon Świąteczny"); founded 1925; Polish; Kaunas.
- "Jėga ir Grožis"; founded 1923; Physical Culture; Kaunas.
- "Makabi"; founded 1927; Jewish; Kaunas.
- "Žemės Ukio Žinios" ("Wiadomości Rolnicze"); founded 1927; Polish; Kaunas.
- "Talka"; founded 1919; Lithuanian Co-operation; Kaunas.
- "Mokykla ir Gyvenimas"; founded 1920; Populist; Kaunas.
- "Šaukimas" ("Poklič"); White Russian affairs; Kaunas.
- "Gerovė"; founded 1928; Co-operative organ; Kaunas.
- "Pakajaus Paslas"; Lithuanian Evangelical; Klaipėda.
- "Sėjėjas"; founded 1926; Spiritual affairs of Reformed Church (Calvinist); Biržai.
- "Studentas"; founded 1928; Students' paper; Kaunas.

## MONTHLY AND OTHER PERIODICAL PUBLICATIONS

- "Policija"; founded 1924; Police affairs; Kaunas.
- "Sportas"; founded 1922; organ of Lithuanian Sport; Kaunas.
- "Moksleivių Varpai"; founded 1925; Populist; Kaunas.
- "Radio Mėgėjas"; founded 1927; organ of Wireless Amateurs; Kaunas.
- "Ukininko Patarėjas"; founded 1925; Farmers' organ; Kaunas.
- "Musų Šauksmas" ("Unsere Ruf"); founded 1926; Jewish; Kaunas.
- "Ateitis" ("Die Zukunft"); founded 1928; Jewish; Kaunas.
- "Musų Kelias" ("Unsere Weg"); founded 1923; Jewish; Kaunas.
- "Aitvaras"; founded 1927; Satirical; Kaunas.
- "Garnys"; founded 1919; Satirical; Kaunas.
- "Šv. Pranciškaus Varpelis"; founded 1923; Religious; Kaunas.
- "Žvaigždutė"; founded 1923; Children's paper; Kaunas.
- "Spaktyva"; founded 1924; Satirical; Kaunas.
- "Savivaldybė"; founded 1923; Local Government; Kaunas.
- "Jaunoji Lietuva"; founded 1923; organ of Lithuanian Students' Corporation "Neo Lithuania"; Kaunas.
- "Statistikos Biuletenis"; founded 1925; issued by the Ministry of Finance; Statistical organ; Kaunas.
- "Reklamos Žinynas"; founded 1927; Advertising; Kaunas.

- "Pasaulio Veidrodis" ("Welt Spiegel"); founded 1927; Jewish; Kaunas.
- "Bangos" ("Galia"); founded 1927; Jewish; Kaunas.
- "Farmacijos Žinios"; founded 1924; Pharmaceutical affairs; Kaunas.
- "Naujoji Gadynė"; founded 1926; Social Democrat; Kaunas.
- "Sąsieką"; founded 1925; affairs of Communication; Kaunas.
- "Skautų Aidas"; founded 1923; Lithuanian Boy Scouts and Youth; Kaunas.
- "Krikščionis Demokratas"; founded 1927; Christian Democrat; Kaunas.
- "Paštinkų Žodis"; founded 1926; Postal Employees' organ; Kaunas.
- "Moteris"; founded 1921; Christian Democratic, for Women; Kaunas.
- "Pieno Ukis"; founded 1927; Dairy Farming; Kaunas.
- "Lietuvos Ukis"; founded 1921; issued by Ministry of Finance; Economics; Kaunas.
- "Žvaigždė"; published by Jesuit Fathers; Religious; Kaunas.
- "Jaunimo Vadas"; founded 1923; Lithuanian Catholic Youth; Kaunas.
- "Ateitis"; founded 1911; Christian Democratic Students; Kaunas.
- "Lietuvos Mokykla"; founded 1918; for Christian Democratic Teachers; Kaunas.
- "Naujoji Vaidelutė"; founded 1921; Girl Students' journal; Kaunas.
- "Matininkas"; founded 1926; Surveyors' organ; Kaunas.
- "Medicina"; founded 1920; Medical affairs; Kaunas.
- "Tiesos Kelias"; founded 1925; Christian Democratic; Kaunas.
- "Musų Žinynas"; founded 1921; General Staff College organ; Kaunas.
- "Kosmos"; founded 1919; Natural Science, etc.; Kaunas.
- "Židinys"; founded 1925; Scientific and Literary; Kaunas.
- "Žemės Ukis"; founded 1926; Agricultural; Kaunas.
- "Švietimo Darbas"; founded 1919; issued by Ministry of Education; Kaunas.
- "Kova su Džiova"; founded 1920; devoted to combating Tuberculosis; Kaunas.
- "Kryvičius" ("Kryvič"); founded 1924; White Russian affairs; Kaunas.
- "Pradai ir Žygiai"; founded 1926; Art Criticism; Kaunas.
- "Logos"; founded 1921; Theology and Philosophy; Kaunas.
- "Soter"; founded 1924; issued by Theological and Philosophical Faculty of the University of Lithuania; Kaunas.

- " Santura " ; founded 1926 ; organ of Lithuanian Student Ab-stainers ; Kaunas.
- " Vyriausybės Žinios " (" Government Gazette " ) ; founded 1919 ; issued by the Cabinet of Ministers ; Kaunas.
- " Seimo Stenogramos " ; founded 1920 ; issued by the Chancery of the Seimas (Parliament).
- " Lietuvos Stačiatikių Eparchijos Balsas " (" Golos Litovskoi Pravoslavnoi Eparchii " ) ; organ of the Russian Orthodox Faith in Lithuania.
- " Sajungų Žinios " ; founded 1922 ; devoted to interests of Government Officials ; Klaipėda.
- " Kultura " ; founded 1924 ; Scientific and Literary ; Šiauliai.
- " Žiburėlis " ; founded 1924 ; Children's journal ; Kaunas.
- " Ištikinas " (" Hanemon " ) ; founded 1927 ; Jewish ; Telšiai.
- " Šatrija " ; founded 1928 ; Patriotic, of Šauliai (Riflemen's) Ideology ; Telšiai.
- " Krikščionystės Sargas " ; founded 1926 ; Lithuanian Methodist organ ; Biržai.
- " Musų Žodis " ; founded 1923 ; Lithuanian Protestant organ ; Kaunas.
- " Krikščionystės Sargas " ; founded 1923 ; Religious ; Tauragė.
- " Saulutė " ; founded 1923 ; Children's journal ; Jurbarkas.

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## RELIGION

THERE are as many as thirty different sects registered throughout Lithuania, but only eleven of these (eight Christian and three non-Christian) are organized into separate self-contained churches. Lithuania is predominantly a Roman Catholic country. Members of that faith constitute 80.5 per cent. of the entire population. Evangelical Lutherans number 8.8 per cent.; followers of other Christian sects 3.3 per cent., including Greek Orthodox 1 per cent., and Old Believers 1.5 per cent. Of the non-Christian sects, the Jews are the most numerous, with 7.3 per cent. Other beliefs total barely 0.1 per cent.

The Roman Catholic Church in Lithuania forms a separate self-contained ecclesiastical province consisting of the Kaunas Archbishopric and four bishoprics, viz. Kaišiadorys, Panevėžys, Telšiai, Vilkaviškis, and the Klaipėda (Memel) prelacy. At the head of the Lithuanian ecclesiastical province is the Kaunas Archbishop-Metropolitan, to whom all other Lithuanian bishops and the Klaipėda prelate are subordinate.

At the head of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Lithuania stands a Consistory composed of three clergymen (elders of the Lithuanian, German, and Latvian synods), three lay members representing the respective synods, and one procurator. The president and vice-president of the Consistory are appointed by the President of the Republic from among elders and lay members; the procurator and other members of the Consistory are appointed by the Minister of Home Affairs.

The Evangelical Reformed Church of Lithuania is also ruled by a synod, whose decisions are carried out by a college formed from among members of the synod. Spiritual matters are delegated to a Superintendent-Elder, elected for three years.

Members of the Greek Orthodox faith in Lithuania are organized into a bishopric with the Archbishop of Lithuania and Vilna and the Council of the Eparchate at its head, with centre at Kaunas. Independent Lithuania is divided into three diaconates, and throughout the country there are twenty-six Orthodox parishes.

The highest administrative organ for the members of the Jewish faith is a Central Committee of the Union of Lithuanian Rabbis with a Rabbinical Council representing all Lithuanian Rabbis. The Central Committee and Council are elected at a general congress of Lithuanian Rabbis.

## EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS, 1926-7

I. ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.			
(a)	Number of schools	.	2,320
(b)	Number of teachers	.	3,281
(c)	Number of pupils	.	118,750
II. GYMNASIA (LYCÉES).			
(a)	Number of schools	.	44
(b)	Number of teachers	.	772
(c)	Number of pupils	.	14,499
III. PROGYMNASIA AND MIDDLE SCHOOLS.			
(a)	Number of schools	.	76
(b)	Number of teachers	.	570
(c)	Number of pupils	.	7,695
IV. SPECIAL SCHOOLS.			
1. <i>Teachers' Training Colleges.</i>			
(a)	Number of colleges	.	10
(b)	Number of teachers	.	145
(c)	Number of students	.	1,440
2. <i>Teachers' Courses.</i>			
(a)	Number of courses	.	17
(b)	Number of students	.	2,149
(c)	Teachers discharge secondary duties.	.	
3. <i>Commercial Schools.</i>			
(a)	Number of schools	.	4
(b)	Number of teachers	.	67
(c)	Number of pupils	.	968
4. <i>Art School (1).</i>			
(a)	Number of teachers	.	12
(b)	Number of students	.	142
5. <i>Music Schools.</i>			
(a)	Number of schools	.	2
(b)	Number of teachers	.	44
(c)	Number of students	.	398
6. <i>Book-keeping and Co-operative Courses.</i>			
(a)	Number of schools	.	1
(b)	Number of teachers	.	5
(c)	Number of pupils	.	65

7. <i>Handicrafts and Domestic Economy.</i>			
(a)	Number of schools	.	6
(b)	Number of teachers	.	32
(c)	Number of pupils	.	186
V. AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS.			
<i>Higher Agricultural Schools.</i>			
(a)	State schools	.	2
	Teachers	.	9
	Pupils	.	128
(b)	Others	.	1
	Teachers	.	8
	Pupils	.	127
VI. LOWER AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS.			
(a)	State schools	.	7
	Teachers	.	33
	Pupils	.	342
(b)	Others	.	6
	Teachers	.	31
	Pupils	.	196
VII. AGRICULTURAL CLASSES (71).			
	Pupils	.	1,238
VIII. AGRICULTURAL ACADEMY.			
(a)	Teaching staff	.	36
(b)	Students	.	235
IX. UNIVERSITY.			
(a)	Faculties	.	7
(b)	Teaching staff	.	258
(c)	Students	.	3,064

## LITHUANIAN MEDICAL STATISTICS

IN the present territory of Lithuania, on January 1, 1928, there were 465 doctors of medicine. Of these, 31.8 per cent. live in Kaunas. Thus, on an average, one doctor in Kaunas has to serve 642 residents, while in other parts of Lithuania the corresponding ratio is one doctor to every 6,375 inhabitants.

Doctors in Lithuania are distributed as follows, according to nationality: Lithuanians, 248; Jews, 171; Germans, 12; Russians, 15; Poles, 17; White Russian, 1; and Ukrainian, 1. The majority of these doctors are graduates of former Russian universities; the balance have studied in Germany, France, the former Austria, the United States, and other countries.

On February 16, 1922, a Medical Faculty was founded in the University of Lithuania, to prepare a Lithuanian medical *personnel*. It has four sections, viz. (a) medicine; (b) veterinary; (c) odontology; and (d) pharmaceutical. All these sections of the Medical Faculty admit as students those that have passed through a course of the gymnasia or similar schools. In sections of the Medical Faculty tuition lasts: in the medicine section, 10 semesters; in the veterinary section, 8 semesters; in the odontological section, 8 semesters; and in the pharmaceutical section, 8 semesters.

The Medical Faculty, up to January 1, 1928, had passed out: 7 doctors of medicine; 4 veterinary surgeons; 17 dentists; and 10 chemical-dispensers; in all, 38.

In the Medical Faculty, according to sections, there were on January 1, 1928: medicine section, 337 students; veterinary section, 35; odontological section, 124; and pharmaceutical section, 67.

The right to practise for doctors, dentists, and pharmacists is granted by the Health Department, but for foreigners the right to practise may be granted only provisionally, in every case by permission of the Cabinet, in accordance with the special law promulgated in 1925.

Persons that have graduated from the Medical Faculty undergo a State examination in a commission appointed by the council of the Medical Faculty.

Before the right to practise is issued to doctors and pharmacists, the former must go through a course of training for one year at

one of the better equipped hospitals, and the latter must spend the same time at a training dispensary.

Since 1924 Lithuanian doctors have been organized in a professional doctors' union, and 11 medical associations for scientific objects. Some of these associations date from 1918-19. In 1925 was founded a doctors' self-help bank. The Kaunas Medical Association, in conjunction with the Medical Faculty, issues a monthly journal entitled "Medicine," which dates from 1919.

On January 1, 1928, there were in Lithuania 271 dentists, representing one dentist to every 7,800 inhabitants. According to nationality, these included 66 Lithuanians, 203 Jews, 1 Pole, and 1 German.

In order to open a dental cabinet a special permit must be obtained from the Health Department. Since 1920 the dentists have been organized in a separate dentists' union.

## CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE AND STOCK EXCHANGES

1. THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF LITHUANIA.—The Chamber of Commerce of Lithuania was inaugurated in 1925, and is composed of twenty-one members, who are representatives of commercial, industrial, and financial houses, and co-operative organizations, the Chairman from the very beginning being Mr. JONAS DOBKEVIČIUS, a former Minister of Finance.

Besides the chairman the Chamber Board consists of the following members: A. VOSYLIUS, Vice-Chairman; L. OŽINSKIS, Vice-Chairman; Dr. E. DRAUGELIS, Treasurer; Engineer J. ROGINSKIS, Secretary.

The Chamber of Commerce is concerned with all branches of the national economy and its aim is to stimulate commerce and industry everywhere throughout the country. In spite of its comparatively short existence it has already acquired considerable importance in regulating the industrial and commercial affairs of the Republic.

It is important to note that the regulation and improvement of foreign commerce is one of the chief objects of the Chamber. Thus, the control of flax, introduced in 1925, is maintained by the Chamber, while the control of the export of eggs, instituted in 1927, is also supervised by the same body. Next in importance is the raising of the standard of flax and the regulation of the quality of sown linseed, where the crop is intended for export. Numerous other duties and reforms engage the attention of the Chamber of Commerce in the near future.

2. THE KLAIPÉDA (MEMEL) CHAMBER OF COMMERCE (Handelskammer für das Memelgebiet) was founded in 1825. Chairman: JOSEPH KRAUS.

3. THE KAUNAS STOCK EXCHANGE was established September 29, 1922. Address: Laisvės Alėja, 70.

## PRINCIPAL LITHUANIAN BANKS

### I. JOINT-STOCK BANKS

LIETUVOS BANKAS (Bank of Lithuania): Est. 1922. Capital-stock, Lits 12,000,000. Reserves, Lits 1,000,000. Twenty-four branches. Governor: J. Jurgutis. Address: Duonelaičio g., 40.

LIETUVOS ŽEMĖS BANKAS (Lithuanian Land Bank): Est. 1924. Capital-stock, Lits 50,000,000. Address: Duonelaičio g., 45.

LIETUVOS UKIO BANKAS (Lithuanian Economic Bank): Capital-stock, Lits 15,000,000. Twenty-five branches. Address: Laisvės Alėja, 31.

LIETUVOS KREDITO BANKAS (Lithuanian Credit Bank): Capital-stock, Lits 2,000,000. Address: Laisvės Alėja, 66.

LIETUVOS KOMERCIJOS BANKAS (Lithuanian Commercial Bank): Capital-stock, Lits 1,500,000. Address: Laisvės Alėja, 56.

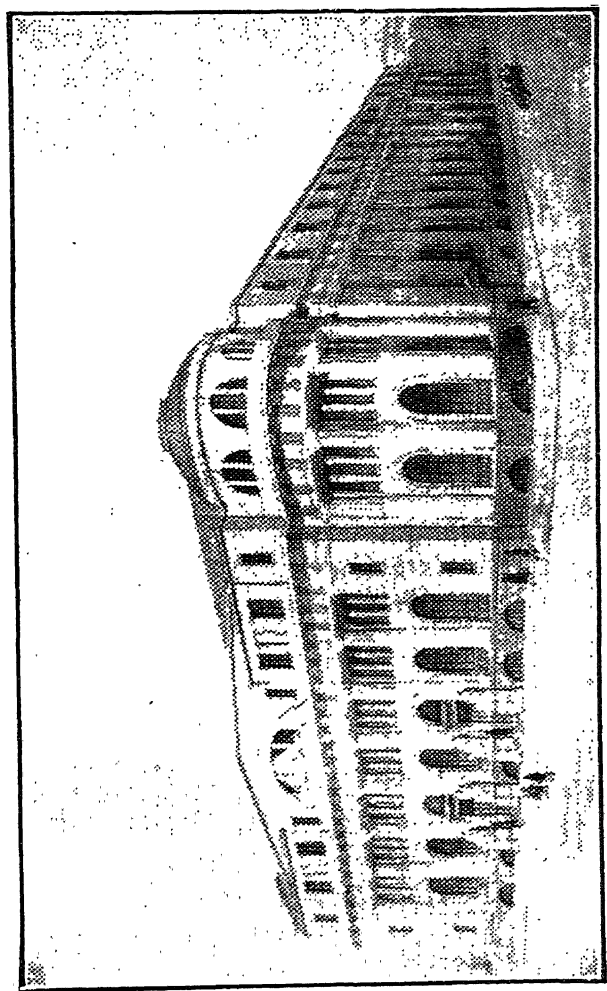
LIETUVOS TARPTAUTINIS BANKAS (Lithuanian International Bank): Est. 1921. Capital-stock, Lits 1,000,000. Address: Laisvės Alėja, 31.

### II. CO-OPERATIVE BANKS

KOPERACIJOS BANKAS (Co-operative Bank): Capital, Lits 440,738.74. Address: Laisvės Alėja, 62.

CENTRALINIS UKININKŲ BANKAS (Central Farmers' Bank): Capital, Lits 295,004. Address: Laisvės Alėja, 19.

CENTRALINIS LIETUVOS ŽYDŲ BANKAS KOPERACIJAI REMTI (Central Lithuanian Jewish Bank for Support of Co-operation): Capital, Lits 1,300,000. Address: Kaunas.



BANK OF LITHUANIA, KAUNAS.



## LITHUANIAN INSURANCE INSTITUTIONS

APDRAUDIMO DRAUGIJA "LIETUVA" (Insurance Association "Lietuva"): Capital, Lits 1,000,000. Address: Kestučio g., 26.

AKCINĖ APDRAUDIMO BENDROVĖ "LIETUVOS LLOYDAS" (Joint-stock Insurance Company "Lithuanian Lloyd"): Capital, Lits 400,000. Address: Daukanto g., 12.

## CONSUMERS' SOCIETIES

EKONOMINĖ KARIŲ BENDROVĖ (Soldiers' Economic Society): Capital, Lits 142,847. Address: Laisvės Alėja, 29.

KAUNO KOPERATYVAS "PARAMA" (Kaunas Co-operative "Parama"): Capital, Lits 80,511. Address: Laisvės Alėja, 62.

## CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES' UNIONS

LIETUVOS KOPERACIJOS BENDROVIŲ SĄJUNGA (Lithuanian Co-operative Societies' Union): Capital, Lits 724,000. Address: Kaunas, Šančiai, Juozapavičiaus Prospektas, 2.

LIETUVOS ŽEMĖS UKIO KOPERATYVŲ SĄJUNGA (Lithuanian Agricultural Co-operatives' Union): Capital, Lits 370,916. Address: Gedimino, 7A.

## PUBLISHERS

ŠV. KAZIMIERIO DRAUGIJA (St. Casimir Association): Capital, Lits 1,000,000. Address: Rotušės Aikštė, 6.

KOPERATYVU SĄJUNGA "SPAUDOS FONDAS" (Co-operative Union "Press Fund"): Capital, Lits 60,000. Address: Laisvės Alėja, 62.

## LIST OF LEADING LITHUANIAN EXPORTERS

(Reproduced from "Lithuanian Exports and Exporters,"  
by D. Gruodis)

### I. LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

#### HORSES

Lietuvos Žemės Ūkio Koperatyvų Sąjunga, Kaunas, Gedimino g-vė, 7-a. Broliai Rachlinai, Kybartai, Senapilės, g-vė, 97, 113.

#### GEESE

B. Berkmanas ir Ko., Kaunas, Laisvės al., 47. M. Giršavičius, Kaunas, Kęstučio g-vė, 10. Akc. B-vė "Maistas," Kaunas, Aleksotas. J. Meeravičius ir G. Volpe, Naumiestis, Šakių apskr.

### II. FOOD PRODUCTS

#### GRAIN

M. Giršavičius, Kaunas, Kęstučio g-vė, 10. Lietuvos Ūkininkų Koperatyvų Sąjunga, Kaunas, Gedimino g-vė, 30. Lietuvos Žemės Ūkio Koperatyvų Sąjunga, Kaunas, Gedimino g-vė, 7a. Žemės Ūkio Produktų Eksporto Bendrovė, Šiauliai, Vilniaus g-vė, 178. Akc. B-vė Chazanas ir Sūnūs, Panevėžys, Ramygalos g-vė, 10. M. Bachrachas, Panevėžys, Laisvės al., 32. B. Altšuleris, Levinas ir Ko., Mariampolė, Piliėčių a., 11. N. Bernšteinas, Alytus, Nemuno g-vė, 4. M. Perlovas, Raseiniai, Vilniaus g-vė, 4. A. Kabakeris, Vilkaviškis, Kęstučio g-vė, 19.

#### MEAT AND BACON

Akc. B-vė "Maistas," Kaunas, Aleksotas.

#### BUTTER AND CHEESE

Centralinė Lietuvos Pieno Perdirbimo Bendrovių Sąjunga, Kaunas, Laisvės al., 24. Lietuvos Pieno Perdirbimo Bendrovių Sąjunga, Kaunas, Gedimino g-vė, 30. Grafas V., Zubovas, dv. Medemrode, Mažeikių apskr.

## EGGS

M. Giršavičius, Kaunas, Kęstučio g-vė, 10. Akc. B-vė "Mais-tas," Kaunas, Aleksotas. D. Bucholcevas, Šiauliai, Tilžės g-vė, 152. J. Cvikas, Šiauliai, Tilžės g-vė, 113. N. Giršo-vičius, Šiauliai, Stoties g-vė, 2. K. Udvinas, Šiauliai, Stoties g-vė, 2. M. Gecas, Mažeikiai. M. Aronovičius, Mažeikiai. Mažeikių Žemės Ūkio Draugija, Mažeikiai. M. Tuvje, Mažeikiai. Meeris Tuvje, Panevėžys, Tilto g-vė, 8. Kiaušinių Eksperto Draugija, Jurbarkas. Š. ir S. Poliakai, Jurbarkas. S. Hiršas, Tauragė. S. Kanas ir K-o, Tauragė. Br. S. ir D. Kanai, Skuo-das, Mažeikių apskr. J. Segalis, Skuodas, Mažeikių apskr. B. Vestermanas, Joniškis, Šiaulių apskr. M. Polunskis, Raseiniai.

## FLOUR, BRAN

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## SYNOPSIS OF LITHUANIAN CO-OPERATIVE LAW

IN order to meet a growing demand for information on this subject there is given below a synopsis of the Law of Co-operative Societies and Unions, promulgated on January 30, 1919.

The Law is divided into two parts, relative to co-operative societies and co-operative societies' unions respectively. The first part comprises seven sections and two sub-sections; the second part four sections. The Law as a whole consists of sixty-six articles.

Section 1 of Part 1 concerns general principles for co-operative societies.

Section 2 concerns the establishment of co-operative societies.

Section 3 concerns capital of societies.

Section 4 concerns rights and duties of society members.

Section 5 concerns regulation of society affairs.

Section 6 concerns liquidation of a society.

Sub-section 1 concerns liquidation of a society without proclaiming it insolvent.

Sub-section 2 concerns liquidation of a society on account of insolvency.

Section 1 of Part 2 concerns general principles for co-operative societies' unions.

Section 2 concerns establishment of unions.

Section 3 concerns rights and duties of societies and unions which enter into a union.

Section 4 concerns regulation of union affairs.

According to the general principles for co-operative societies, the status of a co-operative society is recognized for a society with changeable composition and capital which, operating under a special name, seeks to promote, materially and spiritually, its members' welfare by generally organizing the work of various economic institutions or of its members. Besides economic work, in order to further their objects, co-operative societies may undertake all sorts of experiments and publicly announce their results; publish periodical and other kinds of printed matter; establish organs for various purposes, and undertake various kinds of work calculated to help the societies and the growth



of their members' welfare. Adults of both sexes and juridical persons may be members of co-operative societies.

Official permission for the establishment of a co-operative society is not required so long as its rules are in conformity with the present Law.

Co-operative societies may join to form unions and have their branches.

On the registration of a co-operative society it is recognized as a juridical person and may acquire and sell by all lawful means movable and immovable property, make contracts, pledge itself, engage in legal proceedings, collect subscriptions, and inherit property by will.

When a co-operative society is formed, it has to be registered in a Register of Co-operative Societies. For this purpose the rules drafted by the promoters must be sent in triplicate to the Co-operative Department attached to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. The Co-operative Department must within a month either register the society or refuse to do so. Either decision must be reported to the promoters. In the event of refusal to register, the reasons for such action must be clearly stated. The Co-operative Department, however, may refuse to register a society only if its rules are not in conformity with the laws. The decision of the Co-operative Department not to register a society may be referred to the Cabinet within a month from the day when the promoters were informed of non-registration. If within a month from the Co-operative Department's receipt of the rules it does not make a decision, the society may deem itself established and the Co-operative Department must forthwith register it.

A co-operative society may raise capital for its needs; the formation of reserve capital is obligatory. In the rules of the society must be noted that part of the net profit which goes yearly to form reserves, and such portion must be not less than one-quarter (25 per cent.) of the net profit. In the rules must also be noted that such assignments of net profit will be made until the reserve capital reaches the amount of the share capital, and the maximum amount of share dividend, which, however, must not exceed 8 per cent.

For the pledges of a co-operative society its members are responsible with all their shares or an amount noted in the rules which may be reckoned several times greater than the amount of their shares; but such responsibility may not be greater than five times the amount of shares collected. On joining a society every member must give the society a written undertaking that he accepts the responsibility noted in the society's rules, if that responsibility is greater than the amount of his shares. A

member, on joining a society, is responsible for the society's pledges issued before he joined. Every society member has the right to leave the society on reporting his intention in writing. In the absence of any other indication in the rules, the day of his withdrawal is deemed to be the last day of the working year, if the withdrawing member has reported his withdrawal not later than within three months of that date; in the contrary event, the end of the next working year is reckoned as the time of withdrawal. Unless otherwise specified, the day of the withdrawal of a deceased member is deemed to be the last day of the working year during which he died. Till that time all the rights of the deceased member are executed by his heirs; but the right of attending general meetings and holding any posts of the society does not pass to the heirs. A member may be expelled from the society by a resolution of a general meeting, in accordance with the society's rules or the common law. Members leaving the society in the circumstances mentioned above, and their heirs, during the time mentioned in the rules or, in the absence of such mention, within a year reckoning from the day of withdrawal, are responsible equally with all other members for the society's pledges made before their withdrawal. On the expiry of the time mentioned in the rules or, failing that, on the expiry of six months after the verification of the accounts at the general meeting, of the working year in which the member has withdrawn, his instalments on shares are returned to him or his heirs, after proportionately deducting losses or adding profit. Withdrawing members have no right to receive any amount from the reserve capital or from any other society property. When a society is liquidated, before the term of liability of members for the society's pledges has expired, a withdrawing member or his heirs have property rights and are responsible equally with the society members. The society's share capital may not be seized for the pledges or debts of its individual members. Till the withdrawal of the member from the society, only that part of profit may be attached which the society member himself has the right to demand. It is forbidden to transfer shares to others.

The affairs of a society are controlled by a board elected by a general meeting. The general meeting has power to remove board members before the expiry of the term for which they were elected. The board must, not later than within four months after the expiry of the time specified in the rules, for the working year, summon the annual general meeting. Members of the board who neglect their duties are responsible in common for the losses inflicted on the society. For matters, however, which the general meeting has confided to one member of the

board, other board members are not accountable if they could not obviate the possibility of losses.

Provision is also made for a council. A council is indispensable for credit societies. Also a revision or inspection committee is elected by a general meeting, to consist of not fewer than three members. Every member has one vote at the general meeting, not transferable. In societies which have more than 150 members, the general meeting, on a decision of two-thirds of the members present at the meeting, may be replaced by a meeting of authorized representatives for the consideration of all or certain matters. The procedure of election of authorized representatives, their number, fixed proportionately to the total number of members, limits and time of authorization, and also procedure of transition from general meeting to meeting of authorized representatives and *vice versa*, are laid down by the rules.

A co-operative society is wound up: (1) On the expiry of the time specified in the rules, if there has been no decision of a general meeting, which must have been reported to the Co-operative Department, that the society no longer exists; (2) on the decision of a general meeting of the society's members or a meeting of authorized representatives, if rights have been given to the latter; and (3) if the society is proclaimed to be insolvent. If the membership of a society is less than five, the board must convoke a general meeting, which decides about the society's winding-up, if before that time more members have not joined.

*Co-operative Unions* may be established under separate names in order to help the societies which are included in them successfully to discharge their tasks. Co-operative societies of the same class or of various classes, as also society unions, may amalgamate into unions. Unions of co-operative societies are allowed: (1) To carry on operations corresponding to the tasks of the societies of which they are composed; (2) to reorganize the societies of which they are composed; (3) to make various experiments and announce their results; (4) to issue periodicals and other printed matter; (5) to convene congresses to discuss questions evoked by the life of co-operative societies and the unions; (6) to submit petitions; (7) to establish institutions of the union and of the societies of which it is composed or for the needs of its members; (8) to take other steps for the purpose generally of developing co-operative affairs. Unions of co-operative societies have the rights of juridical persons.

At least three societies are necessary to form a union. Registration and establishment of a co-operative union are governed by the same regulations as co-operative societies.

Unions may be created with or without constituent capital.

The manner in which the societies entering into a union form constituent capital is indicated in the union's rules. A union is responsible for its pledges with all its property. A union's rules may demand also supplementary responsibility of the societies for its pledges. Any society may withdraw from a union, in conformity with the regulations specified in the rules, but if there is no other indication in the rules, the day of withdrawal is reckoned to be the last day of the working year, if the society has reported about its desire to withdraw not later than six months before the end of the year. If reported later the end of the next working year is regarded as the day of withdrawal. On a resolution of a meeting of authorized representatives those societies may be excluded from a union which do not carry out their rules or the rules of the union, which do not fulfil their pledges to the union, or which, through their actions, clearly injure the interests of the union.

The regulation of a union's affairs is confided to the meeting of authorized representatives, the board, and the council, if the necessity for the last-named is provided for in the rules. A committee of revision is elected to control the work of the board and council.

The meeting of authorized representatives is formed from representatives of the electing societies and unions which enter into a union, in such number and by such procedure as are specified in the union's rules. Every authorized representative has one vote at the meeting, which cannot be transferred. A union's affairs are controlled by the same regulations as the co-operative societies. Unions of co-operative societies terminate their operations according to the same regulations as individual co-operative societies.

## REGULATIONS FOR THE FLOATING OF TIMBER IN TRANSIT ON THE NIEMEN

"THE GOVERNMENT GAZETTE" ("Vyriausybės Žinios") of January 27, 1926, published regulations for the floating of timber in transit on the Niemen. By this step the Lithuanian Government put an end to the long-outstanding and much-vexed question which has constantly given rise to expressions of dissatisfaction against Lithuania abroad. In connexion with the promulgation of these regulations the then Lithuanian Minister for Foreign Affairs, Professor Reinys, made the following statement to the official organ "Lietuva":

"In proclaiming these regulations the Lithuanian Government affords most conclusive proof that all the rumours spread about the obstacles placed by Lithuania in the way of the floating of timber in transit on the Niemen are devoid of the smallest foundation. The Lithuanian Government, in fulfilling the obligations with regard to timber-floating, in accordance with Clause 3, Article 3, of Annex III of the Klaipėda Convention, through these regulations permits to all the free transit of timber floated on the Niemen, irrespective of whence it comes. Nevertheless, for citizens of those States with which hitherto Lithuania has had neither diplomatic nor consular relations, such as, let us say, Poland, it will of course be necessary in each case to obtain, besides the usual visas, special permits to enter the country, at Lithuanian legations and consulates; but this formality is unavoidable until such States enter into normal relations with Lithuania. Yet even for such States no other special requirements are laid down, so that from the day of the proclamation of these regulations, all countries may freely float timber on the Niemen, in accordance with the general procedure indicated."

"Lietuva" adds to the foregoing the following comments:

"Communication by the Niemen and overland through Vilna was interrupted by the Poles when Zeligowski's adventure exalted an act of violence above the law, by violating a juridical agreement already concluded. Lithuania did not see, and does not see, any possibility of entering into normal relations with a neighbour who does not observe signed agreements and honours

force more than right. And if to-day, in an age of economic interests, in the by-ways of Europe, there is a sort of 'dead point'—the Vilna region—through which the stream of communication between East and West Europe does not pass, then the world may thank only the Poles and their imperialism, which does not wish to reckon with the needs of other peoples. But the Poles, as is their wont, are the first to saddle others with their own guilt and to complain about it. Thus the Poles have heretofore everywhere cried out that Lithuania, by not observing the provisions of the Klaipéda Convention, is closing the Niemen to transit. Nevertheless, when Lithuania consented to begin technical negotiations with the Poles in order to regulate timber-floating, it was seen both at Copenhagen and Lugano that the Poles had no real desire to discuss timber transit, but obtruded questions whose object was to obtain from Lithuania recognition of the existing *status quo* and to contract normal relations with her. Such negotiations are, however, impossible while the Poles continue to occupy Vilna.

"Having regard to general economic interests, the Lithuanian Government nevertheless found it possible, notwithstanding the provocative behaviour of the Poles, to satisfy the needs of those countries which might wish to utilize the Niemen for timber-floating. The regulations now promulgated provide a general procedure for all freely to float timber. It now depends solely upon those interested whether that freedom is utilized or not, and this year will show how far in reality the demand for free transit on the Niemen is a genuine one and how far behind lies concealed the element of speculation."

The regulations themselves are as follows:

1. Conformably with Clause 3 of Article 3 of Annex III of the Klaipéda (Memel) Convention, concluded by the British Empire, France, Italy, and Japan, the Lithuanian Government grants freedom of transit for timber-floating on the Niemen, in accordance with the procedure prescribed by these Regulations.
2. Permission is granted for the floating of transit timber on the Niemen by rafts and vessels without their own propelling power (barges).
3. For timber on the Niemen the Lithuanian Government will not charge either customs duty or any other taxes, with the exception of the waterways levy, which shall not be larger than the waterways levy charged for local timber-floating, and the general regulations for timber-floating shall be applied.
4. Owners of floated timber, their authorized agents, repre-

sentatives of forwarding agencies, and conductors and raftsmen of floated timber shall be admitted into the control zone established opposite Uciecha.

To enter the control zone the aforesaid persons must possess documents attesting their identity and showing their connexion with the floated timber.

5. The owners of incoming floated timber or their authorized agents shall deliver to the control point a transport certificate with the following documents:

- (1) Two copies of bill-of-lading for each raft and barge;
- (2) Lists of crew of barges and raftsmen of incoming timber;
- (3) Lists of inventory of barges;
- (4) Certificates of measurement of barges.

The aforesaid documents may be written in any European language, but must also be in Lithuanian.

6. (I) Every floated transport of timber on the Niemen must proceed with a transport certificate wherein must be shown:

- (1) The surname, Christian name, and address of the consignor;
- (2) The surname, Christian name, and address of the consignee;
- (3) The number of rafts and barges, consecutive numbers of rafts and barges, or designations of barges;
- (4) Surname and Christian name of conductor;
- (5) Surname and Christian name of the person who is authorized to carry out the formalities connected with the verification of floated timber.

(II) Every raft and barge must be supplied with a bill-of-lading in which must be noted:

- (1) The transport to which the raft or barge belongs;
- (2) Consecutive number of raft or barge or designation of barge;
- (3) Surname, Christian name, and address of consignor;
- (4) Surname, Christian name, and address of consignee;
- (5) Class of floating timber, number and quantity of its units.

A detailed specification of the measurement of material must be attached to each bill-of-lading.

7. Raftsmen arriving at control zone must in the control zone be replaced by Lithuanian citizens holding passports of the Lithuanian Republic.

Rafts may be escorted along the entire stream of the Niemen

as far as Klaipėda (Memel) port by special conductors, not more than one to each transport of rafts.

The necessary number of crew *en route* for the service of the barges may conduct the barges as far as Klaipėda (Memel) port without replacement.

8. Conductors of raft transports and crews of barges, if they wish to escort the floated timber, must possess identity certificates of the institution concerned, with portraits of their holders. In such certificates must be noted the surname, Christian name, age, and dwelling-place of the person escorting timber, and the escorted transport of rafts or barges must be mentioned (transport certificate). The aforesaid certificates shall be valid for one floating season.

9. Raftsmen and crews of barges, who may have need to avail themselves of the shore zone between Varviškiai and Uciecha, must obtain special permission for that purpose from the Chief of the Varviškiai Police.

10. Sufferers from wreck, in order to protect the floating timber in transit, may avail themselves of the shore zone, but in that case the employees in charge of the floating timber must immediately register themselves at the nearest police office and make a deposition on the accident that has occurred.

11. All who float timber on the Niemen shall strictly conform to the requirements of the Lithuanian laws and all regulations and orders of rafting and waterways organization.

12. On arrival at Klaipėda (Memel) port, no difference whatever is made as regards the origin of transit timber; in all respects it is dealt with at the port in the same way as Lithuanian timber.

13. Conductors of raft transports and crews of barges, on arriving with floated timber at Klaipėda (Memel) port, shall without delay transfer their timber to whomsoever necessary and shall leave Lithuania. For the purpose of departure they shall apply to the Passport Department of the Klaipėda (Memel) Territorial Governor, indicating the point through which they wish to leave Lithuania, and shall receive gratis a visa or permit to depart.

14. Lithuanian legations and consulates issue visas to enter Lithuania for purposes of timber-floating, in accordance with general procedure. The owners of floated timber on the Niemen and their authorized agents, if they are citizens of a State with which Lithuania has neither diplomatic nor consular relations, may obtain at Lithuanian legations and consulates a permit to enter Lithuania, on presenting satisfactory proof that they are travelling on the Niemen for purposes of timber-floating.



15. Mail and telegraphic correspondence in connexion with timber floated on the Niemen, which is sent from a State or addressed to a State with which Lithuania has no mail or telegraphic relations, shall be accepted and dispatched by Lithuanian postal and telegraphic institutions through existing routes.

16. The Regulations contained in No. 192, consecutive No. 1305, of the "Vyriausybės Žinios" ("Government Gazette") are no longer in force.

(Sgd.) Dr. L. BISTRAS,  
*Minister President.*

(Sgd.) Br. DAILIDE,  
*Superintendent of Cabinet Affairs.*

# THE LITHUANIAN CUSTOMS TARIFF

*(Brought into force on January 3rd, 1926)*

## *Tariff Nos.*

1- 40.	GROUP	I. FOODSTUFFS AND ANIMALS (VEGETABLES, FRUITS, BERRIES, BEVERAGES OF ALL KINDS).
41- 57.	„	II. ANIMAL PRODUCTS AND WARES THEREOF.
58- 64.	„	III. TIMBER MATERIAL, WOOD AND BASKETWORK.
65- 78.	„	IV. BUILDING MATERIAL AND CERAMIC WARES.
79- 88.	„	V. COMBUSTIBLES (ASPHALT, TAR, PITCH, RESINS, ETC.).
89-137.	„	VI. CHEMICAL MATERIALS AND PRODUCTS.
138-175.	„	VII. ORES, METALS AND METAL WARES OF VARIOUS KINDS.
176-178.	„	VIII. PAPER, PAPER WARES AND TYPOGRAPHICAL PRODUCTS.
179-208.	„	IX. TEXTILE MATERIALS AND WARES THEREOF.
209-216.	„	X. TEXTILES, CLOTHING, BUTTONS, HABERDASHERY AND WRITING ACCESSORIES, ETC.
217-219 (2)	„	XI. ARTICLES THAT MAY BE IMPORTED UNDER SPECIAL CONDITIONS.
ART. 220 (Nos. 1-10).		ARTICLES THE IMPORTATION OF WHICH IS PROHIBITED.
„ 221.		CONCERNING GOODS FROM STATES WITH OR WITHOUT COMMERCIAL TREATIES WITH LITHUANIA.



# THE LITHUANIAN CUSTOMS TARIFF

(Brought into force on January 3, 1926)

TRANSLATED FROM THE LITHUANIAN TEXT BY E. J. HARRISON

*N.B.—Unless otherwise stated, all rates of duty are per kilogram.*

## GROUP I

### FOODSTUFFS AND ANIMALS

#### ART. I

*Rates of Duty  
per Kilogram,  
Litās and Cents.*

1. Cereals of various kinds, grains, not separately indicated ; peas, beans	0.20
2. Rye	0.10
3. Wheat	0.30
4. Potatoes	0.10

*N.B.—The Ministry of Finance has the right to admit duty-free for agricultural organizations seed corn and vegetable seed (Art. 62, p. 3) on presentation of a certificate of the Ministry of Agriculture.*

#### ART. 2

Rice	0.20
------	------

#### ART. 3

1. Flour, excluding potato and wheat flour, malt and groats of various kinds	0.45
2. Wheat flour	0.90
3. Cereal brans	duty-free

#### ART. 4

1. Potato flour and starch	0.40
2. Dextrine	0.10
3. Vermicelli, noodles, sago, macaroni	1.50

## ART. 5

## VEGETABLES

*Rates of Duty  
per Kilogram,  
Litas and Cents.*

- |  |              |
|--|--------------|
| 1. Fresh vegetables of various kinds, not separately enumerated  | 0.15 (gross) |
| 2. Salted and steeped of various kinds, not hermetically packed  | 0.60 (gross) |
| 3. Dried, prepared for prolonged keeping   | 1.50 (gross) |
| 4. Fresh artichokes, asparagus, cauliflowers, Brussels sprouts, cabbages, green peas, kidney-beans, string beans in pods, water-melons, and melons | 3.00 (gross) |

## ART. 6

## FRUITS AND BERRIES

- |   |              |
|---|--------------|
| 1. Fresh fruits and berries of various kinds, not separately enumerated | 2.00 (gross) |
| 2. Salted and steeped, of various kinds                                 | 2.50 (gross) |
| 3. Fresh pineapples, bananas, peaches, grapes, apricots                 | 4.00 (gross) |
| 4. Oranges, mandarins, citrons  | 1.50 (gross) |
| 5. Lemons   | 0.30 (gross) |

## ART. 7

- |  |      |
|--|------|
| 1. Various dried fruits and berries (figs, dates, orange-peel, etc.) without sugar | 3.00 |
| 2. Raisins and currants  | 0.80 |
| 3. Plums   | 1.00 |

## ART. 8

- |   |              |
|---|--------------|
| Fruits and berries thickly boiled without sugar ;<br>fruits and berries in juice, without alcohol and<br>sugar, not hermetically packed | 2.00 (gross) |
|---|--------------|

*N.B.—Juice of fruits and berries with sugar pays duty in accordance with Art. 24 (1), and with alcohol, in accordance with Art. 27 (3).*

## ART. 9

- |   |      |
|---|------|
| Capers, dried olive berries in brine and olive oil, imported in unhermetically packed receptacles | 2.00 |
|---|------|

*Rates of Duty  
per Kilogram,  
Litas and Cen s.*

## ART. 10

Anise, caraway, orange nuts, St. John's bread 1.50

## ART. 11

## NUTS

- |  |      |
|--|------|
| 1. Various, not separately enumerated, and chest-nuts          | 2.00 |
| 2. Almonds and pistachio nuts, kernels of peaches and apricots | 3.00 |
| 3. Ground nuts   | 1.00 |

*N.B.—Nuts without shells pay an additional 25 per cent. duty.*

## ART. 12

Dried mustard, ground, not prepared 1.00

## ART. 13

Pasties, various spices, manufactured mustard, soy, pickles ; capers, olive berries, vegetables, fruits, and mushrooms—in vinegar, olive oil, or otherwise prepared ; various conserves, excepting preserved fish, lobsters, and shrimps (Art. 37 (2) and Art. 38) ; all hermetically packed 6.00 (gross)

## ART. 14

## EDIBLE FUNGI

- |  |              |
|--|--------------|
| 1. Various fresh mushrooms, except those separately enumerated | 1.00 (gross) |
| 2. Various dried mushrooms, except those separately enumerated | 3.00 (gross) |
| 3. Truffles and mushrooms, fresh and dried                     | 4.50 (gross) |

## ART. 15

## SPICES

- |  |       |
|--|-------|
| 1. Vanilla and saffron   | 20.00 |
| 2. Cardamoms and muscatel nuts   | 6.00  |
| 3. Cloves, cinnamon, ginger, marjoram, badian, and others, not separately enumerated | 2.00  |
| 4. Pepper, laurel leaves, pimento  | 0.50  |

*N.B.—Spices in crushed (powdered) form pay duty in accordance with this article, plus 50 per cent.*

## ART. 16

*Rates of Duty  
per Kilogram,  
Litas and Cents.*

Laurel berries and galanga

1.50 (gross)

## ART. 17

- |   |      |
|---|------|
| 1. (a) Chicory  | 0.60 |
| (b) Roasted acorns and other coffee substitutes<br>in pieces or grain, but not ground | 0.60 |
| 2. Chicory roots, fresh or dried  | 0.10 |

## ART. 18

## COFFEE

- |                               |      |
|-------------------------------|------|
| 1. Raw, in the bean           | 0.80 |
| 2. Roasted, ground or pressed | 1.20 |
| 3. Ground coffee substitutes  | 0.80 |

## ART. 19

## COCOA

- |                         |      |
|-------------------------|------|
| 1. Raw, in the bean     | 0.20 |
| 2. Roasted, in the bean | 0.40 |

## ART. 20

## GREEN TEAS

- |  |      |
|--|------|
| 1. Various, except those separately enumerated | 0.25 |
| 2. Green teas, in bricks                       | 0.30 |

*N.B.—For green teas, besides customs duty, excise is also levied, and they are transferred to the Excise Board to be weighed.*

*Excise is levied upon the tea in accordance with (Excise) label-bands affixed to the packages of tea.*

The following are the prices fixed for the tea excise label-bands and the selling prices with label-band corresponding thereto:

(a) *For tea weighed in the country :*

<i>Quality of Tea.</i>	<i>Price of Excise Label-band.</i>	<i>Selling Price, with Excise Label-band.</i>
1st quality	For packages up to 400 grammes	Lit 2      Optional
	Do., up to 200 grammes	Lit 1      Optional
	Do., up to 100 grammes	Lit 0.50      Optional
	Do., up to 50 grammes	Lit 0.25      Optional
2nd quality	For packages up to 400 grammes	Lit 0.64      Lits 6
	Do., up to 200 grammes	Lit 0.32      Lits 3
	Do., up to 100 grammes	Lit 0.16      Lits 1.50
	Do., up to 50 grammes	Lit 0.08      Lit 0.75

(b) *For tea imported from abroad in weighed form :*

<i>Size of Packages.</i>	<i>Price of Label-band.</i>	<i>Selling Price, with Label-band.</i>
Up to 400 grammes	Lits 4.00	Optional
Up to 200 grammes	Lits 2.00	Optional
Up to 100 grammes	Lit 1.00	Optional
Up to 50 grammes	Lit 0.50	Optional

## ART. 21

## TOBACCO

	<i>Rates of Duty per Kilogram, Litas and Cents.</i>
1. Leaf	0.20 (gross)
2. Cut, snuff, and various in rolls, bundles, etc.	2.50
3. Cigarettes, in boxes	7.50 (gross)
4. Cigars	10.00

*N.B.—For goods enumerated in 2, 3, and 4 of this article, besides duty excise is also levied. The prices for excise label-bands of imported tobacco wares of a certain quality are fixed in accordance with the price-list declared to the Tax Department and approved by it.*

(a) For manufactured cut tobacco—60 per cent. of the sale price.

(b) For cigars—50 per cent. of the sale price.

(c) For smoking and snuffing machorka—50 per cent. of the sale price.

(d) For cigarettes with mouth-pieces and without mouth-pieces—60 per cent. of the sale price.

## ART. 22

## SUGAR

1. Powdered sugar	0.30
2. In lumps	0.35

## ART. 23

1. Honey ; various, not separately enumerated syrups ; substances for colouring beverages, malt, malt extracts, glucose without admixture, and grape sugar	0.40
2. Artificial honey	0.80



## ART. 24

## CONFECTIONERY

*Rates of Duty  
per Kilogram,  
Litas and Cents.*

1. Sweets, jams not separately enumerated, pastilles, fruit syrups, jelly, fruit powders ; fruits with sugar, liqueur, rum, and cognac	6.00
2. Chocolates, chocolate sweets, and marchpane	10.00
3. Cocoa, powdered, with or without sugar	3.00
4. Gingerbread, cakes, and wafers of flour	4.50
5. Milk powder, unleavened bread, condensed milk	1.20

## ART. 25

## YEAST

1. Liquid yeast	0.50
2. Dry and pressed yeast	3.00

*N.B.—Besides customs duty yeast also pays excise. The excise on yeast is levied according to the (excise) label-bands affixed to the yeast packages, viz. for a package up to 400 grammes manufactured abroad, Lits 2 ; for a package up to 100 grammes manufactured abroad, 50 cents ; for which purpose pressed yeasts of foreign manufacture must be imported into the customs in bars of regulation form and fixed size.*

## ART. 26

## HOPS

1. Hops	1.50
2. Hop extracts	2.50

## ART. 27

## SPIRITS AND SPIRIT WARES

1. Spirits, rum, brandy, and other strong beverages containing more than 50 per cent. :	
(a) Imported in kegs	18.00 (gross)
(b) Imported in receptacles up to 1 litre capacity, with receptacle	24.00
(c) Grape spirits in kegs	9.00 (gross)
2. Whisky and other beverages containing less than 50 per cent. :	
(a) In kegs	9.00 (gross)
(b) In receptacles up to 1 litre capacity, with receptacle	12.00

*Rates of Duty  
per Kilogram,  
Litas and Cents.*

- |  |              |
|--|--------------|
| 3. Ethers used in medicine, and fruit essences<br>with spirit or ether | 4.00 (gross) |
| 4. Denatured spirit, liquid  | 1.50         |
| 5. Denatured spirit, solid   | 4.00         |

NOTE 1.—*The goods enumerated in this article, excluding par. 5, are released on paying customs duty and excise.*

NOTE 2.—*Spirituous liquors are released from custom houses in receptacles containing not more than 1 litre with excise label-band and customs seal.*

*In the case of foreign spirituuous beverages, such as special whiskies, liqueurs, brandies, rum, etc., excise is levied at the rate of Lits 20 per litre of each of those beverages, irrespective of their strength, on the basis of the excise label-band pasted on the receptacle with the beverages, the prices of which label-bands are as follows :*

Receptacles up to 1 litre capacity	Lits 20
Receptacles up to $\frac{3}{4}$ litre capacity	Lits 15
Receptacles up to $\frac{1}{2}$ litre capacity	Lits 10
Receptacles up to $\frac{1}{4}$ litre capacity	Lits 5

NOTE 3.—*For all kinds of foreign essences with spirit excise is levied at the same rate as on foreign alcoholic beverages, i.e. Lits 20 per litre.*

*For foreign fruit-wine spirit imported in kegs and intended for decanting in its natural shape excise is levied at the rate of Lits 20 per litre.*

#### ART. 28

#### GRAPE WINES, FRUIT AND BERRY WINES

- |   |              |
|---|--------------|
| 1. All, except those separately enumerated, up to 25 degrees strength :               |              |
| (a) Imported in barrels   | 7.00 (gross) |
| (b) Imported in receptacles up to 1 litre capacity, together with receptacle          | 9.00         |
| 2. Sparkling, in bottles up to 1 litre capacity, together with receptacle, per bottle | 20.00        |

NOTE 1.—*Wines are released on payment of excise in addition to customs duty.*

NOTE 2.—*For all beverages enumerated in Arts. 27 and 28, when they are imported in cisterns, customs duty is levied on the net weight, plus 20 per cent. for tare.*

*For wine imported from abroad excise is levied on the basis of the excise label-bands fixed on the receptacle with wine, the prices of which are as under :*

	<i>Rates of Duty per Kilogram, Litas and Cents.</i>
(a) <i>For non-effervescent wine :</i>	
For receptacles up to 1 litre	Lits 2.00
For receptacles up to $\frac{3}{4}$ litre	Lits 1.50
For receptacles up to $\frac{1}{2}$ litre	Lit 1.00
For receptacles up to $\frac{1}{4}$ litre	Lit 0.50

(b) *For champagne and effervescent wine :*

For receptacles up to 1 litre	Lits 8
For receptacles up to $\frac{3}{4}$ litre	Lits 6
For receptacles up to $\frac{1}{2}$ litre	Lits 4
For receptacles up to $\frac{1}{4}$ litre	Lits 2

*N.B.—For wine imported from abroad in barrels excise is levied in cash at the rate of Lits 2 per litre ; This amount is calculated when the excise label-bands are being bought and the wine is being bottled.*

ART. 29

PORTER AND BEER

1. In barrels, kegs, and syphons	1.00 (gross)
2. In bottles up to 1 litre capacity, together with receptacle	2.00

ART. 30

MEAD

Mead	4.00 (gross)
------	--------------

ART. 31

VINEGAR AND VINEGAR ESSENCE

1. Various vinegars, excluding toilet	1.50 (gross)
2. Wood vinegar	0.15 (gross)

ART. 32

MINERAL WATERS

Natural and artificial, per receptacle (not larger than 1 litre)	0.30
--	------

## ART. 33

## SALT

*Rates of Duty  
per Kilogram,  
Litās and Cents.*

- |  |      |
|--|------|
| 1. Crushed or in small pieces                              | 0.02 |
| 2. In lumps  | 0.01 |
| <i>N.B.—Table salt, in small pieces in small packages.</i> | 0.20 |

## ART. 34

- |   |      |
|---|------|
| 1. Fresh, salted, smoked, and dried meat and sausages | 0.50 |
| 2. Bacon  | 2.00 |

## ART. 35

- |                 |      |
|-----------------|------|
| Various cheeses | 3.00 |
|-----------------|------|

## ART. 36

- |                         |      |
|-------------------------|------|
| Cow's and goat's butter | 4.00 |
|-------------------------|------|

## ART. 37

## FISH AND CAVIAR

- |   |              |
|---|--------------|
| 1. Fresh fish :   |              |
| (a) Sole, turbot, trout   | 3.00 (gross) |
| (b) Various, except those separately enumerated                 | 1.00 (gross) |
| (c) Whitebait   | 0.10 (gross) |
| 2. Pickled fish, in olive oil or stuffed                        | 2.00 (gross) |
| 3. Caviar   | 8.00 (gross) |
| 4. Salted or smoked fish :                                      |              |
| (a) Salted or smoked fish, except separately enumerated         | 1.00 (gross) |
| (b) Salted brentling (?), in barrels                            | 0.10 (gross) |
| (c) Sprats  | 0.40         |
| 5. Herrings :   |              |
| (a) Salted, in barrels weighing not more than 164 kilograms     | each 8.00    |
| (b) Salted, in half-barrels weighing not more than 82 kilograms | each 5.00    |
| (c) Salted, imported in other packing                           | 0.10 (gross) |
| (d) Smoked  | 0.10 (gross) |
| (e) Pickled, in unhermetically closed receptacles               | 1.00 (gross) |

## ART. 38

*Rates of Duty  
per Kilogram,  
Litas and Cents*

Oysters, shrimps, lobsters, etc., in any form 10.00 (gross)

## ART. 39

- |   |              |
|---|--------------|
| 1. Eggs   | 0.25         |
| 2. Comestibles and material for feeding animals,<br>not separately enumerated | 0.10 (gross) |
| 3. Plant oil cake for fodder  | duty-free    |

## ART. 40

- |   |             |
|---|-------------|
| 1. Domestic breeding animals                                  | duty-free   |
| 2. Domestic non-breeding animals:                             |             |
| (a) Horses up to two years                                    | each 120.00 |
| (b) Horses older than two years                               | each 250.00 |
| (c) Horned cattle and sheep, per kilo-<br>gram of live weight | 0.40        |
| (d) Pigs, per kilogram of live weight                         | 0.50        |
| (e) Poultry, per kilogram of live weight                      | 0.60        |

## GROUP II

*ANIMAL PRODUCTS AND WARES THEREOF*

## ART. 41

## FERTILIZERS

Thomas's slag, superphosphates, guano, raw ground bones, ground phosphates, bone ash, animal charcoal, and other artificial fertilizers not separately enumerated	duty-free
--	-----------

## ART. 42

Soots	0.25
-------	------

## ART. 43

## GLUES

- |   |      |
|---|------|
| 1. Fish glues, gelatine, preparations from gelatine<br>and glycerine, agar-agar | 1.50 |
| 2. Glues for shoemakers and joiners (from bone)<br>and others unenumerated      | 1.00 |
| 3. Casein, albumen, and tanners' glue   | 0.10 |

## ART. 44

*Rates of Duty  
per Kilogram,  
Litae and Cents.*

Horns and hoofs, animal products employed  
in medicine and not separately enumerated ;  
uncleaned snails

duty-free

## ART. 45

## HUMAN HAIR, BRISTLES, HORSEHAIR

- |   |           |
|---|-----------|
| 1. Human hair, not prepared                       | 10.00     |
| 2. Bristles, horsehair, and other unprepared hair | duty-free |

## ART. 46

- |   |       |
|---|-------|
| 1. Human hair, prepared, and its wares  | 20.00 |
| 2. Hair cloth and hair sieves ; bristle and horse-<br>hair wares mounted in plain wood, unglued,<br>without special covering ; bristle brushes,<br>excluding toilet brushes, and various paint<br>brushes | 2.00  |

## ART. 47

Down and feathers, except separately enume- rated	2.00
--	------

## ART. 48

- |   |      |
|---|------|
| 1. Pillows, quilts, mattresses stuffed with feathers,<br>down, hair, wool, etc. | 2.00 |
| 2. The same articles stuffed with vegetable material                            | 0.50 |

## ART. 49

## WHALEBONE AND HORN

- |   |      |
|---|------|
| 1. Whalebone, not worked up   | 1.00 |
| 2. Whalebone and horn, in strips and sheets, even<br>if covered with paper, skin, or textile<br>material, except silk | 4.00 |

## ART. 50

Ocean sponges	1.00
---------------	------

## ART. 51

## ANIMAL FATS AND OILS

*Rates of Duty  
per Kilogram,  
Litās and Cents.*

- |   |      |
|---|------|
| 1. Cattle lards and fats, cleaned or uncleaned ;<br>stearine, oleine, palmitin                | 0.20 |
| 2. Fats and spermaceti of fish and marine<br>animals :  |      |
| (a) Uncleaned   | 0.10 |
| (b) Cleaned   | 0.15 |
| 3. Pig and poultry lards and fats, cleaned and<br>uncleaned, and margarine of animal products | 0.60 |
| 4. Lanoline and bone oil  | 1.00 |

## ART. 52

## WAX

- |  |              |
|--|--------------|
| 1. Ozocerite, even if melted, cerezine, paraffin   | (0.10 gross) |
| 2. Vaseline, beeswax, and other waxes, cleaned or<br>uncleaned, and artificial honeycombs for bees | 0.20         |

## ART. 53

## CANDLES

- |  |      |
|--|------|
| 1. Candles                                       | 1.00 |
| 2. Torches and wicks, steeped in wax or paraffin | 0.10 |

## ART. 54

## SKINS AND HIDES

- |  |           |
|--|-----------|
| 1. Undressed hides, dry and dry salted | duty-free |
| 2. Undressed hides, wet salted         | duty-free |

## ART. 55

## UNDRESSED HIDES

- |   |      |
|---|------|
| 1. White sheepskins for lining  | 3.00 |
| 2. Various small skins, except those separately<br>mentioned, fish skins and reptile skins ;<br>thongs for sewing hides   | 4.50 |
| 3. Chamois, morocco, glacé kid, small lacquered<br>skins, various kinds of leather with stamped<br>patterns, and pig-skin | 8.00 |

*Rates of Duty  
per Kilogram,  
Litas and Cents.*

4. Various large skins (ox, cow, horse, and ass), without patterns ; parchment	4.00
5. Chrome	7.00
6. Large lacquered skins	7.50
7. Sole leather	3.50

## ART. 56

## FUR SKINS

1. (a) Beaver, skunk, sable, dark brown and white fox, chinchilla, weasel, marten, Siberian fox, sea-bear, undressed	100.00
(b) The same dressed	125.00
2. Lamb-skin, and not separately enumerated :	
(a) Undressed and undyed	15.00
(b) Dressed and dyed	50.00
3. Sheep- and goat-skins, undressed	4.00
4. Bear-, wolf-, tiger-, badger-, lynx-, and elk-skins, dressed and undressed	25.00

NOTE 1.—*Tails pay duty in accordance with sub-section 2 (b) of this article.*

NOTE 2.—*Fur skins, sewn, but uncovered with other material, pay duty in accordance with this article, plus an additional 25 per cent.*

## ART. 57

FOOTWEAR, LEATHER-WARE, AND  
LEATHER SUBSTITUTES

1. (a) Footwear in ready-made and prepared form, except those separately enumerated, of 1 kilogram weight per pair and more	3.00
(b) The same up to 1 kilogram	13.00
2. (a) Footwear of silk, half-silk, patent, chamois, ready-made and prepared	35.00
(b) Footwear, kid, ready-made or prepared	20.00
3. Gloves and small wares (wallets, purses, cigar- cases, portfolios, etc.) up to 200 grammes weight each ; wares from chamois, lacquer, morocco, parchment, excluding footwear and surgical instruments ; leather garments	30.00



*Rates of Duty  
per Kilogram,  
Litas and Cents.*

- |  |       |
|--|-------|
| 4. Harness for horses with accessories, saddlery wares   | 5.00  |
| 5. Valises, boxes, wallets (except those mentioned in sub-section 3 of this article), sporting requisites of leather, and its substitutes, and wares of thick jute and hemp and other separately unenumerated leather wares, including note- and pocket-books, portfolios, and prepared leather material for binding, excepting those mentioned in sub-section 3 of this article | 10.00 |
| 6. Transmission and machinery belts, sewn and unsewn; round transmission belts, weaving-machine motors, whips (without whip-stocks), buckets, and other coarse leather wares   | 0.50  |

#### GROUP III

#### WOOD MATERIAL, WOODEN WARES, AND BASKET WORK

##### ART. 58

##### TIMBER MATERIAL

- |  |           |
|--|-----------|
| 1. Unworked timber material and firewood   | duty-free |
| 2. Worked-up timber material, viz. planks, squared or rounded, but unplanned pieces, billets, poles, and chips | 0.06      |
| 3. Unglued veneers of thickness up to 5 millimetres, even though planed  | 0.10      |
| 4. Cork bark unwrought   | duty-free |

*N.B.—Dyewood pays duty in accordance with Art. 125.*

##### ART. 59

##### CARPENTERS' AND COOPERS' WARES

- |  |           |
|--|-----------|
| 1. Shingles, shavings, and chips, etc.   | 0.15      |
| 2. Staves and barrels                    | 0.20      |
| 3. Staves, tops and bottoms of beechwood | duty-free |

## ART. 60

## CORK BARK WROUGHT

*Rates of Duty  
per Kilogram,  
Litas and Cents.*

- |   |      |
|---|------|
| 1. Slabs and cubes  | 0.60 |
| 2. Corks, bungs, and other cork wood articles   | 1.50 |
| 3. Wares manufactured from cork wood waste,<br>even with an admixture of binding material | 0.20 |

## ART. 61

## WOOD-MANUFACTURES NOT SEPARATELY MENTIONED

- |   |      |
|---|------|
| 1. (a) Turners' and cabinet-makers' wares, undyed, unpolished, and unvarnished, without veneer and applied ornamentation  | 1.00 |
| (b) Wooden pegs for shoes   | 2.00 |
| 2. Joiners' and turners' wares, dyed (but unpainted and undecorated), polished, lacquered with paper glued on; glued veneer and veneer wares; turned wares, each not more than $\frac{1}{2}$ kilogram weight, though carved | 1.50 |
| 3. Carved wood-wares (except those mentioned in sub-section 4 of this article), carpenters' and turners' wares with ornamentation, painted, bronzed, gilded, silvered, or similarly ornamented                              | 2.00 |

*N.B.—For frames attached to pictures that are free from duty, duty is levied at the rate of Litas 1 per metre, reckoning a fraction of a metre as 1 metre. In all other cases duty on the article imported in attached frames is levied on the total weight of those articles. Picture glass pays duty separately upon the total weight of the picture, according to Art. 77 of the tariff.*

- |   |      |
|---|------|
| 4. Carpenters', turners', and carvers' wares with ornaments of copper, alloys of copper and other materials, with incrustation of wood, copper, steel, mother-of-pearl, ivory, tortoise-shell, etc., with the exception of articles weighing less than 1 kilogram, for which duty is imposed according to Art. 215 of this tariff | 5.00 |
|---|------|

*N.B.—Handles, rings, nails, feet, castors, etc., are not regarded as ornaments of copper alloy.*

*Rates of Duty  
per Kilogram,  
Litas and Cents.*

- |   |      |
|---|------|
| 5. Woodware covered with leather or textiles                          | 8.00 |
| 6. Wooden machine parts with metal bands or bound with other material | 1.20 |

## ART. 62

## PLANTS AND PARTS OF PLANTS AND SEED

- |   |              |
|---|--------------|
| 1. Hay and straw  | duty-free    |
| 2. Parts of plants in their natural state, even if cut, except separately enumerated; dried herbs used in medicine  | 0.30 (gross) |
| <i>N.B.—Herbs used in medicine, crushed or ground, are admitted in accordance with sub-section 9 of Art. 112.</i>   |              |
| 3. (a) Seeds not separately mentioned and copra   | 0.25 (gross) |
| (b) Bast seed   | duty-free    |
| 4. Living plants and parts of plants; nuts; materials for basket-work, such as: Straw, osier, rushes, bamboo, and similar materials, dyed, bleached, scraped, or otherwise prepared | 0.30 (gross) |
| 5. Cut flowers and leaves, even though in wreaths or bouquets, with ribbons; dry or dyed; flower-roots  | 1.00 (gross) |
| 6. Reeds for building and grafts of fruit-trees   | duty-free    |

## ART. 63

- |         |              |
|---------|--------------|
| Teazles | 0.05 (gross) |
|---------|--------------|

## ART. 64

## BASKET-MAKERS' AND PLAITED WARES FROM VEGETABLE MATERIALS

- |  |      |
|--|------|
| 1. Common baskets for linen and clothing, and for the packing of various kinds of goods, made of chip, bark, unsplit osiers, and rushes; floor-covering and matting of coarse unsplit materials; common brooms | 1.50 |
| 2. Various baskets, except those specified in sub-section 1 of this article; all sorts of plaited  |      |

*Rates of Duty  
per Kilogram,  
Litae and Cents.*

wares made of split osiers, grasses, straw, palm leaves, shavings, except those separately mentioned; domestic and garden furniture, frames, vases, flower-baskets, and their parts; summer-houses, carriage bodies, etc., without ornamentation, dyed or undyed:

- |  |      |
|--|------|
| (a) If the article weighs more than $\frac{1}{2}$ kilogram   | 3.00 |
| (b) If it weighs $\frac{1}{2}$ kilogram or less  | 4.50 |
| 3. The same wares ornamented with common material:   |      |
| (a) If the article weighs more than $\frac{1}{2}$ kilogram   | 5.00 |
| (b) If the article weighs $\frac{1}{2}$ kilogram or less; of straw, shavings, and stalks, even though with an admixture of hair, paper, flax, and hemp | 8.00 |
| (c) Wicker for hats from straw, stalks, and similar material   | 1.60 |
| 4. Bast mats and bast sacks  | 0.05 |

*N.B.—Wares plaited from osiers, bronzed, silvered, or gilded, pay an additional 25 per cent. on the stipulated duty; wares ornamented with silvered or gilded metal decorations, also with silk, velvet, chenille, or other costly material are assessed under Art. 215.*

#### GROUP IV

### BUILDING MATERIAL AND CERAMIC WARES

#### ART. 65

#### BUILDING MATERIAL

- |  |           |
|--|-----------|
| 1. Clay used for manufacturing or building purposes; gypsum, and chalk in lumps; gravel and infusorial earth | duty-free |
| 2. Talcum, alabaster, crushed or calcined  | 0.02      |
| 3. Lime and gypsum, crushed or calcined; cement pipes  | 0.04      |
| 4. Cement  | duty-free |

## ART. 66

## NATURAL STONES

*Rates of Duty  
per Kilogram,  
Litas and Cents.*

1. Common and undressed stones, even though split	duty-free
2. Common stone, crushed or reduced to small pieces ; charcoal for filters	0.005
3. Building stones, in fragments and bricks, for steps and footpaths, even though cut and hewn	0.01
4. Lithograph stones ; natural whetstones and oilstones in slab form ; manufactured and unmanufactured rings used for polishing	0.01
5. All kinds of marble, alabaster, granite, in fragments, bricks, even with a cut or ground surface, but not polished	0.02
6. Slabs of slate, cut, even though ground, in frames ; slate-pencils	0.01
7. Mica in lumps and sheets	0.02

## ART. 67

1. Precious and semi-precious or artificial stones, resembling precious stones, unmanufactured or ground ; real or artificial pearls, loose or threaded ; garnets	200.00
2. Corals, real or artificial, unwrought, also threaded, in bundles and carved	50.00

*N.B.—The materials enumerated in this article, when in settings of precious metal, are assessed in accordance with the corresponding subdivisions of Art. 148.*

## ART. 68

1. Unwrought amber, enamel, and all sorts of glazing	0.20
2. Jet, mother-of-pearl, tortoise-shell, meerschaum, elephant and mammoth ivory ; celluloid of various colours, in unwrought lumps, rings, or plates ; mosaic ; artificial compounds of mosaic, all unwrought	1.00

## ART. 69

1. Unwrought asbestos lumps, and powder	0.05
2. Asbestos wares ; pasteboard, fibre, etc., even though with an admixture of other material	0.20

## ART. 70

## STONES OF VARIOUS KINDS, EXCEPT PRECIOUS AND SEMI-PRECIOUS STONES; GYPSUM AND ALABASTER WARES

	<i>Rates of Duty per Kilogram, Litae and Cents.</i>
1. Sculptured wares, chiselled, turned, and cast, although polished	1.50
2. Wares hewn without designs or sculptured ornamentation, even though with uneven or polished surfaces	0.30

## ART. 71

## GRINDING AND POLISHING SUBSTANCES AND ARTICLES MANUFACTURED THEREFROM; GRAPHITE, CARBONS FOR ELECTRO-TECHNICAL PURPOSES; LUBRICATING AND ADHESIVE COMPOUNDS

1. Emery, pumice-stone, and graphite in lumps	0.05
2. Emery, pumice-stone, and graphite, ground; not separately mentioned material, for grinding and polishing; compounds for scouring metals, without wax, grease, glue, or oil admixtures	0.10
3. Emery for grinding and polishing:	
(a) On paper	0.20
(b) On cloth	0.30
4. (a) Various artificial whetting appliances in the form of discs, blocks, boards, or files prepared from emery, flint, granite, and other material	0.10
(b) Artificial millstones	0.02
5. Carbon wares for electro-technical purposes, i.e. arc-light carbons, plates, cylinders, etc.:	
(a) If weighing less than 4 kilograms	0.40
(b) If weighing more than 4 kilograms	0.20
6. Mantles for incandescent gas burners	each 0.10
7. Lubricants manufactured with wax, grease, fat, or glue:	
(a) For axles and wheels	0.25
(b) For cleaning metals, for mending porcelain or glass, and for waxing floors	3.00
(c) For lubricating belting; for windows	0.80

## ART. 72

ARTIFICIAL BUILDING STONES AND FIREPROOF  
MANUFACTURES

	<i>Rates of Duty per Kilogram, Litas and Cents.</i>
1. Building bricks made of common brick clay :	
(a) Ordinary, although moulded, but not glazed	0.01
(b) Glazed	0.015
2. Wares of lime and sand, cement, gypsum, etc., not separately mentioned, stone and bricks	0.03
3. Fireproof wares :	
(a) Bricks and flat pieces	0.015
(b) Gas retorts and crucibles, also of graphite	duty-free
(c) Bricks and slabs of various shapes	duty-free

## ART. 73

CERAMIC PIPES, CERAMIC WARES OF MELTED STONE  
PASTE AND OF TILES

1. (a) Drainage pipes	duty-free
(b) Pipes of ordinary paste and various moulded parts of pipes, even though glazed	0.01
2. (a) Vessels and factory accessories of stone paste ; taps, connecting parts of apparatus, such as pipes, etc., even though glazed, but without embellishments	0.02
(b) Pots, pitchers, jars, dishes	0.05
3. Unglazed floor-tiles of non-porous stone paste :	
(a) Of one colour (superimposed)	0.03
(b) Of several colours (superimposed)	0.05
4. Glazed earthenware tiles for wall-facing :	
(a) Of one colour (superimposed)	0.03
(b) Of several colours (superimposed)	0.05
(c) Ornamented with pictorial painting, gilded, with sculptured embellishments or otherwise	0.10

## ART. 74

## WARES OF COMMON CLAY

1. Roofing tiles :	
(a) Unglazed without painting or ornamentation	0.0125
(b) Glazed, with ornamentation	0.0125

*Rates of Duty  
per Kilogram,  
Litae and Cents*

- |   |      |
|---|------|
| 2. Dutch stove tiles and bricks of various kinds made of potter's clay:   |      |
| (a) Of one colour, even though glazed   | 0.05 |
| (b) Of several colours, even though glazed  | 0.10 |
| (c) With painting, gilded, or with other ornamentation  | 0.15 |
| <i>N.B.—Dutch-tile stoves, even though with parts of iron and other material, are admitted under this article.</i>                              |      |
| 3. Terracotta ornaments; medallions, busts, statues, and other articles for the decoration of houses and rooms, even though coloured and gilded | 0.50 |
| 4. Crockery and pottery wares of common clay, not separately mentioned, even though glazed:   |      |
| (a) Without patterns and ornaments  | 0.05 |
| (b) With ornaments, painting, sculpture, or otherwise   | 0.30 |

*N.B.—Sprinkling with colour, not forming a regular design, is not regarded as ornamentation.*

## ART. 75

## EARTHENWARE (FAIENCE)

- |  |      |
|--|------|
| 1. Wares, white or of one colour, coloured in the paste, but without ornamentation           | 0.15 |
| 2. The same wares with single-colour patterns, edges, and borders, not coloured in the paste | 0.50 |
| 3. The same wares adorned with painting, gilded, or with many-coloured ornamentation         | 0.80 |

## ART. 76

## PORCELAIN WARES

- |  |      |
|--|------|
| 1. Porcelain wares (not separately mentioned), white or of one colour, even though with coloured or gilded borders, but without other ornamentation; majolica wares of various kinds, even though with moulded ornamentation; isolators, even though with iron parts | 0.50 |
|--|------|



*Rates of Duty  
per Kilogram,  
Litas and Cents.*

- |  |       |
|--|-------|
| 2. Porcelain utensils, painted or with coloured or gilded patterns, flowers, or other embellishments   | 0.80  |
| 3. Articles of porcelain or biscuit ware for the decoration of rooms, i.e. vases, statuettes, etc.; artificial flowers and other imitations of plants and articles made from same, e.g. wreaths, bouquets, etc., even though with parts from other materials | 20.00 |

## ART. 77

## GLASSWARE

- |   |      |
|---|------|
| 1. Bottles of various kinds, pots without ornamentation and patterns, uncut and unground:   |      |
| (a) of common bottle glass of dark green, with unground necks, lids, stoppers, bottoms, or edges  | 0.35 |
| (b) Of white, whitish, or coloured glass, unground, although with ground necks, stoppers, bottoms, and edges  | 0.60 |
| (c) Of all kinds of glass, with ground necks, stoppers, bottoms, lids, and edges, although with parts of other common material; e.g. stoppers, metal parts of syphons, casings of plaited straw, osier, iron wire, etc. | 1.00 |

*N.B.—The articles mentioned in sub-divisions (a) and (b) of 1, when united with parts from other common material, pay duty under sub-division (c) of sub-section 1.*

- |  |      |
|--|------|
| 2. White glass wares, except those separately mentioned, uncut, unground, without any ornamentation, and without other common material, even though with ground bottoms, edges, necks, stoppers, and lids: |      |
| (a) Pressed or cast  | 0.60 |
| (b) Blown, although in patterns  | 1.20 |

*N.B.—The corresponding article of the tariff does not change in the case of pressed and cast wares mentioned in sub-sections 1 and 2 of this article, for crests, inscriptions, and patterns.*

*Rates of Duty  
per Kilogram,  
Litas and Cents*

3. White and whitish glass wares, ground, polished, and cut, but without ornamentation and without admixture of other common material.	3.00
4. Wares of all sorts of glass, except those separately mentioned, ornamented with stamped, drawn, or engraved patterns, painting, enamel, gilded, silvered, adorned with copper, copper alloys, or other material; wares of dull ("mat") and milk colour, coloured in the entire paste, mixed with other material, although without embellishments; glass silk; tissues of glass and manufactures of the same; glass decorations for Christmas trees, of various colours, gilded, silvered, mixed with other material, or without such	7.50
5. Sheet glass, blown or cast, unground and unpolished:	
(a) Uncoloured, without patterns, with level surface of thickness up to 5 millimetres	0.01
(b) Coloured and milk-coloured, without patterns, and even surface	1.50
(c) Undulated, uneven, with stripes of "mat" colour	1.50
(d) With inset wire netting	0.02
6. Sheet glass, ground, polished, embellished, painted, with mounting in lead, copper, and glass, of thickness up to 5 millimetres; stained glass	3.00
7. Glass photographic plates	1.00
8. Broken glass	duty-free

## ART. 78

## PLATE GLASS AND MIRRORS

1. Ground, polished, or amalgamed	4.00
2. Unground and unpolished glass	1.20

NOTE 1.—*Mirrors in frames pay duty according to the corresponding sub-section of this article, together with the weight of the mirror. Mirrors less than one-tenth of a square metre pay duty according to Art. 215 of this tariff, as for toilet mirrors.*

NOTE 2.—*If the glass surface is larger than 6 square metres, duty of 10 per cent. more than specified in this article is levied.*

## GROUP V

## COMBUSTIBLES, ASPHALT, TAR, PITCH, ETC.

## ART. 79

Rates of Duty  
per Kilogram,  
Litas and Cents.

- |                               |           |
|-------------------------------|-----------|
| 1. Coal, anthracite           | 0.005     |
| 2. Peat, briquettes, charcoal | 0.01      |
| 3. Coke                       | duty-free |

## ART. 80

- |                          |              |
|--------------------------|--------------|
| 1. Tar and vegetable tar | 0.20 (gross) |
| 2. Uncleaned coal tar    | 0.01 (gross) |

*N.B.—For the goods mentioned in this article imported in cisterns duty is levied net, plus 20 per cent. for tare.*

## ART. 81

- |  |              |
|--|--------------|
| Anthracene, naphthalene, phenol (carbolic acid),<br>benzol—crude | 0.05 (gross) |
|--|--------------|

*N.B.—Benzol imported in cisterns pays duty net, plus 20 per cent. for tare.*

## ART. 82

- |   |      |
|---|------|
| White rosin or colophony, pine pitch, brewers'<br>pitch | 0.05 |
|---|------|

## ART. 83

- |                                   |              |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|
| 1. Asphalt                        | 0.01 (gross) |
| 2. Rosin mastic, of various kinds | 0.05 (gross) |

*N.B.—The articles mentioned in this paragraph, when imported in cisterns, pay duty net, plus 20 per cent. for tare.*

## ART. 84

- |  |                   |
|--|-------------------|
| 1. Unmanufactured naphtha                | duty-free (gross) |
| 2. Kerosene and mineral lubricating oils | 0.02 (gross)      |

*N.B.—The articles mentioned in this paragraph, when imported in cisterns, pay duty net, plus 20 per cent. for tare.*

## ART. 85

- |  |      |
|--|------|
| 1. Petrol, gasolene, ligroin, naphtha-ether, photo-<br>gen, etc. | 0.20 |
| 2. Paraffin oil, solar oil, and vaseline oil                     | 0.25 |

## ART. 86

*Rates of Duty  
per Kilogram,  
Litas and Cents.*

Turpentine or oil of turpentine (thick or liquid), of various kinds	0.20
---	------

## ART. 87

## GUMS, RESINS, RESINOUS SUBSTANCES, AND BALSAMS

1. Of various kinds, not separately mentioned ; melted amber, unmanufactured ; gum arabic, in various forms, and acaroid gum resin	0.10
2. Caoutchouc and gutta-percha, in unmanufactured form ; caoutchouc waste, unfit for use as a manufacture	0.10
3. Gum-benzol, asafoetida, manna, stora, albumen, balsams, not separately mentioned ; extractum pini silvestris, egg-yolks, shellac	0.50
4. Ambergris, moschus, balsams of Tolu and Peru ; odoriferous resins, used in perfumery	2.00
5. Camphor, crude or purified	1.50

## ART. 88

## INDIARUBBER (CAOUTCHOUC AND GUTTA-PERCHA) AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF

1. Soft rubber :	
(a) In sheets, slabs, threads, tubes, or diluted	0.80
(b) Manufactures, except separately mentioned, although in combination with other common material ; rubbered cloth	1.50
(c) Automobile, carriage, and bicycle tyres and inner tubes of same	2.00
2. Hard rubber :	
(a) Unwrought sheets, slabs, sticks, pipes, etc.	1.00
(b) Wares, except separately mentioned, although in combination with other material	2.00
3. Footwear of caoutchouc and gutta-percha, combined or not with tissues, leather, buckles, etc.	2.00

NOTE 1.—*Elastic tissues, ribbons, and tapes woven with rubber threads or gummed with india-*

rubber, excepting those mentioned in sub-section 3 of this article, pay duty as tissues or materials of that class.

NOTE 2.—*Made-up articles (sewn or stuck) of wearing apparel composed of tissues covered with indiarubber on one or both sides or two-fold tissues united by indiarubber, also ready-made suspenders, garters, etc., of elastic ribbon, are assessed for duty under Art. 209.*

## GROUP VI

## CHEMICAL MATERIALS AND PRODUCTS

## ART. 89

Stassfurt salts (Abraumsalze), chloride of potassium, sulphate of potash, though crushed, but unrefined

*Rates of Duty  
per Kilogram,  
Litas and Cents.*  
duty-free

## ART. 90

Various natural salts (not separately mentioned), not refined; brines (Kreuznach brine, etc.), including brine for herrings; mineral muds

0.05

## ART. 91

## SULPHUR

1. Unrefined, in lumps
2. Refined, in powder and sticks

duty-free  
0.10

## ART. 92

Natural antimony (antimonium crudum)

0.05

## ART. 93

## BORAX AND BORIC ACID

1. Common crude borax
2. Boric acid of various kinds and pure borax

0.03  
0.20

## ART. 94

## MAGNESITE

1. Natural, in lumps
2. The same, ground or calcined

0.02  
0.05

## LITHUANIAN CUSTOMS TARIFF

329

## ART. 95

*Rates of Duty  
per Kilogram,  
Litas and Cenis.*

Cream of tartar and various tartrates of lime	0.25
---	------

## ART. 96

Heavy spar and witherite of various kinds	0.05
---	------

## ART. 97

Strontianite (carbonate of strontia) and celestine	0.10
--	------

## ART. 98

Ammoniacal preparations; sal ammoniac, carbonate of ammonia, nitrate of ammonia, and sulphate of ammonia	0.05
--	------

## ART. 99

Arsenic and various arsenious acids	0.25
-------------------------------------	------

## ART. 100

Cyanide of potassium (prussiates of potash and chromates)	0.10
--	------

## ART. 101

Alumen calicum, alumen natricum, alumen sulfuricum, and chromic acid salts	0.02
---	------

## ART. 102

Barium oxydatum, strontium-oxydatum, alu- men ustum (hydricum et anhydricum), strontium, barium chloratum, salts of barium and strontium	0.50
---	------

## ART. 103

## SALTPETRE

- |                              |           |
|------------------------------|-----------|
| 1. Chilian (nitrate of soda) | duty-free |
| 2. Nitrate of potash         | 0.05      |

## ART. 104

*Rates of Duty  
per Kilogram,  
Litas and Cents.*

- |   |      |
|---|------|
| 1. Magnesium ustum, calcium chloratum, magnesium carbonicum, calcium carbonicum, præcipitatum     | 0.15 |
| 2. Magnesium chloratum, zincum chloratum, magnesium sulfuricum, and compositions to preserve wood | 0.02 |

## ART. 105

## SODA AND POTASH PREPARATIONS

- |   |      |
|---|------|
| 1. Kalium carbonicum, natrium carbonicum calcinatum, natrium sulfuricum, and natrium silicicum (soluble glass), pure and unpurified | 0.02 |
| 2. Natrium carbonicum, natrium bicarbonicum, kalium bicarbonicum, potash and soda combinations, pure and unpurified                 | 0.05 |
| 3. Caustic soda and caustic potash :  |      |
| (a) Unpurified  | 0.02 |
| (b) Purified  | 1.00 |

## ART. 106

- |                |      |
|----------------|------|
| Vinegar powder | 0.20 |
|----------------|------|

## ART. 107

- |  |      |
|--|------|
| Chloride of lime, for bleaching and disinfection | 0.01 |
|--|------|

## ART. 108

## ACIDS

- |  |           |
|--|-----------|
| 1. Sulphuric acid (oil of vitriol), acidum sulfuricum anhydricum, acidum hydrochloricum crudum, carboneum sulfuris, impure | duty-free |
| 2. Ditto, pure   | 0.10      |
| 3. Phosphoric acids, acidum formicarum, and formalin   | 0.10      |
| 4. (a) Tartaric acid, benzoic acid, salicylic acid, citric acid, pyrogalllic acid, and gallic acid, pure and impure        | 1.00      |
| (b) Tannic acid, pure  | 1.20      |
| 5. Pure and impure azotic acids  | 0.25      |

*N.B.—Salts of acids specified in sub-divisions 2 and 3 of this article, unless separately mentioned,*

*pay duty equal to that of their respective acids, unless they should be subject to a rate of duty by reason of their basis, in accordance with the corresponding articles.*

## ART. 109

COMBINATIONS OF IRON, COPPER, AND  
SULPHURIC ACID (COPPERAS)

*Rates of Duty  
per Kilogram,  
Litae and Cents.*

- |   |      |
|---|------|
| 1. Iron or green copperas, crude and pure                                   | 0.02 |
| 2. Cuprum sulfuricum (cupriferous copperas), zinc copperas, pure and impure | 0.30 |

## ART. 110

Salts and preparations containing gold, platinum, and silver

6.00

## ART. 111

- |  |      |
|--|------|
| 1. Anthraquinone                                     | 0.50 |
| 2. Fluoride of antimony and lactic acid combinations | 0.50 |
| 3. Acids of sorrel and their combinations            | 0.50 |

## ART. 112

CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS  
NOT SPECIALLY MENTIONED IN OTHER SECTIONS  
OF THE TARIFF (ALL PURE)

- |   |              |
|---|--------------|
| 1. Iodine preparations, salts and organic combinations thereof; iodic acid preparations   | 5.00 (gross) |
| 2. (a) Bromine preparations, copper preparations, lead preparations (plumbum); chloræthyl, nitro-benzol; nitro-naphthaline; naphthaline; naphthylamine; dimæthylaniline; diæthylaniline, and their nitro combinations; benzidine; toluidine; paranitroaniline and its salts; wood spirit, phenol, and bases of pyridine | 1.00 (gross) |
| (b) Calcium carbide   | 0.05         |
| (c) Potassium chloride  | 0.10         |
| 3. Oxygen, carbonic acid (CO <sub>2</sub> ), and all compressed gases in metallic cylinders, and other gases in liquid or other form  | 1.00         |

*N.B.—Duty is levied on the total gross weight at*



*the rate of 20 per cent. for the gas and 80 per cent. for the metal vessel, according to the class of metal.*

	<i>Rates of Duty per Kilogram, Litas and Cents.</i>
4. Alkaloids and their salts :	
(a) Caffeine and quinine	5.00 (gross)
(b) Strychnine, alkaloids of opium, veratrine, atropine, cocaine, morphine, and other alkaloids not separately mentioned	20.00 (gross)
5. (a) Bismuth and mercury preparations and combinations, not separately mentioned	1.50 (gross)
(b) Naphthols and sulphonic acids	1.00 (gross)
(c) Cinnabar	0.30 (gross)
6. Antipyrine, phenacetin, salipyrine, sulphonal, trional, salol, guaiacol, pepsine, pepton, creosote, and derivative preparations	3.00 (gross)
7. (a) Sulphinides and their combinations (saccharin, dulcine, crystallose), in crystals and powder	1.50 (gross)
(b) Ditto, in tablets	1.00 (gross)
8. Santonin	6.00 (gross)
9. Chemical and pharmaceutical products not separately mentioned	1.00 (gross)

## ART. II3

## COMPOUNDED MEDICINES AND MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS, IN DOSES

1. (a) Galen preparations, i.e. compounded medicines, ointments, tinctures, extracts, and all patented medicines in doses	6.00 (gross)
(b) Siroline, arsenferatose	1.00 (gross)
2. Plasters on various materials	4.00 (gross)
3. Serums and lymphs	duty-free (gross)
4. Salvarsan	10.00 (gross)

*N.B.—Medicines which contain alcohol do not pay excise.*

## ART. II4

Phosphorus	1.00 (gross)
------------	--------------

## ART. II5

Sulphur ethers, collodion, chloral hydrate, chloroform	1.50
--	------

## ART. 116

*Rates of Duty  
per Kilogram,  
Litās and Cents.*

Opium, lactucarium

5.00

## ART. 117

## VEGETABLE OILS AND FATS, AND GLYCERINE

- |  |      |
|--|------|
| 1. Liquid vegetable oils, not separately mentioned,<br>and phernicas | 2.00 |
| 2. Glycerine   | 0.30 |
| 3. Cocoa-nut and palm oil and all hard vegetable<br>fats:            |      |
| (a) In barrels   | 0.20 |
| (b) In small packages, and vegetable<br>margarine                    | 0.60 |
| 4. Ricine oil  | 0.25 |

*N.B.—For the oils assigned in accordance with  
sub-section 1 for factory purposes, on presentation  
of appropriate certificate there is levied*

0.20

## ART. 118

Aromatic waters, without any admixture of  
alcohol; bitter almonds, laurel, peppermint,  
orange blossom, and rose water, etc.

4.00

## ART. 119

## COSMETICS AND SCENTS

- |   |               |
|---|---------------|
| 1. White and red rouge; hair dyes, not containing<br>spirit; scented pastilles, for fumigating;<br>cosmetic preparations of various kinds, not<br>separately mentioned; tooth powders and<br>pastes; vaniline | 20.00 (gross) |
| 2. Various kinds of perfumery and cosmetic pre-<br>parations containing spirit, e.g. scents,<br>aromatic waters; elixirs, etc.; pomades of<br>various kinds   | 50.00 (gross) |
| 3. Volatile or aromatic oils, without admixture of<br>spirit, natural and artificial; menthol and<br>other aromatic salts   | 6.00          |

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## ART. 120

## SOAPS

*Rates of Duty  
per Kilogram,  
Litae and Cents.*

- |   |               |
|---|---------------|
| 1. Toilet soap, liquid, hard, or in powder                                | 10.00 (gross) |
| 2. Various soaps, except those mentioned in sub-section 1 of this article | 2.00          |
| 3. Soft soap and soap powder for washing                                  | 1.00          |

## ART. 121

## VARNISHES

- |  |      |
|--|------|
| 1. Varnishes and dissolved resin, without spirit | 1.00 |
| 2. Varnishes, with spirit                        | 4.00 |

## ART. 122

- |                |      |
|----------------|------|
| 1. Sealing wax | 1.00 |
| 2. Gum lac     | 2.00 |

## ART. 123

- |            |      |
|------------|------|
| 1. Matches | 1.50 |
| 2. Flints  | 5.00 |

*N.B.—Besides duty, excise is also imposed upon matches. Excise for matches is collected in accordance with the excise label-bands placed on the boxes, as follows: For a box of foreign matches (up to 75 matches), 4 cents.*

## ART 124

## TANNING MATERIALS

- |   |           |
|---|-----------|
| 1. Quebracho wood, tan bark, and other natural tanning materials, not ground down to powder | duty-free |
| 2. Tanning materials, ground, and their extracts; impure tannin                             | duty-free |

## ART. 125

## DYES

Natural dyes:

- |  |           |
|--|-----------|
| 1. Vegetable dyes, besides those separately mentioned:   |           |
| (a) Not ground; quercitron; dye woods, in logs or blocks | duty-free |

*Rates of Duty  
per Kilogram,  
Litas and Cents.*

(b) Ground to powder ; dye woods, grated or chopped up	0.05
2. Mineral dyes ; colouring earths and clays of various kinds ; Sienna and Verona earth ; ochre, umber, mummy, calcined and ground ; artificial dyes prepared from oxides of iron ; colcotar, caput mortuum, etc.	0.15
3. Chalk, ground	0.02
ART. 126	
Archil (cudbear), orleans (biksin), catechu (cutch), Dutch pink, yellow lake	0.10
ART. 127	
Madder (ground)	0.20
ART. 128	
Indigo, natural and artificial	2.00
ART. 129	
Cochineal and preparations thereof :	
1. Cochineal	1.50
2. Cochineal preparations (carmine)	5.00
ART. 130	
Prussian blue and Paris blue ; ultramarine ; natural and artificial blues in various forms	1.00
ART. 131	
White zinc and lead dyes, in powder, for tech- nical purposes, litopon	0.20
ART. 132	
Red lead, litharge, and lead ashes	0.20
ART. 133	
1. Colours obtained from copper (verdigris, etc.)	1.00
2. Earth dyes, with admixture of other pigments up to 10 per cent.	0.50

*Rates of Duty  
per Kilogram,  
Litas and Cents*

## ART. 134

Organic extracts for dyes: orsellate, sumac, and others, excepting aniline dyes; hæmatoxin

0.50

## ART. 135

Alizarin, alizarin lake, and various organic dyes; synthetic pigments, their bases and combinations; also mixtures and combinations of pigments with inorganic bases and salts (pigment lakes, etc.); various aniline dyes

2.00

## ART. 136

Colours for miniature painting in various forms; Indian ink

2.00 (gross)

*N.B.—Colours for miniature painting imported in boxes specially constructed to hold them are assessed for duty according to Art. 216.*

## ART. 137

1. Colours and dyeing material, dry and liquid, not separately mentioned; ground, in various oils, and lake colours
2. (a) Ink, liquid, and in powders
- (b) Blacking and cream for boots and shoes
3. Black typographic colours

2.00

6.00

8.00

0.50

## GROUP VII

## ORES, METALS, AND METAL WARES

## ART. 138

Metallic and mineral ores, except graphite

duty-free

## ART. 139

Cast iron, in pigs, scraps, filings, and scrap

duty-free

## ART. 140

## IRON

1. Bar iron, not separately mentioned
2. Scrap iron, in lumps or iron powder

duty-free

duty-free

*Rates of Duty  
per Kilogram,  
Litae and Cents.*

- |   |           |
|---|-----------|
| 3. Rails, even though perforated; girders; wrought iron   | duty-free |
| 4. Sheet iron, except that mentioned in Art. 141  | duty-free |
| 5. In bars and thin rods of various kinds, not thicker than $4\frac{1}{2}$ – $12\frac{1}{2}$ millimetres diameter | duty-free |

## ART. 141

- |   |      |
|---|------|
| Tinned plate, even though lacquered with designs and crystallized; sheet iron and steel, painted, varnished, with zinc, copper, nickel, and other common metals | 0.05 |
|---|------|

## ART. 142

## STEEL

- |   |           |
|---|-----------|
| 1. In bars, not separately mentioned  | 0.01      |
| 2. Steel scrap, in billets, and steel powder  | duty-free |
| 3. Rails, even though perforated, wrought steel   | duty-free |
| 4. Sheet steel, except that mentioned in Art. 141   | 0.02      |
| 5. Thin bars and rods, not exceeding $4\frac{1}{2}$ – $12\frac{1}{2}$ millimetres diameter in thickness | 0.02      |

## ART. 143

COPPER, ALUMINIUM, NICKEL, COBALT, CADMIUM,  
AND OTHER METALS AND METAL ALLOYS, NOT  
SEPARATELY MENTIONED

- |   |           |
|---|-----------|
| 1. Scrap, in shavings and powder  | duty-free |
| 2. In bars, rods, or billets; in sheets, even if with polished or pressed designs on their surfaces | 0.10      |

## ART. 144

## TIN

- |  |           |
|--|-----------|
| 1. In pigs, rods, or scrap   | duty-free |
| 2. In sheets, even though polished, ground, or lacquered (amalgams of mirrors) | 0.20      |

## ART. 145

- |         |      |
|---------|------|
| Mercury | 0.50 |
|---------|------|

## ART. 146

## LEAD

*Rates of Duty  
per Kilogram,  
Litas and Cents.*

- |   |           |
|---|-----------|
| 1. In pigs or scrap   | duty-free |
| 2. In sheets, wire, and piping                                  | 0.05      |
| 3. In typefounders' metal (an alloy of lead, antimony, and tin) | 0.15      |

## ART. 147

## ZINC

- |   |           |
|---|-----------|
| 1. In pigs, scrap, or powder, and zinc dust                         | duty-free |
| 2. In sheets, although lacquered, ground, or polished; also in rods | 0.10      |

## ART. 148

GOLD, SILVER, PLATINUM, AND MANUFACTURES  
THEREOF

- |  |           |
|--|-----------|
| 1. In unwrought form, in alloys, bars, and sheets, except those mentioned in sub-section 4 of this article   | duty-free |
| 2. Gold manufactures, with or without precious stones  | 400.00    |
| 3. Silver manufactures, even though gilded, with or without precious stones  | 100.00    |
| 4. Gold and silver, in thin sheets, imported in books, with mention on the cover of the master's or manufacturer's name, number of sheets, and weight of pure metal, together with weight of books | 75.00     |
| 5. Tissues and braids, plaited or woven with gold, silver, or tinsel; gold and silver, woven, rolled, etc.   | 75.00     |
| 6. Rolled and spun tinsel; fine, inexpensive metal threads coated with gold or silver, of which there is not more than 2 per cent. of the total weight of metal                                    | 50.00     |
| 7. Platinum, in bars, wires, or sheets   | duty-free |
| 8. Platinum manufactures   | 400.00    |

*N.B.—Goods mentioned in sub-sections 2, 3, 4, and 8 of this article are sent to the Assay Office.*

## ART. 149

MANUFACTURES OF COPPER AND ITS ALLOYS, AND  
OF OTHER METALS AND THEIR ALLOYS MENTIONED IN ARTICLE 143

	<i>Rates of Duty per Kilogram, Litae and Cents.</i>
1. Articles not ornamented in relief nor engraved ; stamped articles, even though in combination with wood, iron, tin-plate, leather, or other common materials	2.00
2. Articles ornamented in relief or engraved, whether bound together or not ; also ornaments, medallions, and statues	3.00
3. Gilded and silvered manufactures, sheets or wire, except specified in Art. 215	10.00
4. Pipes and their combined parts for technical purposes	0.50

## ART. 150

## CAST-IRON WARES

1. Rough iron castings :	
(a) Unwrought	0.50
(b) Wrought	0.75
2. Enamelled and unenamelled cast-iron wares and utensils	0.05
3. Tempered cast-iron wares :	
(a) Unworked-up	0.80
(b) Worked-up	1.20
4. Necessaries designed for central heating, e.g. radiators, heaters ; cast-iron pipes and parts for canalization, all of rough cast iron	0.05

## ART. 151

1. Iron and steel manufactures, bound, stamped, and moulded, not filed and unprepared, except separately mentioned ; forged nails and chains	0.25
2. Spanners, without threads, except axle spanners	0.80

## ART. 152

1. Iron and steel boiler wares ; bridge girders ; cross-beams for isolators ; manufactures of iron and steel in sheets ; iron and steel pipes and their component parts, even though covered with asphalt or with common metals	0.10
---	------



*Rates of Duty  
per Kilogram,  
Litas and Cents.*

2. Non-steam boilers, vats, barrels, rafters for roofs
3. Steam boilers

0.25  
duty-free

*N.B.—The component parts of pipes of tempered cast iron are admitted in accordance with the first sub-section of this article.*

#### ART. 153

IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURES, NOT SEPARATELY MENTIONED, WORKED, TURNED, POLISHED, GROUND, BRONZED, NICKELLED, OR OTHERWISE ELABORATED, WITH OR WITHOUT PARTS COMPOSED OF WOOD, COPPER, OR COPPER ALLOYS

- |   |      |
|---|------|
| 1. Various, except those mentioned in sub-sections 2, 3, 4, and 5 of this article | 0.40 |
| 2. Various locks and padlocks, except copper locks                                | 3.00 |
| 3. Screws, spanners, and bolts of all diameters                                   | 1.50 |
| 4. Hinges and coverings of doors and windows, except copper                       | 2.00 |
| 5. Bits and stirrups  | 1.50 |

*N.B.—Articles mentioned in this paragraph, nickelled, bronzed, or with parts of copper alloy, pay an additional 25 per cent.*

#### ART. 154

##### TIN-PLATE MANUFACTURES

- |   |      |
|---|------|
| 1. (a) Various, also sheet-iron manufactures coated with varnish, enamel, zinc, or other common metals, or painted (except those coming under sub-division 2 of this article) | 0.30 |
| (b) Various boxes of tin-plate  | 1.00 |
| 2. The same manufactures, gilded, painted pictorially, or otherwise embellished   | 2.00 |

#### ART. 155

##### WIRE

- |  |      |
|--|------|
| 1. Iron and steel, even though coated with common metals of a width or diameter not more than $4\frac{1}{2}$ millimetres | 0.30 |
|--|------|

*N.B.—Iron and steel of not more than  $4\frac{1}{2}$  millimetres in diameter or breadth are regarded as wire.*

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 2. Of copper or copper alloys and of any of the metal alloys mentioned in Art. 143 : | <i>Rates of Duty<br/>per Kilogram,<br/>Litas and Cenis.</i> |
| (a) Of width or diameter from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $12\frac{1}{2}$ millimetres           | 0.35  |
| (b) Thinner than $\frac{1}{2}$ millimetre  | 0.45  |

*N.B.—Copper and copper alloys and other rolled or drawn metals and their alloys mentioned in Art. 143, whose breadth or diameter is  $12\frac{1}{2}$  millimetres and less are regarded as copper wire.*

## ART. 156

## WIRE MANUFACTURES

- |  |           |
|--|-----------|
| 1. (a) Manufactures of iron and steel wire ; iron and steel wire coated with bast material or gutta-percha ; hawsers of iron wire, wire nails ; rivets ; piano pegs and rivets     | 0.50      |
| (b) Horse-shoe nails   | 0.10      |
| (c) Clamps, wire cables, hoops, buckles, springs, bridles, surcingles, bed screws, harness accessories, hand-rakes, box and chest handles ; chains not thicker than 10 millimetres | 1.50      |
| (d) Barbed wire  | duty-free |
| (e) Wire netting for fences and prepared for fans  | 0.10      |
| 2. (a) Copper wire manufactures, also of copper alloys, and of the metals mentioned in Art. 143, and their alloys  | 1.00      |
| (b) Copper wire coated with bast material, gutta-percha, caoutchouc, or other common materials   | 0.10      |
| (c) Cables   | 0.10      |
| 3. Card-bands for carding machines :   |           |
| (a) With felt  | 0.20      |
| (b) Without felt   | 0.30      |

*N.B.—Metal wire and manufactures of metal wire, covered with silk, although mixed with other bast material, pay duty according to the corresponding section of this article, plus 50 per cent.*

## ART. 157

## NEEDLES

*Rates of Duty  
per Kilogram,  
Litae and Cents.*

- |  |      |
|--|------|
| 1. Common needles and needles for sewing-machines, ready-made or prepared; knitting needles and hooks, although with handles of common materials | 3.00 |
| 2. Sailmakers' and saddlers' and harness-makers' needles, packing needles, bodkins; knitting and embroidering needles                            | 2.00 |

## ART. 158

COMMON CUTLERY, EXCEPT THAT USED IN MACHINES,  
AND OTHER GOODS OF THAT CLASS

- |  |      |
|--|------|
| 1. Various knives, scissors, forks, and pincers for crushing sugar, treated with common material, manufactured from common metals and their alloys, not gilded or silvered, in ready-made form   | 1.00 |
| 2. The same articles, gilded or silvered, also with fittings of gilt, silvered, or of tortoise-shell, mother-of-pearl, or ivory, or when any of these materials enter into the composition of fittings of common material as ornamentation | 8.00 |

*N.B.—Articles of cutlery with fittings of precious metal pay duty according to the corresponding sub-division of Art. 148.*

- |                              |      |
|------------------------------|------|
| 3. Shears for sheep-shearing | 0.25 |
|------------------------------|------|

## ART. 159

- |   |       |
|---|-------|
| 1. Shotguns, revolvers, and weapons other than firearms and their accessories | 20.00 |
| 2. Explosives for splitting stones and stumps                                 | 0.10  |
| 3. Cartridge cases, cartridges, percussion caps, and gunpowder                | 5.00  |
| 4. Rockets, Bengal fire, pyrotechnical manufactures                           | 5.00  |

*N.B.—The conditions for importing the goods mentioned in sub-sections 1, 2, and 3 of this article are indicated in the note to Art. 220 of this tariff.*

## ART. 160

*Rates of Duty  
per Kilogram  
Litās and Cents*

Scythes, sickles, rakes, spades, hoes, forks, hand- spikes, and other agricultural implements not separately mentioned	0.05
--	------

## ART. 161

1. Hand-tools for use in trades, crafts, and indus- tries, also with parts from common metals ; files, rasps, shears for gardens and tailors, etc.	0.15
2. Common flat-irons	1.50

## ART. 162

## PRINTING AND PRINTING-TRADE ACCESSORIES

1. Type, matrices, and stereotypes	0.20
2. Matrix punches ; brass lines, clichés, and print- ing apparatus of various kinds, except that separately mentioned	0.50
3. Lithograph stones, with drawings	0.01

## ART. 163

MANUFACTURES OF TIN, ZINC, OR OF ALLOYS THERE-  
OF, EXCEPT ALLOYS FALLING UNDER ART. 215

1. Neither polished nor painted	0.30
2. Polished, varnished, painted, or bronzed	1.00
3. The same articles coated with copper, copper alloys, or other common metals	2.00

## ART. 164

Manufactures of lead and of typefounders' metal, except separately mentioned (Arts. 146 and 162) ; buckshot	0.30
---	------

## ART. 165

Tinsel, white and yellow, in books ; foil of various kinds, except gilt or silvered (Art. 149, sub-section 3)	1.50
---	------

## ART. 166

*Rates of Duty  
per Kilogram,  
Litas and Cents.*

Bronzing powder, made from non-precious  
metals

1.50

## ART. 167

## MACHINES, APPARATUS, AND PARTS THEREOF

1. Various, not separately mentioned, of cast iron, iron, and steel, even though with parts of other material or with copper not exceeding 25 per cent. of the total weight of the machine 0.10
2. Locomotives 0.02
3. Various apparatus and machinery, not separately mentioned, of copper and its alloys, or in the composition of which copper or any alloy of copper is present in a proportion exceeding 25 per cent. of the total weight of the machine 0.20
4. Dynamo-electric machines and electro-motors; electrical transformers; spools, armatures, collectors, and machine parts mentioned in this sub-division 0.20
5. Agricultural machinery and implements, without steam motors, except those mentioned in sub-division 10 of this article duty-free
6. Locomobiles, internal-combustion motors, and tractors duty-free
7. Sewing-machines:
  - (a) Hand-worked each 10.00
  - (b) Leg-worked each 30.00
8. Typewriters each 50.00
9. Parts of machines and apparatus, except separately mentioned:
  - (a) Composed of cast iron, iron, steel, even though with parts from other material, or with copper not exceeding 25 per cent. of the total weight of each separate part 0.50
  - (b) Of copper, copper alloys, or in which copper and its alloys constitute more than 25 per cent. of the total weight of each separate part 1.00
  - (c) Parts of agricultural machinery 0.30
10. Horse and hand maneges, winnowers, threshing-machines up to 76-centimetre length of drum, chopping-machines for forage, horse ploughs and harrows 0.30

## ART. 168

*Rates of Duty  
per Kilogram,  
Litas and Cents.*

- |   |      |
|---|------|
| 1. Weighing - machines and their accessories,<br>except those of copper | 0.60 |
| 2. Cast-iron weights  | 0.30 |

*N.B.—Copper parts of weighing-machines and weighing-machines for drug-stores and laboratories, and weights therefor of non-precious metals are assessed under sub-division 1 of Art. 169.*

## ART. 169

PHYSICAL, ASTRONOMICAL, SURGICAL, MATHEMATICAL, ELECTRO-TECHNICAL, AND OTHER APPARATUS, IMPLEMENTS, AND ACCESSORIES

- |   |      |
|---|------|
| 1. (a) Astronomical, optical (except those mentioned in Art. 170), physical, chemical, mathematical, medicinal, geodetical, and drawing apparatus, implements and accessories; surveyors' chains, manometers, vacuometers, indicators (except those mentioned in sub-division 2 of this article); magic lanterns and other lanterns for picture-projection; photographic apparatus; geographical globes; glasses for spectacles and for opera-glasses, burning-glasses, magnifying-glasses, and other optical glasses; electrical current interruptors, commutators, safety cut-outs; holders for electrical incandescent lamps; rheostats and commutators of various kinds fitted together or in parts; telegraphic and telephonic apparatus, electric and pneumatic bells; accessories for electrical signalling; orthopædic wares and bandages | 2.00 |
| (b) Batteries for pocket lamps and wireless apparatus and dry cells   | 3.00 |
| 2. Electro-technical measuring appliances, amperometers, wattmeters, voltmeters, and calculators  | 2.00 |

*N.B.—The rates of duty specified in sub-sections 1 and 2 of this article are also applicable to separate parts of the apparatus mentioned in the said sub-section.*

*Rates of Duty  
per Kilogram,  
Litas and Cents.*

- |  |      |
|--|------|
| 3. Electric lamps, except those mentioned in sub-section 4 of this article | 3.00 |
| 4. Lamps for pocket torches  | 4.00 |

NOTE 1.—*Vessels for medical or pharmaceutical use in laboratories, composed of clay, glass, porcelain, etc., pay duty according to the corresponding section of the Tariff applying to those materials respectively.*

NOTE 2.—*Spare parts of electrical cells, batteries, lamps, torches, and other appliances, made of zinc, copper, and other materials, pay duty according to the respective sections of the Tariff.*

#### ART. 170

Spectacles, opera-glasses, and binoculars set in common material, also the settings without glasses

10.00

NOTE 1.—*Spectacles, opera-glasses, and binoculars set in gold, silver, or platinum pay duty according to Art. 148; but such articles in settings of mother-of-pearl, tortoise-shell, ivory, or other costly material, and those gilded and silvered, pay duty under sub-division 1 of Art. 215.*

NOTE 2.—*The implements and goods mentioned in Arts. 169 and 170, imported in cases, pay duty together with the case.*

#### ART. 171

### CLOCKS AND WATCHES

- |  |            |
|--|------------|
| 1. Watch and clock mechanism imported separately from the cases:   |            |
| (a) Of watches   | each 2.00  |
| (b) All other  | 3.00       |
| 2. (a) Wall, table, mantelpiece, or carriage clocks<br>(Also for material of the case separately from weight.) | each 5.00  |
| (b) Alarm and stop clocks of common material<br>(Also for material of the case separately from weight.)        | each 1.00  |
| 3. Watches:  |            |
| (a) In gold and platinum cases, although<br>with ornamentation of precious stones                              | each 15.00 |

*Rates of Duty  
per Kilogram,  
Litas and Cents.*

- (b) In silver cases, although gilded or with gilded parts, or otherwise ornamented each 6.00
- (c) In gilded or silvered cases of ordinary metal, and in cases of other expensive materials, i.e. mother-of-pearl, ivory, tortoise-shell, etc. each 4.00
- (d) In various common cases, excepting those separately mentioned each 2.00
4. Tower clocks each 50.00
5. Unassembled parts of clock mechanism :
- (a) Unassembled separate parts, *inter alia* wheels, axles, etc. 7.00
- (b) Scattered parts of clock mechanism, packed separately 15.00

*N.B.—Cases imported separately from clock mechanism pay duty according to the material of which they are composed.*

## ART. 172

## MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

1. Grand pianos ; organs, transportable and non-transportable each 600.00
2. Upright pianos each 400.00
3. Harmoniums and harps each 100.00
4. Musical instruments not separately mentioned ; parts and accessories of musical instruments, bows, strings, keyboards, tuning-forks, mouth-organs, etc. 2.00

## ART. 173

## VEHICLES

1. For conveyance of passengers :
- (a) Large, e.g. coaches, half-covered vehicles, four-seated calèches, charabancs ; landaus ; diligences, omnibuses each 400.00
- (b) Light, e.g. victorias or two-seated calèches, charabancs, phætons, cabriolets, cabs, sleighs, droshkies each 200.00
2. Lorries, vans, carts, etc., on springs each 100.00
3. Cycles :
- (a) Bicycles each 30.00
- (b) Tricycles each 40.00
- (c) Of four wheels each 50.00



	<i>Rates of Duty per Kilogram, Litas and Cents.</i>
4. (a) Common peasants' carts and similar vehicles and sleighs for the carriage of goods	each 20.00
(b) Perambulators and bath-chairs	each 25.00
(c) Motor-cycle side-cars	each 50.00
5. (a) Separate parts for vehicles, carriages, and motor-cars (except rubber tyres and tubes)	2.00
(b) Axles of vehicles fitted with closed axle-boxes for lubricants	1.00
<i>N.B.—All other kinds of axles as well as springs pay duty as iron and steel manufactures.</i>	
6. (a) Parts of cycles and motor-cycles, not separately mentioned	2.00
(b) Unworked-up parts of cycles and motor-cycles	1.00
7. Automobiles :	
(a) Light passenger cars up to 1,000 kilograms weight	0.90
(b) From 1,000 kilograms up to 1,300 kilograms	1.20
(c) More than 1,300 kilograms	1.50
(d) Automobile chassis, not separately mentioned	0.50
(e) Goods automobiles and lorries	0.35
(f) Goods automobile chassis not exceeding 1,000 kilograms in weight	0.30
8. Motor-cycles :	
(a) With two wheels	each 100.00
(b) With three wheels	each 150.00
(c) With four wheels	each 250.00
(d) Aeroplanes	each 250.00

## ART. 174

## RAILWAY CARS

1. Platforms and coal trucks	per axle 500.00
2. Goods and luggage cars, tank wagons	per axle 750.00
3. Passenger and mail cars	per axle 1200.00

*N.B.—For cars with upholstered seats 25 per cent. additional, besides duty, is charged.*

4. Electric and horse tramway cars	each 1000.00
5. Wagonettes	0.05

## ART. 175

## SEA-GOING AND RIVER VESSELS, ASSEMBLED OR IN PARTS

*Rates of Duty  
per Kilogram,  
Litas and Cents.*

- |   |           |
|---|-----------|
| 1. Iron sea-going vessels   | duty-free |
| 2. Iron river vessels, steam-tugs, barges, and floating cranes :  |           |
| (a) Vessels not propelled by steam—for each ton gross capacity    | 150.00    |
| (b) Propelled by steam and motors—for each ton gross capacity     | 150.00    |
| 3. Wooden vessels for river or sea navigation :                   |           |
| (a) Not propelled by steam  | duty-free |
| (b) Steam and motor propelled                                     | duty-free |
| (c) Yachts, sporting and rowing boats—for each ton gross capacity | 50.00     |

*N.B.—Articles included in the ship's inventory (except those that are absolutely necessary for the regular and safe navigation of the vessel, or are securely fitted to her hull, also with the exception of the anchors, chains, and iron wire hawsers) pay according to the tariff for corresponding material.*

## GROUP VIII

## PAPER AND PAPER WARES

## ART. 176

## RAGS AND OTHER PAPER MATERIAL

- |  |      |
|--|------|
| 1. Rags of various kinds and textile cuttings not larger than $\frac{1}{2}$ metre in length and 2 centimetres in breadth | 0.20 |
| 2. Paper pulp, old printed paper, and cellulose frequently perforated  | 0.02 |
| 3. Old unperforated newspapers   | 0.20 |

## ART. 177

## PAPER WARES

- |   |      |
|---|------|
| 1. Cardboard and papier-maché :   |      |
| (a) Cardboard, not separately mentioned, in sheets and rolls, coloured or uncoloured, pressed paper (papier-maché) and unmanufactured paper | 0.30 |

*Rates of Duty  
per Kilogram,  
Litas and Cents.*

(b) Cardboard rags for making pitched paper roofing	0.01
(c) Pitched cardboard for roofing	0.08
(d) Bristol board, satined and polished cardboard; cardboard and paper impregnated or steeped with tar and other antiseptic materials	0.30
(e) Semi-manufactures of cardboard; cardboard for looms and weavers' bobbins	0.40
2. Paper:	
(a) Unglued paper for newspapers, in rolls and sheets	duty-free
(b) Yellow wood wrapping paper	0.05
(c) Paper of various kinds, except separately mentioned, without ornamentation; coloured throughout; lined and ruled paper; paper pasted on tissues of flimsy texture	0.20
(d) Wall-paper and borders for the same	0.30
(e) Vegetable parchment, even if pasted on tissues of flimsy texture; cigarette paper; copying paper; tracing paper and cloth; thin Chinese paper; paper impregnated with wax and paraffin; sensitized paper for photographs; and paper painted on one side	1.00
3. (a) Paper and cardboard and papier-maché ornamented, i.e. gilded, bronzed, with impressions, patterns, drawings, inscriptions, etc.; decalcomanias; manufactures of paper, cardboard, and papier-maché, such as postcards, flowers, lamp-shades, copy-books, collars, cuffs, false shirt fronts, also covered with linen but without embroidery, except those falling under Art. 215 and sub-division 4 of this article	2.00
(b) Cigarette tubes (giltz) and envelopes	3.50
4. Bookbinding and cardboard wares of various kinds, except those falling under sub-division 1 of Art. 215; account books and copy-books in bindings; bindings for books and albums (except leather bindings, which pay duty in accordance with Art. 57 of this tariff)	4.00

*N.B.—Cigarette tubes also pay excise, at the rate of 8 cents per hundred.*

## ART. 178

## BOOKS, PICTURES, MAPS, ETC.

*Rates of Duty  
per Kilogram,  
Litās and Cents.*

- |   |           |
|---|-----------|
| 1. Pictures, drawings, plans, maps, and music :   |           |
| (a) Executed by hand on paper or linen ;          |           |
| manuscripts                                       | duty-free |
| (b) On paper by printing                          | 2.50      |
| (c) Labels  | 3.50      |
| 2. (a) Printed matter of various kinds in foreign |           |
| languages, even though containing maps,           |           |
| drawings, engravings, and such-like in the text   | duty-free |
| (b) Lithuanian books and printed matter           | 1.00      |
| (c) Printed matter in Lithuanian, with coloured   |           |
| art pictures and designs                          | duty-free |
| (d) Biblical printed matter, with text in         |           |
| Lithuanian, even though bound                     | duty-free |
| (e) Songs, with text in Lithuanian, and musical   |           |
| text-books in Lithuanian, if there are samples    |           |
| of songs therein                                  | duty-free |
| (f) Calendars in various languages, wall and      |           |
| table   | 2.00      |

*N.B.—For all articles specified in this paragraph imported in bindings, except in sub-section (d), an additional 20 cents per kilogram is charged for binding.*

## GROUP IX

## TEXTILE MATERIALS AND WARES THEREOF

## ART. 179

## FIBROUS VEGETABLE MATERIAL, RAW

- |  |           |
|--|-----------|
| 1. Cotton and its waste                        | duty-free |
| 2. Jute  | duty-free |
| 3. Flax, Manila hemp, hemp, nettle fibre, and  |           |
| other vegetable substances used as substitutes |           |
| for flax and hemp                              | duty-free |

## ART. 180

## SILK

- |   |           |
|---|-----------|
| 1. Cocoons, silk waste, uncombed, etc.        | duty-free |
| 2. Silk wadding, silk waste, combed, dyed, or |           |
| undyed  | 1.00      |
| 3. Raw silk                                   | 1.50      |

## ART. 181

*Rates of Duty  
per Kilogram,  
Litas and Cents.*

Wool and uncarded wool, unspun; wool  
comdings, ends and waste:

(a) Undyed	duty-free
(b) Dyed	0.40

## ART. 182

1. Cotton, scutched and carded; cotton comb-  
ings:

(a) Undyed	0.40
(b) Dyed	0.60

2. Cotton-wool, even if glued in sheets:

(a) Undyed	0.80
(b) Dyed	1.00

3. Hygroscopic and antiseptic wadding 0.80

4. Cellulose wadding 0.40

## ART. 183

## COTTON YARNS

1. Untwisted yarns:

(a) Unbleached	0.50
(b) Bleached, dyed, mercerized	0.80

2. Twisted yarns:

(a) On wooden spools, together with spool	1.20
(b) Without spools	1.50

*N.B.—Ropes and cord of cotton yarn pay duty  
according to sub-division 1 (a) of this article.*

## ART. 184

Yarns of fibrous material mentioned in sub-  
divisions 2 and 3 of Art. 179:

(a) Untwisted	1.50
(b) Twisted	3.00

NOTE 1.—*If the threads mentioned in Arts. 183  
and 184 are designed for fishing-nets, then on pre-  
sentation of a corresponding certificate, duty is levied  
at the rate of 0.20 per kilogram.*

NOTE 2.—*The cotton, hemp, and flax yarns  
specified in Arts. 183 and 184, with wool admixture,  
pay duty according to Art. 185.*

## ART. 185

*Rates of Duty  
per Kilogram,  
Litas and Cents.*

Silk yarns, even though of artificial silk, yarns,  
spun or twisted :

- |   |       |
|---|-------|
| (a) Unboiled, unbleached, and undyed silk | 8.00  |
| (b) Boiled, bleached, and dyed silk       | 10.00 |
| (c) On spools, together with spools       | 7.50  |

## ART. 186

## WOOL, COMBED, SPUN, OR TWISTED

- |                   |      |
|-------------------|------|
| 1. Combed wool :  |      |
| (a) Undyed        | 1.00 |
| (b) Dyed          | 1.50 |
| 2. Spun wool :    |      |
| (a) Undyed        | 1.50 |
| (b) Dyed          | 2.00 |
| 3. Twisted wool : |      |
| (a) Undyed        | 2.00 |
| (b) Dyed          | 2.50 |

*N.B.—For yarns mentioned in Arts. 183, 184, and 186, with silk or tinsel admixture not exceeding 20 per cent. of the total weight, an additional 30 per cent. is levied.*

*Yarns of various kinds which contain silk or tinsel exceeding 20 per cent. of the total weight are regarded as silk or tinsel yarns.*

## ART. 187.

- |   |      |
|---|------|
| 1. Cotton tissue, bleached or unbleached, up to 6 square metres per 1 kilogram                                | 3.00 |
| 2. Bleached and unbleached cotton tissues more than 6 square metres and up to 10 square metres per 1 kilogram | 4.00 |
| 3. Bleached and unbleached cotton tissues more than 10 square metres per 1 kilogram                           | 5.00 |

## ART 188

Cotton tissues, dyed, mercerized, check-pattern,  
printed

- |  |      |
|--|------|
| 1. Tissues up to 6 square metres per 1 kilogram                            | 3.50 |
| 2. Tissues exceeding 6 square metres up to 10 square metres per 1 kilogram | 5.00 |

*Rates of Duty  
per Kilogram,  
Litas and Cents.*

3. Tissues exceeding 10 square metres per 1 kilogram

6.00

GENERAL NOTE TO ARTS. 187 AND 188.—*Cotton handkerchiefs, irrespective of the thickness of the texture, pay duty under sub-division 3 of those two articles of the tariff.*

ART. 189

Cotton velvet, plush, and plush ribbons

5.00

ART. 190

Cables, ropes, and twine, of jute, hemp, flax, and other vegetable fibrous materials mentioned in sub-division 3 of Art. 179, tarred or untarred; fishing-nets

0.30

NOTE 1.—*Twine for sheaf-binding machines is admitted duty-free.*

NOTE 2.—*For twine, 10 metres of which do not exceed 8 grammes in weight, duty is charged as for threads.*

ART. 191

Jute and linen sacks and coarse tissues of jute for sacking and packing purposes

0.30

N.B.—*Jute, Manila hemp, and other material for floor matting pay duty according to this article, plus 50 per cent.*

ART. 192

Tissues of jute, flax, hemp, and other textile materials mentioned in sub-division 3 of Art. 179, except those mentioned in Arts. 191 and 193:

1. Ticking for mattresses and for furniture; cushions and other heavy tissues
2. Large bark (kolomenka), bast, drill, and similar tissues for clothing
3. Table-cloths, serviettes, and towels

2.50

3.00

8.00

N.B.—*Tissues specified in sub-divisions 1 and 3 of this article will pay the duties provided in those sub-divisions, even if they are mixed with cotton.*

## ART. 193

Tissues of flax, hemp, and other fibrous materials specified in sub-division 3 of Art. 179, with the exception of the tissues mentioned in Art. 192, unbleached, bleached, dyed, printed, and checked:

*Rates of Duty  
per Kilogram,  
Litās and Cents.*

(a) Various	8.00
(b) Handkerchiefs	10.00

## ART. 194

1. Waxed cloth and oilcloth (except silk, which is assessed for duty under Art. 197) and their manufactures	1.50
2. Sail-cloth, canvas primed with paint; tarpaulin; hempen hose; hempen buckets; hempen transmission belts	0.30
3. Linoleum	0.30

*N.B.—Bands for sheaf-binding and sorting-machines are admitted duty-free.*

## ART. 195

Natural and artificial silk tissues: Handkerchiefs; tissues, except those specified in Art. 196; silk ribbons and tapes; silk gauze for sieves; tulle; velvet of silk, plush, and chenille	80.00
--	-------

## ART. 196

Silk foulards, printed or dyed (on tissue), in handkerchiefs or in the piece	80.00
--	-------

## ART. 197

## HALF-SILK TISSUES

1. Tissues, kerchiefs, ribbons, tapes; wax-cloth and oilcloth of silk	40 00
2. Half-silk velvet and plush	25.00

*N.B.—A material the hairs of which are silk, but the warp and woof of which are not silk, is regarded as half-silk and plush.*



## ART. 198

*Rates of Duty  
per Kilogram,  
Litas and Cents.*

Felt and various felt stuffs, and articles not separately mentioned cut out of felt	2.00
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## ART. 199

Woollen stuffs not separately mentioned :

1. Tissues up to 2 square metres per 1 kilogram	7.00
2. Tissues more than 2 square metres up to 5 square metres per 1 kilogram	12.00
3. Tissues more than 5 square metres per 1 kilogram	16.00

## ART. 200

*Deleted.*

## ART. 201

Tissues, kerchiefs, and shawls in the nature of cashmere with woollen warp and with coloured wool, cotton, or silk weft, with or without cotton admixture; also genuine cashmere and French cashmere	20.00
--	-------

## ART. 202

## WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES FOR USE IN FACTORIES

1. Continuous woollen bands; tissues of pure cotton or with woollen admixture similar to felt or of felt material	0.25
2. Transmission belts, filtre, and press cloths	0.30

*N.B.—This article, with the exception of transmission belts, is applied only on presentation of the certificate of a factory inspector to the effect that the goods in question are intended for factory use, and also of samples of goods bearing his seal.*

## ART. 203

1. Woollen carpets	20 00
2. Woollen warps for carpets with printed designs	10 00

## ART. 204

1. Cotton quilts	6.00
2. Down quilts	9.00

*N.B.—Quilts covered with silk or half-silk tissue or with ornamentation pay double duty.*

## ART. 205

## KNITTED WARES AND TRIMMINGS

## 1. Knitted wares, even though sewn :

	<sup>m</sup> * Rates of Duty per Kilogram, Litās and Cents.
(a) Silk	80.00
(b) Half-silk	40.00
(c) Wool	16.00
(d) Cotton	5.00

## 2. Tapes and braids for trimmings, fringes, tassels, facings, and other plaited wares :

(a) Of silk and half-silk	40.00
(b) Woollen	16.00
(c) Various others	8.00
(d) Twisted woollen wicks for candles	1.50

NOTE 1.—*Knitted wares and trimmings with silk and tinsel admixture are regarded as silk : (a) if their surface is covered from top to bottom (including warp and woof) with more than 50 per cent. silk ; (b) as half-silk if from 20 to 50 per cent. of their surface is covered with silk ; (c) as tinsel wares and manufactures if they are covered with more than 20 per cent. of tinsel ; for the articles specified in this sub-division duty is levied in accordance with sub-division 5 of Art. 148 ; (d) those wares whose surface is covered with not more than 20 per cent. of tinsel or silk are regarded as silk or tinsel admixture products ; for the manufactures and products specified in this sub-division duty is levied according to the material, plus 20 per cent.*

NOTE 2.—*For knitted clothing duty is charged according to the corresponding sub-divisions of this article.*

## ART. 206

Tulle (other than silk), in pieces or cuttings :

(a) Cotton for curtains with designs, unembroidered and without other ornamentation	10.00
(b) Various, not separately mentioned	15.00

## ART. 207

Lace and lace manufactures :

	<i>Rates of Duty per Kilogram, Litas and Cents.</i>
1. Silk and with admixture of silk, and manufactures thereof	90.00
2. All other laces and manufactures thereof	30.00

## ART. 208

Embroideries, embroidered tissues, and embroidered tulle :

1. Various silk embroideries, with tinsel or gold, on silk, tissues, or half-silk and tulle	80.00
2. Various silk, tinsel, or gold embroideries on cotton or woollen tissue and tulle	40.00
3. Embroideries of common material, on cotton, wool, hemp, and other common materials	20.00

## NOTE TO ARTICLES 187-99 AND 206-8

(a) *For tissues in which silk or tinsel threads are more than 50 per cent. duty is charged in accordance with Art. 195 or sub-division 5 of Art. 148.*

(b) *For tissues in which silk or tinsel threads are from 20 to 50 per cent. duty is charged in accordance with Art. 197 or sub-division 5 of Art. 148.*

(c) *For tissues in which the silk or tinsel threads do not exceed 20 per cent. duty is charged according to the articles applicable to those tissues, plus 20 per cent.*

(d) *For kerchiefs, serviettes, table-cloths, covers, blinds, curtains, portières, and similar textile manufactures the same duty is levied as for the material of which the articles herein specified are made.*

(e) *For kerchiefs, serviettes, table-cloths, covers, curtains, blinds, portières, and similar wares (with the exception of sacks, tarpaulins, and goods mentioned in Art. 205), hemmed, but otherwise unworked, duty is charged as for the material of which they are manufactured, plus 10 per cent.*

(f) *For the wares specified in sub-division (e), decorated with silk, tinsel, lace, tulle of various kinds, and other material, but unembroidered, duty is levied as for the material of which those articles are made, plus 50 per cent.*

## GROUP X

TEXTILES, CLOTHING, HABERDASHERY, WRITING  
ACCESSORIES, ETC.

## ART. 209

## UNDERLINEN AND CLOTHING, IN READY-MADE STATE

	<i>Rates of Duty per Kilogram, Litās and Cents.</i>
1. Various underlinen garments of cotton, wool, or flax, with marks, but not otherwise embellished	25.00
2. Various underlinen garments (except of silk and half-silk, for which duty is levied according to sub-division 5 of Art. 209), trimmed with lace, embroideries, etc.	50.00
3. Men's clothing, trimmed or not:	
(a) Of cotton, flax, or hemp tissues	12.00
(b) Of woollen tissues (and half-wool)	40.00
4. Women's and children's clothing or other articles of clothing, except those separately mentioned, of various tissues, except silk and half-silk:	
(a) Without ornamentation	25.00
(b) With ornamentation, ribbons, fur, lace, embroideries, etc., if such ornamentation does not exceed the material of which the garment is composed	50.00
5. Various garments and other wearing apparel of silk and half-silk tissues; clothing and underlinen in which the ornamentation of silk, half-silk, or embellishments composed thereof are in excess of the material of which the garments are composed	100.00
6. Women's hats and various other kinds of head-gear trimmed with ribbons, flowers, feathers, etc.	300.00

*N.B.—Furs and fur clothing, covered with tissues, and fur caps pay duty according to the corresponding sub-divisions of Art. 56, plus 50 per cent.*

## ART. 210

## HATS AND CAPS

1. Hats of down, felt, and various other tissues in ready-made form or otherwise	each 4.00
--	-----------

		<i>Rates of Duty per Kilogram, Litas and Cents.</i>
2.	Hat shapes prepared from down or wool, made of plants or tissues, dyed or undyed, if they do not resemble hats	each 0.50
3.	Leather or varnished hats or caps	each 2.00
4.	(a) Straw hats and hats composed of various kinds of plaited material similar to straw, manufactured from plants, with or without an admixture of silk or tinsel	15.00
	(b) Panamas	50.00
5.	Caps without fur	6.00
6.	Tarpaulin caps	0.50
7.	Turkish fezes, etc., of wool, embroidered with spangles, or without same	7.00

*N.B.—For fur caps or caps with fur trimmings duty is charged in accordance with the corresponding sub-divisions of Art. 56, plus 50 per cent.*

## ART. 211

## UMBRELLAS

1.	Umbrellas covered with silk or half-silk tissues :	
	(a) Trimmed with lace, bands, embroideries, etc.	each 8.00
	(b) Untrimmed	each 2.50
2.	Umbrellas covered with various tissues, except silk or half-silk :	
	(a) Trimmed with lace, bands, embroideries, etc.	each 5.00
	(b) Untrimmed	each 2.00
<i>N.B.—Cases imported with umbrellas do not pay duty separately.</i>		
3.	Uncovered umbrellas	each 0.80

## ART. 212

Studs, buttons, etc., even though unfinished :

1.	Of mother-of-pearl	12.00
2.	Buttons, studs, etc., of metal (except of gold, silver, and platinum, for which duty is levied according to Art. 148), flax, cotton, wool, silk, and leather	6.00
3.	Studs, buttons, etc., of porcelain, glass, wood, bone, and various other materials, not separately mentioned	3.00

## ART. 213

## FEATHERS AND ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS FOR DECORATIVE PURPOSES

	<i>Rates of Duty per Kilogram, Litas and Cents.</i>
1. Dressed feathers and feathered skins, of common and rare birds; plumes and tissues of plumage	150.00
2. Artificial flowers and parts thereof, composed of yarn and tissues, although with admixture of other material; artificial decorative plants with admixture of costly material	100.00
3. Artificial decorative plants, with flowers or without same, without admixture of costly materials; artificial flowers from parts of natural plants	20.00
4. Feathers and feathered skins, in a raw state (of ostrich feathers, marabou, bird-of-paradise, peacock, humming-bird, etc.)	60.00

## ART. 214

Beads of glass, metal, and other common material:

(a) Loose or threaded	5.00
(b) Various bead wares, even though with an admixture of other materials	8.00

## ART. 215

## FANCY AND TOILET ARTICLES, NOT SEPARATELY MENTIONED, EVEN THOUGH IN PARTS; CHILDREN'S TOYS

1. Costly articles of haberdashery and toilet articles and toys into the composition of which enter silk, mother-of-pearl, tortoise-shell, ivory, enamel, amber, coral, and other expensive material, with gilded, silvered metals and their compositions; various, not separately mentioned, articles of tortoise-shell, mother-of-pearl, ivory, and amber	50.00
2. Common toilet articles and articles of haberdashery and toys with parts of common ungilded and unsilvered metals, and their compositions, of horn, bone, wood, porcelain, artificial stones, glass, meerschaum, celluloid, wax, jet, etc., with frames or ornamentation;	

	<i>Rates of Duty per Kilogram, Litās and Cents.</i>
various, not separately mentioned, wares of bone, horn, meerschaum, jet, celluloid, and wax	10.00
3. Rubber balls; wooden, clay, and cement toys	2.00
4. Wares coming within the terms of the present article composed of copper, cast iron, wrought iron, steel, tin, lead, and zinc, weighing less than 1 kilogram each, without admixture of other material	4.00
5. Cinematograph films	1.00

## ART. 216

Accessories for writing, drawing, and painting; pencils, pens, pen-holders, ink-stands, pencil-holders, pencil-sharpeners, etc., not specified in other articles of this tariff, even though in parts	2.00
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*N.B.—Pen-holders, pencil-holders, and other writing accessories manufactured from gold, silver, or platinum are dutiable under Art. 148.*

## GROUP XI

## ARTICLES THAT MAY BE IMPORTED UNDER SPECIAL CONDITIONS

## ART. 217

Articles intended for museums and collections, e.g. stuffed animals, birds, fishes, etc. (except shells); dried plants pressed on paper; specimens preserved in spirits; minerals, fossils, mummies, and antique objects; medals, ancient coins, and similar rare articles, in the event of their being imported in single specimens or in collections and not being in the nature of merchandise	duty-free
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## ART. 218

Samples of various materials and manufactures having neither the form nor the nature of articles of merchandise	duty-free
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## ART. 219

1. Articles and goods for the requirements of the diplomatic corps, at the request of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, will be admitted free of duty.

*N.B.—Goods subject to excise will be admitted without excise.*

2. Clothing, footwear, underlinen for use, if they are sent by parcel post in the name of separate individuals, not as goods but as gifts, are admitted duty-free
3. Foodstuffs, furs, and tissues of domestic work that are received by frontier workmen and labourers abroad for work are admitted duty-free

## ART. 219 (1)

The Minister of Finance has the right to exempt from import duty the following:

1. Agricultural machinery, apparatus, and dairy-farming accessories.
2. Chemicals for fertilizers.
3. Chemicals for the destruction of plant pests.
4. Apparatus for the trapping and destruction of animals injurious to agriculture, if on each occasion there is submitted a certificate from the Ministry of Agriculture to the effect that the goods in question are actually intended for agricultural purposes.

## ART. 219 (2)

The Minister of Finance is authorized to exempt from import duty the following:

1. Materials that are not found in Lithuania or that are in inadequate quantities, provided such materials are intended to be worked up in Lithuanian industrial undertakings and factories.
2. The apparatus and machines specified in Art. 167 of this tariff—not manufactured in Lithuania—if those articles are intended for the requirements of industrial undertakings.

## ART. 220

## GOODS THE IMPORT OF WHICH IS FORBIDDEN

1. Gunpowder and other detonating compounds.
2. Firearms and cartridges for sporting guns and air-guns.



3. Bullets and cartridges not for sporting guns.
4. Sticks containing daggers, sword blades, or other hidden weapons.
5. Articles of a pornographic character or calculated to offend religious and moral feelings.
6. Labels, corks, bottles, and other packing materials with inscriptions or marks of foreign firms and factories, if not accompanied by the goods themselves.
7. Fish poison (kukelvane).
8. Smoking opium.
9. Foreign lottery tickets.
10. Cocoa husks.

NOTE 1.—*The articles enumerated in 1, 2, and 3 of this paragraph may be imported on presentation to the Customs of a permit from the Ministry of Home Affairs and on payment of the fixed duty. The same articles for State institutions, with the permission of the Minister of Finance, may be imported duty-free.*

NOTE 2.—*The articles enumerated in sub-section 6 of this group may be imported to the extent required for the goods imported.*

#### ART. 221

Goods imported from those States that do not possess commercial treaties with Lithuania pay duty in accordance with this tariff, plus 30 per cent.

In the case of goods imported from States with which commercial treaties have been concluded upon a basis beyond the most-favoured-nation principle, the duties fixed under this tariff may be reduced by 30 per cent.

The term for the execution of this article shall be fixed by the Minister of Finance.

#### ART. 222

In the event of any obscurity arising in the execution of this tariff, the Ministry of Finance is authorized to elucidate the same.

#### ART. 223

The Customs Tariff (Government Gazette No. 145, line 104) ceases to operate.

This amendment of the Tariff comes into force from January 3, 1926.

(Sgd.) STULGINSKIS,  
*President of the Republic.*

(Sgd.) DR. L. BISTRAS,  
*Prime Minister.*

# CONSTITUTION OF THE REPUBLIC OF LITHUANIA

*Promulgated on May 25, 1928*

THE President of the Republic, in agreement with the entire Cabinet—Prof. A. Voldemaras, Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs; Lieutenant-General T. Daukantas, Minister of National Defence; J. Tubelis, Minister of Finance; A. Žilinskas, Minister of Justice; J. Aleksa, Minister of Agriculture; I. Musteikis, Minister of the Interior; S. Čiurlionis, Minister of Communications; K. Šakenis, Minister of Education; and V. Matulaitis, Comptroller-General—assembled in solemn session on May 15, 1928, the military holiday, for the purpose of gratefully commemorating the deeds of the Lithuanian nation during the past decade, especially the deeds of her best sons, who defended with arms the independence of Lithuania and who are still mounting guard, *resolved to promulgate the following Constitution of the State of Lithuania.*

## I

### GENERAL PROVISIONS

1. The Lithuanian State is an independent democratic Republic. The sovereign power of the Republic belongs to the nation.

2. The powers of the State are exercised by the Seimas, the Government and the Law Courts.

3. No law contrary to the Constitution has any validity in the State of Lithuania.

4. The area of Lithuania is composed of territories the boundaries of which are fixed in international treaties already concluded. The territory may be extended by legislation; it can be diminished only by a referendum.

5. The capital of Lithuania is Vilna. The capital (seat of government) may be temporarily transferred elsewhere by a special law.

6. The right of autonomous administration may be granted

to separate districts of Lithuania by a special law. The autonomous rights of each such district must be determined in the statute accorded to it by a special law. The diet of an autonomous district may not promulgate laws which affect the affairs of other districts or of the whole of the Lithuanian State, or are contrary to its laws.

7. The Lithuanian language is the State language. The law regulates the use of local languages.

8. The State colours are : Yellow, green and red. The State Arms consist of a White Knight on a red background.

## II

### LITHUANIAN CITIZENS AND THEIR RIGHTS

9. The acquisition and deprivation of the rights of citizenship are based upon a corresponding Law of Citizenship. The citizen of an alien State may be admitted to Lithuanian citizenship if he has resided in Lithuania not less than ten years. Full political rights are granted to the children of naturalized citizens who are born Lithuanian citizens. Naturalized citizens themselves enjoy only active political rights.

10. Nobody can be simultaneously a citizen of Lithuania and of any other State. Nevertheless a Lithuanian citizen who has acquired the citizenship of an American State does not lose his rights of Lithuanian citizenship provided he fulfils certain duties prescribed by law.

11. All Lithuanian citizens, men and women, are equal before the law. Special privileges may not be accorded a citizen nor his rights restricted on account of his origin, religion, or nationality.

12. The person of the citizen is inviolable. A citizen can be arraigned only in cases and according to the procedure provided by law. The citizen may be arrested or his freedom restricted only if discovered *in flagrante delicto* or by the warrant of an organ of a Government Court. The warrant for his arrest must be delivered to the arrested citizen not later than within 48 hours, and the grounds for the arrest indicated. An arrested person not having received this warrant shall be immediately released.

13. A citizen's house is inviolable. Entry into a house and the carrying out of a domiciliary search therein are possible

only in cases and according to the procedure provided by law.

14. The citizen enjoys freedom of conscience and religion. Adherence to any faith or confession of belief cannot be the ground for justifying crime or abstaining from public obligations.

15. The secrecy of correspondence and communication by post, telephone and telegraph is guaranteed to citizens. It can be withdrawn in cases provided by law.

16. Freedom of speech and the Press is guaranteed to citizens. This freedom may be restricted only in cases provided by law, when it is essential to protect morality or State order.

17. The liberty of citizens to hold meetings without arms and without disturbance of public tranquillity, in accordance with procedure provided by law, is recognized.

18. The freedom of association and union is guaranteed to citizens, if their aims and proceedings are not contrary to the penal laws.

19. Juridical persons may be instituted for confessional and cultural purposes, in the legally prescribed form, in accordance with public law.

20. A citizen injured by an official, who is fulfilling his duties, has the right, in accordance with procedure provided by law, to summon him in Court, without permission or consent of his superiors, and seek compensation for damages.

21. Every citizen has the right of petition to the Seimas.

22. Citizens have the right to initiate laws. Twenty-five thousand citizens possessing the franchise for the Seimas may, in accordance with the procedure provided by law, submit a bill to the Seimas which the Seimas must consider.

23. The right of property is safeguarded. The property of citizens may be expropriated by process of law only on the ground of public necessity.

### III

#### THE SEIMAS

24. The Seimas is composed of representatives of the people. The number of deputies is fixed by law.

25. Deputies are elected by universal, equal, direct and secret ballot, according to the system of proportional representation. The electoral procedure is determined by law.

26. All fully qualified Lithuanian citizens, men and women, not less than 24 years of age, have the right to vote in elections for the Seimas, and those not less than 30 years of age are eligible for election.

27. The Seimas is elected for a term of five years.

28. On the expiration of the term of the Seimas or on its dissolution, elections for the new Seimas must take place not later than within six months. The President of the Republic announces the day of the elections for the new Seimas.

This period of six months is not applicable to the elections for the first Seimas.

The Seimas assembles annually for two ordinary sessions: on the first Tuesday of February and the first Tuesday of September.

The President of the Republic or the Prime Minister on his behalf opens the first meeting of each ordinary session.

An ordinary session does not last longer than three months.

29. The Seimas votes the laws. A special law determines the procedure for the promulgation of laws and the time of their coming into force.

30. The Seimas supervises the labours of the Government, putting questions and interpellations to it.

31. The State Budget and its fulfilment require the ratification of the Seimas.

32. If international treaties concluded by Lithuania affect matters that are regulated by legislation, the consent of the Seimas is required for their ratification.

33. The consent of the Seimas is necessary to begin or terminate wars.

Hostilities may be started without the intervention of the Seimas if the enemy country has declared war on Lithuania or, without a declaration of war, has crossed the Lithuanian frontier.

34. In case of war, armed uprising or other dangerous disturbances in the State, the President of the Republic, on the proposal of the Cabinet of Ministers, may introduce throughout the State or in certain parts thereof, a state of siege or other extraordinary condition, temporarily restrict the constitutional guarantees of citizens' rights (Pars. 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18) and take steps to stay or avert the danger, employing even armed force.

35. The Seimas elects its Chairman and other members of the presidium.

The Seimas adopts its standing orders which have the force of law.

36. An extraordinary session of the Seimas may be convoked by the President either at his own discretion or upon a written request of three-fifths of the members of the Seimas, stating the reasons for the convocation.

37. Every deputy, on entering upon his duties, swears or solemnly undertakes to be faithful to the Lithuanian Republic, to defend its laws, and conscientiously to exercise the powers of a deputy of the people.

A deputy who refuses to swear or undertake or who swears or undertakes conditionally, forfeits the authority of a deputy.

38. Deputies are guided only by their conscience and cannot be constrained by any mandates.

39. A deputy may not be punished by the Courts on account of his speeches delivered in the discharge of his duties; nevertheless, for an insult to honour he may be called to account through ordinary process of law.

40. A deputy's person is inviolable. A deputy may be arrested only with the permission of the Seimas, with the exception of those cases when the deputy is discovered *in flagrante delicto*.

The arrest and cause of arrest of a deputy in such cases must be reported to the Chairman of the Seimas not later than within 48 hours, and the Chairman of the Seimas shall report thereon to the Seimas at its next sitting.

41. A deputy may not engage in any business that is incompatible with his direct duties. A special law will define what business is compatible and incompatible with the duties of a deputy.

Deputies for their work in the Seimas receive a remuneration which is fixed by law.

#### IV

#### THE GOVERNMENT

42. The President of the Republic and the Cabinet constitute the Government.

43. The President of the Republic is elected by special representatives of the Nation for a term of seven years. The method and procedure of election are determined by law.

44. The President of the Republic, on entering upon his duties, swears that he will devote all his efforts to the welfare of the Republic and the Nation, defend the laws, conscientiously discharge his duties, and be equally just to all.

45. Any Lithuanian citizen who is eligible for election as a deputy to the Seimas, and is not less than 40 years old, may be elected President of the Republic.

46. The President of the Republic remains in office until a new President is elected. The same person may be re-elected President.

47. In case of absence beyond the boundaries of the State, retirement, or death of the President of the Republic, the Prime Minister acts in his place. When the President of the Republic retires or dies, a new President is elected.

48. The President of the Republic represents the Republic, accredits Lithuanian envoys, receives the envoys of foreign States, and ratifies treaties concluded with other countries.

49. The President of the Republic appoints the Prime Minister and the other Ministers and the State Comptroller, who are presented by the Prime Minister, and dismisses the entire Cabinet as well as individual Ministers and the State Comptroller.

50. The President of the Republic appoints and dismisses army officers of all ranks and those officials of the Republic whose appointment and dismissal are vested in him by law.

51. The President of the Republic proclaims laws. Laws passed by the Seimas are proclaimed by the President of the Republic within one month counting from the day of his receipt of the law.

The President of the Republic has the right, within a month reckoning from the day of the receipt of the law, to return to the Seimas the law adopted by the latter with his observations, for reconsideration. If, thereafter, the Seimas, on reconsideration, adopts the same law by a two-thirds majority of votes of all the deputies, the President of the Republic is bound to promulgate the law.

52. The President of the Republic has the right of pardon, and, in cases determined by law, of restoring rights entirely or partially forfeited by sentence of a court of law.

53. The President of the Republic has the right to dissolve the Seimas.

During the time when there is no Seimas or during recesses, the President of the Republic may promulgate laws which have legal validity until the Seimas changes them. In cases when there is no Seimas or when an extraordinary session of the Seimas cannot be convoked, the President of the Republic shall exercise the rights of the Seimas as defined in Paragraphs 31, 32 and 64.

54. A State Council shall be established for the codification of the existing laws, and for the drafting and examination of new laws. Its composition, rights and duties are determined by a special law.

55. The President of the Republic is the Supreme Head of all armed forces of the Republic.

56. The President of the Republic has the right to participate in the sittings of the Cabinet and to preside at same and to demand from the Cabinet or from individual Ministers reports on their work.

57. All acts of the President, except the dismissal of the Cabinet of Ministers, must bear the signature of the Prime Minister or appropriate Minister. Responsibility for an act pertains to the Minister signing it.

58. The Cabinet consists of the Prime Minister and other Ministers. The number of Ministers and the allotment of their duties are determined by law.

59. On entering upon the discharge of their duties, the Ministers and the State Comptroller swear or solemnly undertake impartially and conscientiously to fulfil their duties and to carry out the laws.

60. The Cabinet of Ministers as a whole is responsible to the Seimas for the general policy of the Government and each Minister is individually responsible to the Seimas for his work in the sphere assigned to him.

The Cabinet of Ministers and each individual Minister must resign if the Seimas expresses lack of confidence in them by a majority of not less than three-fifths of all the representatives of the Seimas.

61. The Cabinet drafts bills and presents them to the Seimas.

62. The Cabinet carries out the law of the Republic, conducts the domestic and foreign policy of the Republic, defends the inviolability of the territory of the Republic, and maintains internal order.



63. The State Comptroller has the right to take part in the Cabinet meetings in a consultative capacity.

64. The Seimas by a three-fifths majority of all deputies' votes has the right to institute criminal proceedings against the Prime Minister, or any other Minister or the State Comptroller, for official offences or high treason.

The Supreme Court of Lithuania decides the case so raised.

65. The Seimas may institute proceedings against the President of the Republic for offences specified in Paragraph 64, if a resolution to that effect is passed by a three-fourths majority of the whole Seimas.

## V

### THE COURTS

66. The Courts administer justice in the name of the Republic in conformity with the laws.

67. A decision of the Courts may not be changed or rescinded otherwise than by another legal decision, in conformity with the procedure provided by law.

Amnesty is granted through the law.

68. The law determines the organization, competence and jurisdiction of the Courts.

69. There is only one Supreme Court for the entire territory of the Republic.

70. The Courts are equal to all citizens. Special Courts try the military for official offences.

Special Courts may be constituted only in times of war or in the event of the proclamation of a state of war.

## VI

### LOCAL AUTONOMY

71. The right of local autonomy is guaranteed to towns and rural communes within the limits of the law.

The law determines the method and procedure of elections of organs of local autonomy.

72. Organs of local autonomy regulate economic and cultural affairs in conformity with the provisions of the law and execute the administrative duties vested in them by law.

73. The Government sees that organs of local autonomy

fulfil their duties and that their activities are not contrary to the laws of the State.

## VII

### THE RIGHT OF NATIONAL MINORITIES

74. National minorities of citizens forming a considerable part of the body of citizens have the right, within the limits of the laws, autonomously to administer their own national cultural affairs—popular education, charity, mutual aid—and to elect representative organs, in accordance with procedure provided by the law, to administer those affairs.

75. The national minorities mentioned in Art. 73 have the right, by virtue of special laws, to levy taxes upon their members for cultural needs and avail themselves of an appropriate portion of the amounts, which are assigned by the State and autonomous administrations for the needs of education and charity, if those needs are not satisfied by the general establishments maintained by the State and autonomous administrations.

## VIII

### NATIONAL DEFENCE

76. All citizens of the Republic participate in the defence of its territory in conformity with procedure provided by law.

77. Armed forces are organized to defend the Republic. The law indicates the organization of armed forces, method of formation, class, and time of service.

78. State protection and provision are guaranteed to the families of those soldiers and to the soldiers themselves who, while discharging military service, lose their health or life.

## IX

### PUBLIC EDUCATION

79. The education of children is the highest duty of parents.

80. The State, autonomous administrations, public organizations and private individuals establish schools. All schools are under the supervision of the State within the specified limits of the law.

81. Religious teaching in schools is compulsory, with the

exception of schools established for children whose parents belong to no religious organization. Religion must be taught in accordance with the demands of the religious organization to which the pupil belongs.

82. Primary education is compulsory. The law indicates the time and procedure for the introduction of compulsory primary education.

Primary education in schools maintained by the State or by autonomous administrations is free.

83. Private religious schools, if they carry out the minimum programme laid down by the laws, receive from the State Treasury the portion of the Budget appropriated for the needs of education, which corresponds to the number of Lithuanian citizens and pupils officially belonging to that religious organization, whose schools are conducted according to the teachings of that organization.

## X

### RELIGION AND CULTS

84. The State equally recognizes the right of all religious organizations existing in Lithuania to administer themselves as their canons or statutes demand, freely to proclaim the teaching of their faith and to perform the ceremonies of their belief, to establish and administer the houses and schools of their belief and institutions of education and charity, to found monasteries, religious congregations, brotherhoods, to levy taxation upon their members for requirements of religious organizations, to acquire movable and immovable property, and to administer it.

Religious organizations possess the right of juridical persons in the State.

The Clergy are immune from compulsory military service.

85. The State recognizes newly founded religious organizations, if their faith and moral teachings and statutes are not at variance with public order and morality.

The law indicates the conditions for the founding and existence of such organizations.

86. Deeds of birth, marriage and death which believers have executed through the clergy of their own faith, if they correspond to the form laid down in the law, possess juridical

validity in Lithuania, and citizens are not obliged to repeat those deeds in another institution.

87. The laws observe Sunday and other holidays recognized by the State.

88. Soldiers must be granted leisure to perform their religious duties.

Persons kept in hospitals, prisons and other public institutions must be given the opportunity to perform their religious duties.

## XI

### BASES OF THE STATE'S ECONOMIC POLICY

89. In all spheres of economy every citizen is guaranteed freedom of labour and initiative.

Economic life is regulated so that every citizen should have work.

90. The laws guarantee to individual spheres of economy special administrative autonomy.

Chambers of agriculture, commerce, industry, labour, etc., are established through the law, their co-operation with the State authorities, regulating economic life, being determined by the law.

91. The principle of private ownership lies at the basis of land administration.

To the State pertains the right to regulate land administration so that suitable conditions should be created for proper agricultural production, especially to develop small- and medium-scale farming.

## XII

### STATE FINANCES

92. To impose taxation upon the inhabitants, to allot outlays of the State Treasury, to contract internal loans, or issue paper money is possible only by means of legislation.

93. The State Comptroller supervises State revenues and expenditures, property, debts and public accounts.

94. The State Comptroller annually prepares an account of the realization of the State Budget for the past year, and submits it to the Seimas not later than October 15.

95. The Cabinet annually prepares an estimate of all State

revenues and expenditures for the new year, and submits the same to the Seimas for ratification not later than October 15.

96. Estimates of revenue and expenditure are fixed by law annually, for each year separately, before the beginning of the financial year.

97. The financial year begins January 1 and terminates December 31.

### XIII SOCIAL SECURITY

98. The power of human labour is protected and safeguarded by special laws.

The State by separate laws protects the workman in cases of sickness, old age, accident, and when there is insufficient work.

99. The foundation of family life is marriage. Equality of rights of both sexes lies at its base.

Family health and social welfare are protected and maintained by special laws.

Maternity is under the special protection of the State.

100. Public morality and health are safeguarded by special laws.

101. Schools of all grades are equally accessible to all.

102. To promote temperance, the entirety of the citizens of a commune has the right to decide with regard to the maintenance of establishments for the sale of intoxicants in its residential region.

### XIV AMENDMENTS AND ADDITIONS TO CONSTITUTION

103. The Seimas, the Government, or 50,000 citizens possessing the franchise for the Seimas, have the right to bring forward a project of amendment or addition to the Constitution.

104. The Seimas adopts a project of amendment or addition to the Constitution by a majority of not less than three-fifths of all deputies' votes.

An amendment or addition to the Constitution adopted or rejected by the Seimas shall be submitted to the people for referendum if within three months from the proclamation of

its adoption or rejection this should be demanded by the President of the Republic or 50,000 citizens possessing the franchise for the Seimas. An amendment or addition to the Constitution adopted by the Seimas, regarding which no such demand shall be submitted, acquires validity after three months from the day of its proclamation.

## XV

## INTRODUCTORY PROVISIONS

105. On the initiative of the Government or of 50,000 citizens possessing the franchise for the Seimas, a law adopted or rejected by the Seimas may be submitted to the nation for decision by a referendum.

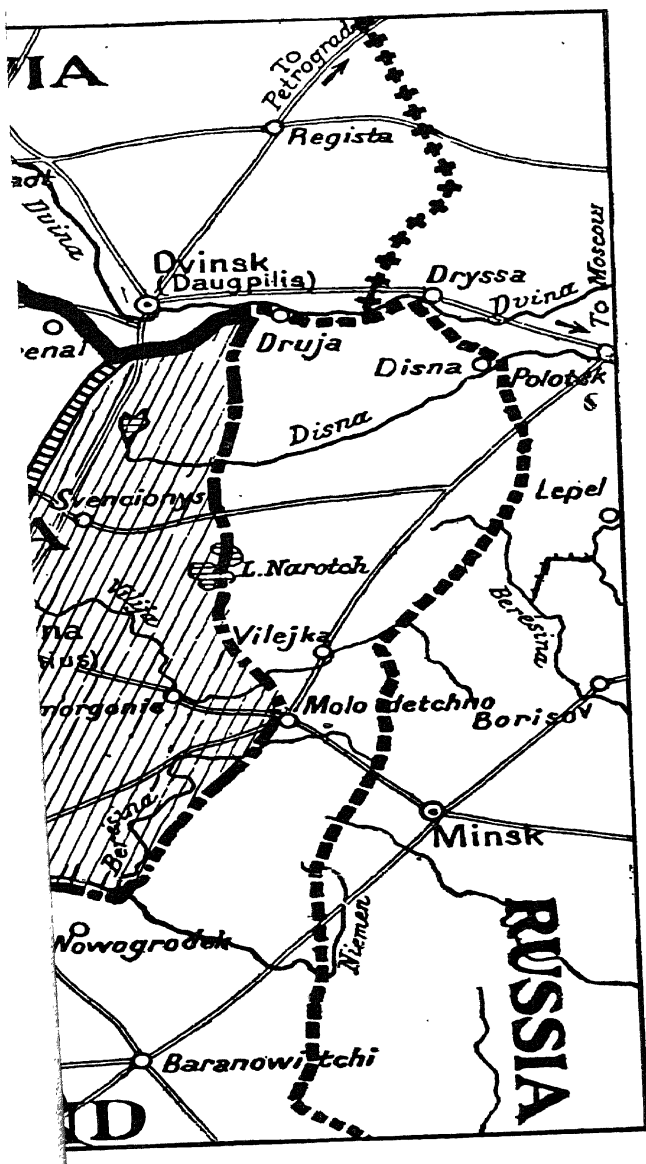
The methods and procedure of the referendum described in Paragraph 104 are decided by law.

106. This Constitution comes into force from the date of its proclamation, but must be approved or disapproved by a referendum within ten years.

107. The laws operating in Lithuania up to the day of the proclamation of this Constitution, which are not at variance with this Constitution and are not annulled or amended by means of legislation established by this Constitution, remain in force.

A. SMETONA,  
*President of the Republic.*  
PROF. A. VOLDEMARAS,  
*Prime Minister.*









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